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xxiii, 766 p. maps. 23cm.

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Exporter's Gazetteer of Foreign Markets

1920-21 Edition

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EXPORTER'S GAZETTEER OF FOREIGN MARKETS

A CONDENSED SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS AND INDUSTRIES PUBLISHED FOR THE USE OF MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS, BANKERS, SHIPPING AND ALLIED TRADES

Compiled and Edited by

LLOYD R. MORRIS

Research Editor, THE AMERICAN EXPORTER

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1920-21

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Foreword vii
A Suggestion Regarding the Interpretation of Statistics ix

PRELIMINARY TABLES

Comparison of the Foreign Trade of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, 1869–1919 with Charts x
Foreign Trade of the World's Principal Countries xviii
Per Capita Imports and Exports of the World's Principal Countries xx
Addenda xxi

PART I
NORTH AMERICA

Dominion of Canada 1
Newfoundland and Labrador 10
St. Pierre and Miquelon 12
Mexico 13
Bermuda 22
Greenland 23

PART II
CENTRAL AMERICA

British Honduras 24
Costa Rica 26
Guatemala 31
Honduras 37
Nicaragua 41
Panama 48
Salvador 53

PART III
WEST INDIES

Bahamas 59
Barbados 60
Cuba 62
Curaçao 69
Dominican Republic 73
Guadeloupe and Dependencies 78
Haiti 79
Jamaica 83
Leeward Islands 88
St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla 89
Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda 89
Monserrat 89
British Virgin Islands 89
Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Jost-Van-Dykes, Peters and Salt.
Dominica 90
Martinique 91
Porto Rico 93
Trinidad and Tobago 100
Virgin Islands of the United States 104
Windward Islands 104
Grenada and Dependencies 104
St. Vincent and Dependencies 104
St. Lucia 105

PART IV
SOUTH AMERICA

	Page
Argentina	107
Bolivia	121
Brazil	127
Chile	142
Colombia	152
Ecuador	160
Falkland Islands	167
The Guianas	168
British Guiana	168
Dutch Guiana	179
French Guiana	181
Paraguay	183
Peru	191
Uruguay	201
Venezuela	208

PART V
EUROPE

Map of the New Europe	Facing 217
Albania	217
Andorra	217
Austria	218
Azores	226
Belgium	229
Bulgaria	235
Cyprus	239
Czecho-Slovakia	240
Denmark	247
Faroe Islands	254
Iceland	254
Finland	257
France	262
Germany	274
Gibraltar	288
Greece	289
Hungary	298
Italy	304
San Marino	313
Jugo-Slavia	314
Liechtenstein	319
Luxemburg	319
Malta	320
Monaco	320
Netherlands	321
Norway	327
Poland	332
Portugal	337
Rumania	345
Russia	352
New Russian States	363
Lithuania	364
Latvia	365
Esthonia	365
Ukrainia	365
Georgian Republic	367
Azerbaijan Tartar Republic	368

	Page
Spain	369
Sweden	384
Switzerland	390
Turkey	395
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	400

PART VI
ASIA

Aden, Perim and other Islands	423
Afghánistán	423
Andaman, Nicobar and other Islands	424
Bahrein Islands	424
Balúchistán	425
British North Borneo	426
Brunei	426
Sarawak	426
China	427
Hong Kong	444
Weihaiwei	445
Macao	446
Ceylon	446
Maldive Islands	451
French Indo China	451
Hedjaz	455
India	456
French Dependencies	467
Portuguese Dependencies	468
Japan	469
Chosen (Korea)	486
Taiwan (Formosa)	488
Karafuto	490
Kwantung	490
Malay States (Federated)	493
Malay States, not in Federation	495
Kedah	495
Perlis	495
Kelantan	496
Trengganu	496
Oman	497
Persia	498
Siam	502
Sikkim	508
Straits Settlements	509
Labuan	513
Cocos Islands	513
Christmas Islands	513

PART VII
AFRICA

Abyssinia	514
Belgian Congo	521
British Africa (South)	524
Basutoland	524
Bechuanaland Protectorate	525
Nyasaland Protectorate	526
Rhodesia	526
Swaziland Protectorate	528
Union of South Africa	529

	Page
British Africa (East)	
British East African Protectorate	548
East Africa (formerly German)	548
Mauritius	549
Seychelles	550
Sokotra	550
Somaliland Protectorate	551
Uganda Protectorate	551
Zanzibar Protectorate	552
British Africa (West)	553
Ascension Island	555
Ashanti	555
Gambia	555
Gold Coast	555
Kamerun	556
Nigeria	557
Protectorate of S. W. Africa	557
St. Helena	558
Sierra Leone	559
The Protectorate	559
Togo	560
Tristan da Cunha	560
Egypt	560
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	561
French Africa	565
French West Africa	
Dahomey	567
French Guinea	569
Ivory Coast	570
Mauretania	571
Senegal	572
Upper Senegal and Niger	573
French Equatorial Africa (French Congo)	574
Algeria	575
Madagascar	577
Comoro Islands	580
Reunion	584
Tunis	584
Italian Africa	585
Eritrea	
Italian Somaliland	590
Tripoli and Cyrenaica	590
Liberia	590
Morocco	591
Fernando Po	592
Portuguese Africa	596
Angola	
Cape Verde Islands	597
Portuguese Guinea	598
S. Thomé and Principe	598
	599

PART VIII

OCEANIA

Australia	
Norfolk Island	600
British and French Pacific Islands	615
Caroline, Marianne and Palau Islands	616
Fiji Islands	616
Marshall Islands	616
	617

	Page
New Hebrides	617
New Zealand	618
Auckland Islands	626
Chatham Islands	626
Cook Islands	626
Kermadec Islands	626
Small British Islands	627
Tonga, or Friendly Islands	627
Dutch East Indies	628
Timor	635
French Pacific Islands	636
Society Islands	636
Marquesas Islands	636
Leeward Islands	636
Tuamotu Islands	636
Gambier Islands	636
Tubuai Islands and Rapa	636
New Caledonia and Dependencies	636
New Guinea	637
Territory of Papua	637
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	637
Bismarck Archipelago	637
Solomon Islands	638
United States Islands in Pacific	640
Hawaii	640
Philippine Islands	644

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Foreign Trade of the United States	655
Domestic and Foreign Exports of the United States	655
Exports from the United States by Principal Classes	656
Relation of Exports of Manufactured Goods to Total Exports, with Chart	657
Exports from the United States by Grand Divisions	658
Exports from the United States by Sea and Land	659
Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States	660
Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver by Countries	661
United States Exports and Imports of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise by Customs Districts	662
United States Exports and Imports of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise by Countries	664
United States Exports of Domestic Merchandise by Articles	667
Table of Time Differences	686
Railway and Telegraph Lines of Principal Countries	687
Distances from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Port Townsend to Principal Ports and Cities	688
Automobile Census of Foreign Countries	691
World's Production of Cocoa	692
World's Production of Coffee	692
World's Production of Tea	692
World's Production of Corn	693
World's Production of Oats	693
World's Production of Rye	693
World's Production of Wheat	694
World's Production of Potatoes	694
World's Production of Wine	694
World's Production of Sugar	695

	Page
World's Production of Iron and Steel	696
World's Production of Coal	696
World's Production of Tin	696
World's Production of Petroleum	697
World's Production of Rubber	697
World's Production of Gold	698
World's Production of Silver	699
World's Production and Consumption of Textiles	699
Value of World's Production of Textiles by Countries	700
World's Production of Raw Silk	700
Per Capita Consumption of Textile Manufactures by Countries	701
World's Merchant Tonnage	701
World's Shipbuilding	702
Tonnage Definitions	703
The Principal Economic Provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Germany	704
Countries to Which Parcel Post Service Extends	709
Index	710
Map of the World	Facing 766

FOREWORD

This book has been prepared with the object of providing in readily accessible form facts about the world's markets which will be practically useful for purposes of reference to every American business man who is concerned, either actually or prospectively, with foreign trade.

The scope of the book has been determined to a very large extent by the actual experience of the editor in providing data of this nature at the individual request of many manufacturers in almost every known line, export managers, sales managers, advertising managers, forwarding agents and others throughout the United States.

Heretofore detailed information about foreign markets has been obtainable only from numerous primary sources published chiefly in foreign languages and for the most part not readily available to the business man. In addition to these obstacles, the great bulk of foreign statistical data has the further disadvantage of being of little practical service to the American business man, since the units of currency, measurements, capacity, and weight employed are those of the country of publication. In bringing together this statistical material all foreign currencies have been converted into their equivalent in dollars, and all foreign systems of measurement into units of measure commonly understood by Americans.

In order to increase the practical usefulness of the book the countries of the world have been grouped alphabetically by continents and other major geographical divisions. It is believed that this arrangement will enable anyone who consults the book to conveniently survey in detail markets which are geographically related, such as, for example, Cuba and the other islands of the West Indies, the Central American republics, or Australia and New Zealand. Individual maps have been provided for the more important countries of the world, and these have been designed with the intention of recalling to the reader the geographical relation of each country to its neighbors, and providing suggestive illustration of the principal topographical features, the location of the chief towns, and the more important transportation facilities.

The conclusion of the war witnessed the creation of thirteen new independent states in Europe and one in the Near East, as well as territorial changes in nine other European nations. Separate sections are devoted to the new states of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Finland, Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Ukrainia, the Georgian and Azerbaijan Republics and the Kingdom of the Hedjaz. It is believed that the most complete as well as the most recent information has been included. The territorial changes in Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Russia, Rumania, Turkey and Bulgaria are indicated in the maps, and consideration is given in the text to their economic significance. In addition to the individual maps of the more important new states, a general map of the "New Europe" has been included to indicate the geographical relation of the new states to the rest of Europe and the relation of the new boundaries to those obtaining before the war.

There will be found under each country detailed information upon the following topics: (1) Area, population, and population of the principal cities and towns; (2) Commerce;

(3) Production and industry; (4) Railroads, telegraphs, telephones; (5) Money, weights and measures, and commercial language; (6) Principal shipping routes, customs tariff, consular regulations and consular representation; (7) Cable rates, mail time, postal rates, and regulations with respect to parcel post, money orders and reply coupons.

In the sections devoted to the principal markets of the world there will be found material on local advertising media, summarizing the classes of media available to the American manufacturer who contemplates a consumer campaign.

The section under each country dealing with Commerce includes tables showing: (1) The total foreign trade of the country for a series of years; (2) The value of its imports and exports of each commodity; (3) The value of its imports from each foreign country; (4) The value of its exports to each foreign country; and (5) The value of its imports from and exports to the United States for ten or more years. In all cases the tables include the most recently published figures.

The section under each country dealing with Production and Industry contains detailed statistical information relating to the various industries of the country, including agriculture, livestock, forest resources, mines and metals, fisheries and manufactures. In the majority of cases there has been included a table showing the number of each kind of manufacturing enterprise together with the number of persons employed, capitalization, value of annual output and raw material consumed.

There are, besides, supplementary tables showing world production and consumption by countries of primary commodities and world equipment by countries of various industrial facilities. The index has been made as complete as the exigencies of space permitted, but because the references to commodities in text and tables are so numerous no attempt has been made to index them. The reader who wishes to find details with respect to any commodity in any markets will find the information desired under the appropriate section in each country.

Attention is especially directed to the pages of addenda containing the latest available information received after the body of the book had gone to press.

In addition to his indebtedness to various government bureaus and to the economic commissions of many foreign countries in the United States, the editor especially wishes to express his cordial appreciation of the kind cooperation of the Pan American Union in furnishing statistical information with respect to Latin American countries, to Mr. Rollin Sawyer of the Economics Department of the New York Public Library, to Mr. H. G. Winne and Mr. J. L. Hutchison of the Johnston Overseas Service for material on local advertising media in foreign countries, to Mr. C. C. Batchelder of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and to many of the consular representatives of foreign countries in New York City.

L. R. M.

A SUGGESTION REGARDING THE INTERPRETATION OF STATISTICS

Since the interchange of commodities between countries is constantly expanding, as is evident from the history of foreign trade, and the normal tendency of a country's imports is not to remain static but to constantly increase, statistics of imports and exports should be interpreted in the light of this increasing growth.

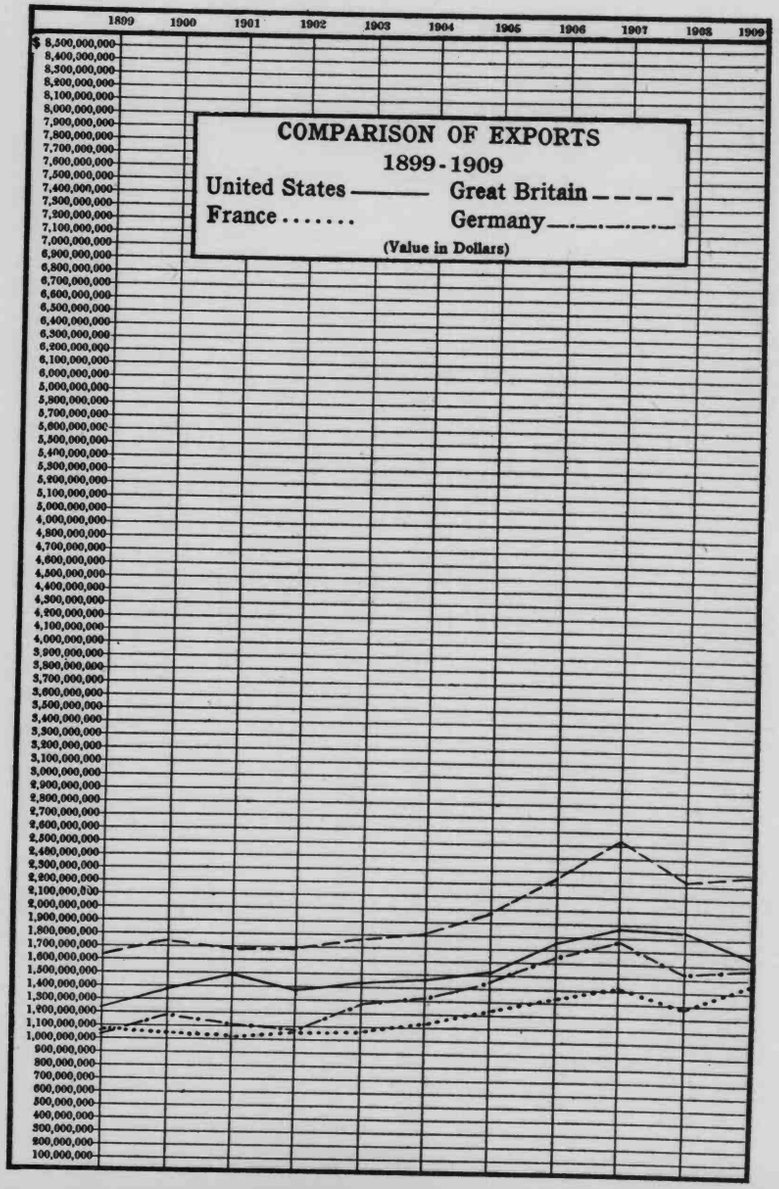
COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1869 TO

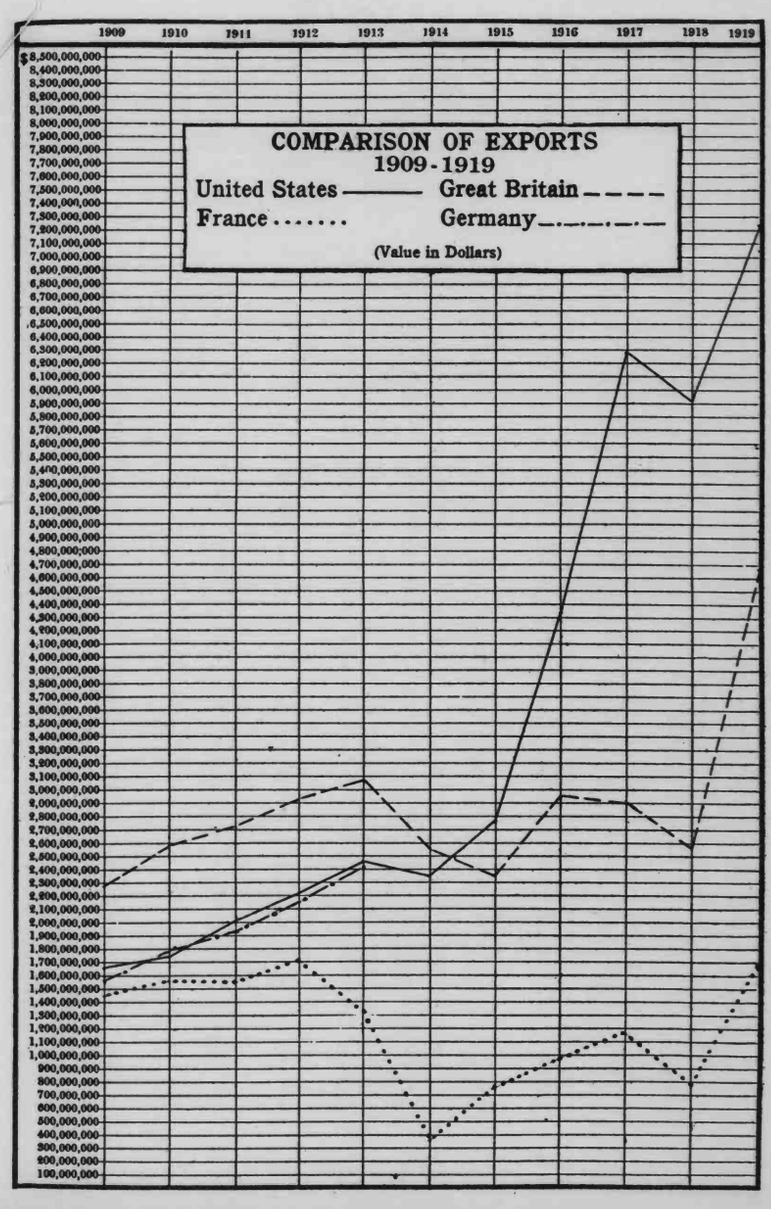
Year	UNITED STATES			GREAT BRITAIN		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1869	$286,118	$417,506	$703,624	$1,153,433	$1,437,856	$2,591,289
1870	392,771	435,958	828,729	1,187,815	1,475,800	2,663,615
1871	442,820	520,224	960,044	1,380,018	1,610,884	2,990,902
1872	444,177	626,595	1,070,772	1,530,943	1,726,118	3,257,061
1873	522,479	642,136	1,164,615	1,513,505	1,806,868	3,320,373
1874	586,283	567,406	1,153,689	1,448,514	1,801,069	3,249,583
1875	513,443	533,005	1,046,448	1,370,465	1,819,779	3,190,244
1876	540,384	460,741	1,001,125	1,249,601	1,825,692	3,075,293
1877	602,475	451,323	1,053,798	1,228,042	1,919,445	3,147,487
1878	694,865	437,052	1,131,917	1,194,648	1,794,624	2,989,272
1879	710,440	445,778	1,156,218	1,210,707	1,766,501	2,977,208
1880	835,638	667,955	1,503,593	1,393,833	2,001,251	3,395,084
1881	902,377	642,665	1,545,042	1,445,754	1,932,108	3,377,862
1882	750,542	724,640	1,475,182	1,492,366	2,009,962	3,502,328
1883	823,840	723,181	1,547,021	1,486,409	2,077,470	3,563,879
1884	740,514	667,698	1,408,212	1,440,323	1,898,027	3,338,350
1885	742,190	577,527	1,319,717	1,321,128	1,805,316	3,126,444
1886	679,525	635,436	1,314,961	1,308,889	1,702,608	3,011,497
1887	716,183	692,320	1,408,503	1,368,766	1,886,431	3,255,197
1888	695,954	723,957	1,419,911	1,453,030	2,081,100	4,534,130
1889	742,402	745,132	1,487,534	1,535,828	2,047,298	3,583,126
1890	857,829	789,310	1,647,139	1,597,439	2,119,075	3,716,614
1891	884,481	844,916	1,729,397	1,504,302	2,062,393	3,566,695
1892	1,030,278	827,402	1,857,680	1,419,267	1,969,415	3,388,682
1893	847,665	866,401	1,714,066	1,348,694	1,987,210	3,335,904
1894	892,141	654,995	1,547,136	1,332,378	2,027,820	3,360,198
1895	807,539	731,970	1,539,509	1,389,145	2,025,111	3,414,257
1896	882,006	779,725	1,661,731	1,442,330	2,150,063	3,592,393
1897	1,050,994	764,730	1,815,724	1,431,598	2,194,933	3,626,531
1898	1,231,482	616,050	1,847,532	1,430,819	2,289,906	3,720,725
1899	1,227,023	697,148	1,924,171	1,601,538	2,357,272	3,958,815
1900	1,394,484	849,941	2,244,425	1,722,256	2,542,145	4,264,401
1901	1,487,865	823,172	2,310,937	1,690,620	2,536,872	4,227,492
1902	1,381,720	903,321	2,285,041	1,697,300	2,567,981	4,265,281
1903	1,420,141	1,025,719	2,445,860	1,751,416	2,637,038	4,388,454
1904	1,460,827	991,087	2,451,914	1,803,134	2,676,047	4,479,181
1905	1,518,562	1,117,513	2,636,075	1,980,919	2,745,996	4,726,915
1906	1,743,864	1,226,562	2,970,426	2,238,894	2,934,348	5,173,242
1907	1,880,851	1,434,421	3,315,272	2,517,369	3,038,626	5,555,995
1908	1,860,773	1,194,342	2,055,115	2,219,695	2,881,754	5,101,449
1909	1,663,011	1,311,920	2,974,931	2,281,892	3,036,066	5,317,958
1910	1,744,984	1,556,947	3,301,931	2,595,948	3,296,329	5,892,277
1911	2,049,320	1,527,226	3,576,546	2,706,429	3,305,565	6,011,994
1912	2,204,322	1,653,265	3,857,587	2,910,951	3,618,953	6,529,904
1913	2,465,884	1,813,008	4,278,892	3,085,226	3,736,050	6,821,276
1914	2,364,579	1,893,925	4,258,504	2,557,310	3,385,646	5,942,956
1915	2,768,589	1,674,169	4,442,758	2,351,902	4,140,201	6,492,103
1916	4,333,482	2,197,883	6,531,365	2,934,691	4,609,741	7,544,432
1917	6,290,048	2,659,355	8,949,403	2,900,240	5,171,840	8,072,080
1918	5,919,711	2,945,655	8,865,366	2,573,025	6,396,493	8,969,518
1919	7,225,084	3,095,876	10,320,960	4,678,697	7,960,203	12,638,900
1919(A)	7,922,150	3,904,406	11,826,656	.....	.....	.....

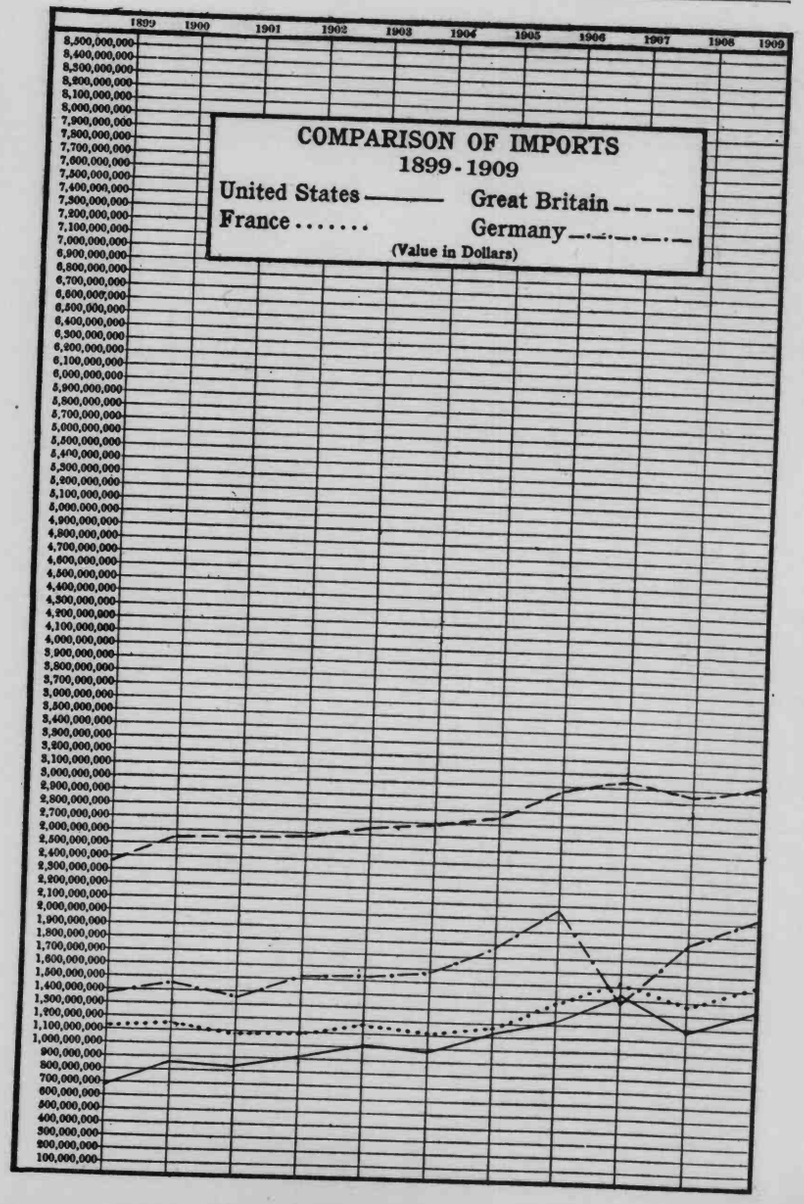
NOTE (A) Calendar year. The statistics given for Great Britain, France and Germany are for the calendar year while those of the United States are for the fiscal year ending June 30.

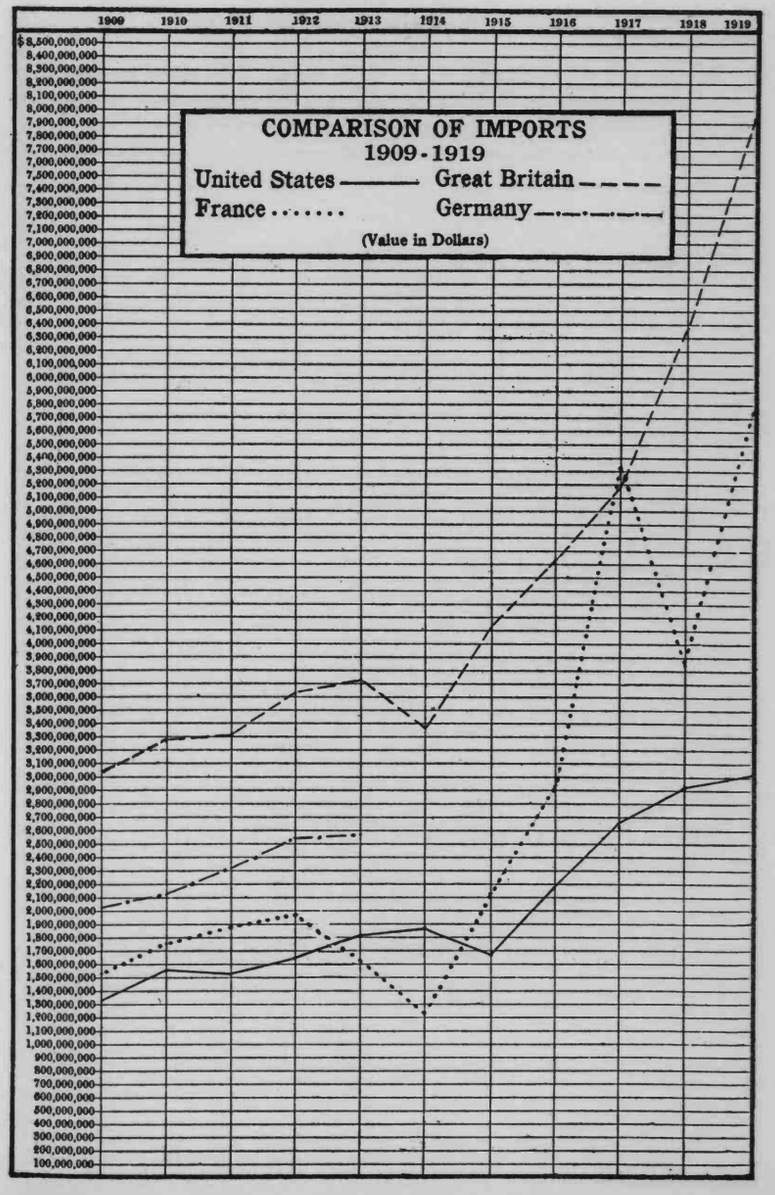
FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY 1919, INCLUSIVE:

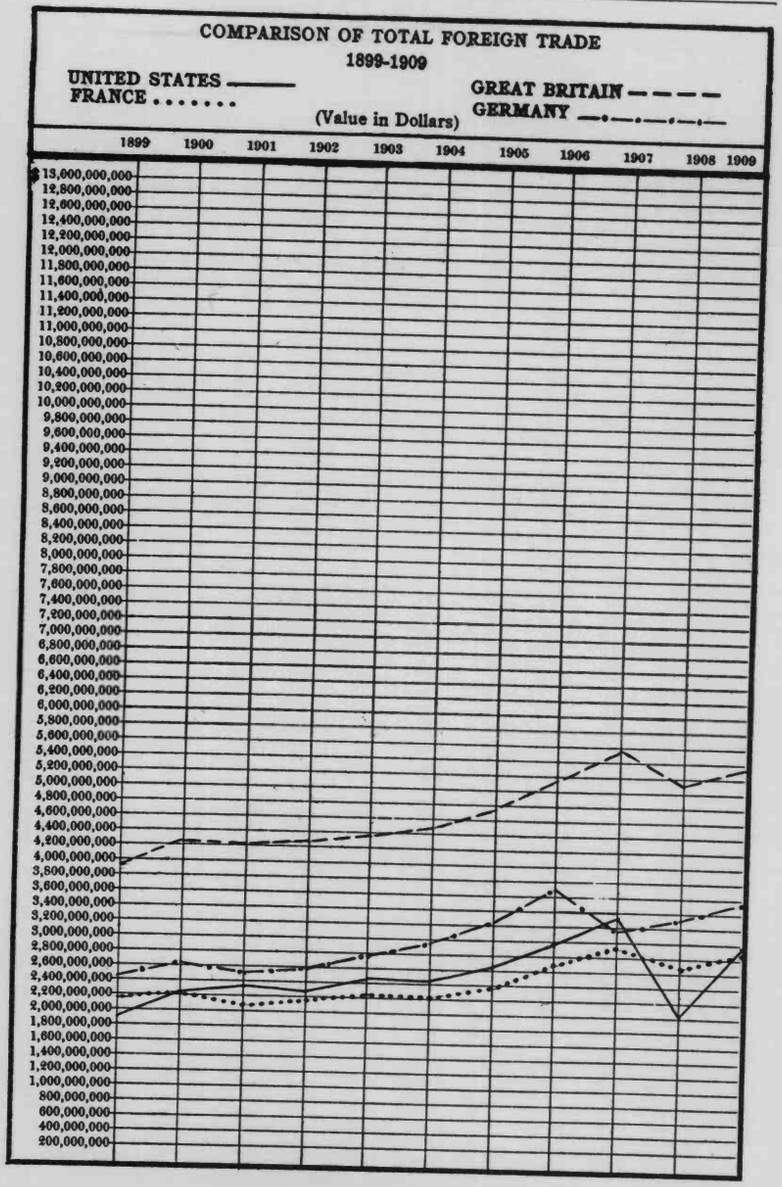
Year	FRANCE			GERMANY		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1869	$770,842	$773,737	$1,544,579	.....	.....	.....
1870	667,008	675,114	1,342,122	.....	.....	.....
1871	636,514	762,929	1,399,443	.....	.....	.....
1872	916,101	868,886	1,786,987	$810,938	$1,042,176	$1,853,114
1873	930,646	883,168	1,813,814	835,473	1,188,602	2,024,075
1874	907,486	853,639	1,761,125	818,751	1,139,560	1,958,311
1875	827,751	861,166	1,788,917	882,785	1,129,169	2,011,954
1876	877,764	947,437	1,825,201	867,084	1,168,159	2,035,243
1877	843,603	882,010	1,725,613	909,837	1,146,053	2,055,890
1878	793,423	982,177	1,775,600	924,316	1,075,162	1,999,478
1879	824,110	1,076,747	1,900,857	916,487	1,137,720	2,054,207
1880	890,116	1,179,809	2,069,925	718,375	719,742	1,438,117
1881	911,732	1,157,228	2,068,960	743,411	747,353	1,490,764
1882	919,452	1,150,666	2,070,118	806,068	799,078	1,605,146
1883	880,466	1,136,191	2,016,657	822,307	829,987	1,652,294
1884	814,074	1,011,127	1,825,201	813,619	820,581	1,634,200
1885	763,508	951,490	1,714,998	734,967	744,463	1,479,430
1886	819,478	987,581	1,807,059	760,063	736,443	1,496,506
1887	817,934	953,999	1,771,933	800,402	788,380	1,588,782
1888	829,514	1,001,091	1,830,605	834,454	882,197	1,716,651
1889	926,979	1,026,760	1,953,739	851,066	1,050,577	1,901,643
1890	934,120	1,052,236	1,986,356	875,185	1,075,295	1,950,480
1891	912,890	1,146,034	2,058,924	842,425	1,087,847	1,930,272
1892	878,343	991,248	1,869,591	780,874	1,013,755	1,794,629
1893	834,918	955,736	1,790,654	809,545	1,026,002	1,835,547
1894	796,125	925,435	1,721,560	775,850	1,000,795	1,776,645
1895	885,677	949,560	1,835,237	871,626	1,055,045	1,926,671
1896	886,642	951,297	1,837,939	931,336	1,103,811	2,035,147
1897	926,979	991,634	1,918,613	941,446	1,187,977	2,129,423
1898	902,082	1,077,519	1,979,601	965,821	1,281,857	2,247,478
1899	1,068,255	1,128,664	2,196,919	1,073,995	1,383,517	2,457,512
1900	1,065,746	1,155,877	2,221,623	1,170,533	1,458,620	2,629,153
1901	1,007,460	1,081,958	2,089,418	1,129,073	1,363,049	2,492,122
1902	1,080,221	1,099,907	2,180,128	1,088,006	1,504,650	2,592,656
1903	1,076,554	1,173,440	2,249,994	1,271,372	1,513,966	2,785,338
1904	1,108,592	1,104,346	2,212,938	1,324,565	1,597,241	2,921,806
1905	1,216,286	1,169,966	2,386,252	1,446,506	1,777,860	3,224,366
1906	1,317,804	1,368,563	2,686,367	1,634,941	2,057,101	3,692,042
1907	1,400,408	1,519,875	2,920,283	1,792,386	1,375,208	3,167,594
1908	1,277,853	1,385,933	2,663,786	1,523,019	1,822,650	3,345,669
1909	1,444,219	1,516,401	2,960,626	1,569,412	2,029,399	3,598,811
1910	1,564,265	1,756,879	3,321,144	1,778,969	2,126,322	3,905,291
1911	1,546,509	1,893,330	3,439,839	1,929,243	2,309,947	4,239,190
1912	1,703,032	1,986,742	3,689,774	2,151,718	2,544,636	4,696,354
1913	1,327,881	1,625,317	2,953,198	2,403,311	2,563,354	4,966,665
1914	360,678	1,235,624	1,596,303	.....	.....	.....
1915	759,918	2,129,909	2,889,827	.....	.....	.....
1916	987,330	2,925,764	3,913,094	.....	.....	.....
1917	1,160,450	5,317,932	6,478,383	.....	.....	.....
1918	799,657	3,843,552	4,643,210	.....	.....	.....
1919	1,681,641	5,747,254	7,428,668	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....


COMPARISON OF EXPORTS
1899-1909
United States ——— Great Britain - - - -
France ..... Germany —.—.—.—
(Value in Dollars)
1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909


COMPARISON OF EXPORTS
1909-1919
United States ——— Great Britain - - - -
France ..... Germany —.—.—.—
(Value in Dollars)
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919


COMPARISON OF IMPORTS
1899-1909
United States
Great Britain
France
Germany
(Value in Dollars)
1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909


COMPARISON OF IMPORTS
1909-1919
United States
Great Britain
France
Germany
(Value in Dollars)
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919


COMPARISON OF TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE
1899-1909
UNITED STATES
FRANCE
GREAT BRITAIN
GERMANY
(Value in Dollars)
1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909
$13,000,000,000
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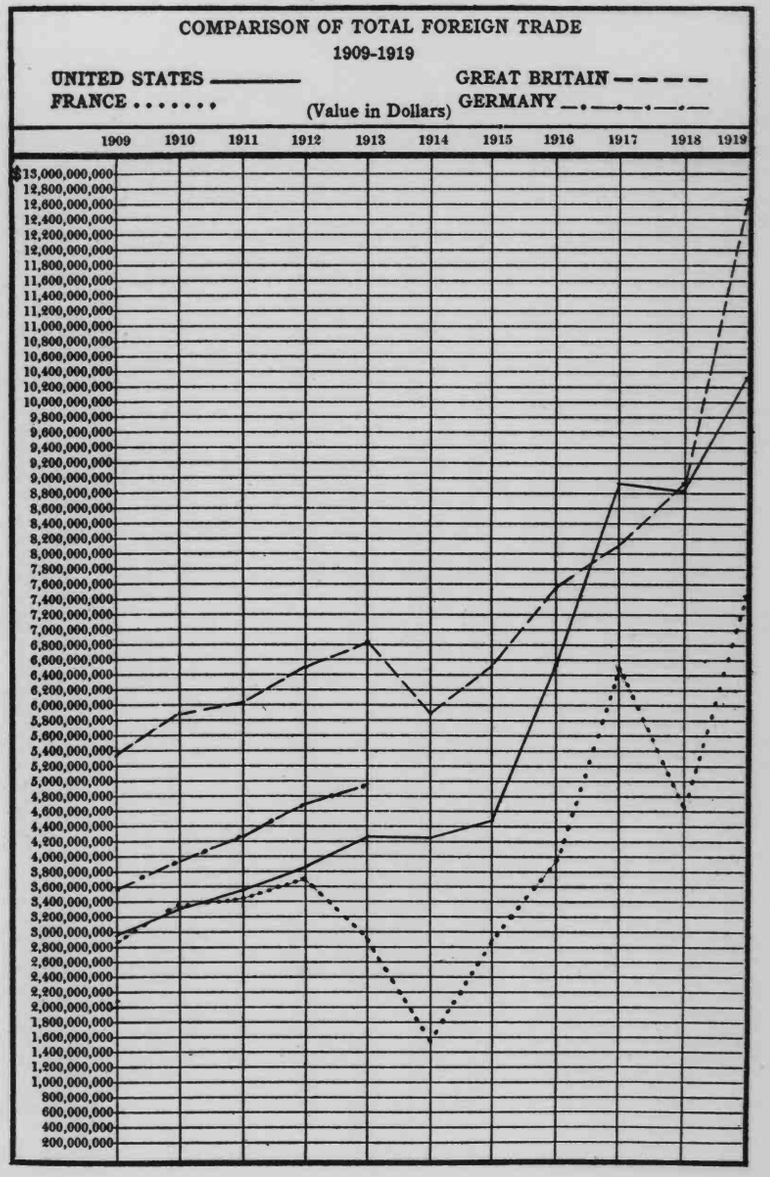
COMPARISON OF TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE
1909-1919
UNITED STATES
FRANCE
GREAT BRITAIN
GERMANY
(Value in Dollars)
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919
$13,000,000,000
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12,200,000,000
12,000,000,000
11,800,000,000
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FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Country	Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada	1919	$916,443,432	$1,207,613,806	$2,124,057,238
Newfoundland and Labrador	1917	21,318,310	22,381,762	43,700,072
St Pierre and Miquelon	1917	77,494	416,055	493,549
Mexico	1918	82,235,019	183,652,725	265,887,744
Bermuda	1917	3,278,033	231,229	3,509,262
CENTRAL AMERICA:				
British Honduras	1917	2,793,773	2,802,967	5,596,740
Costa Rica	1918	3,735,023	9,623,874	13,358,997
Guatemala	1918	6,634,000	11,319,000	17,953,000
Honduras	1918	6,100,000	9,000,000	15,100,000
Nicaragua	1918	5,929,802	7,754,940	13,684,742
Panama	1918	7,821,660	8,900,000	16,721,660
Salvador	1918	5,970,700	12,052,605	18,023,305
WEST INDIES:				
Bahama Islands	1917	2,398,818	1,956,038	4,354,856
Barbados	1917	11,106,451	10,643,954	21,750,405
Cuba	1919	315,587,178	477,221,863	794,242,578
Curacao	1917	2,744,135	1,106,190	3,850,325
Dominican Republic	1918	19,736,152	22,372,344	42,108,469
Gaudeloupe	1917	7,625,662	9,454,550	17,080,212
Haiti	1917	11,000,000	13,000,000	24,000,000
Jamaica	1917	15,100,000	13,711,197	28,811,197
Leeward Islands	1918	4,373,628	5,308,960	9,682,588
Martinique	1917	10,917,872	15,708,711	26,626,583
Porto Rico	1918	63,389,282	74,294,022	137,683,304
Trinidad and Tobago	1917	20,104,427	23,050,228	43,154,955
Virgin Islands of the United States	1918	1,807,344	1,542,222	3,349,566
SOUTH AMERICA:				
Argentina	1919(est)	404,145,860	429,116,220	833,262,060
Bolivia	1918	13,649,956	71,219,012	84,868,968
Brazil	1919(est)	337,493,500	521,184,000	858,687,000
Chile	1918	159,167,034	291,863,277	451,030,311
Colombia	1918(est)	22,000,000	35,000,000	57,000,000
Ecuador	1918(est)	9,800,000	18,000,000	27,800,000
Falkland Islands	1917	6,108,563	9,092,588	15,201,151
Guiana, British	1918	16,242,249	16,914,029	33,156,378
Guiana, Dutch	1918	2,362,526	1,304,222	3,666,748
Guiana, French	1915	1,657,970	1,853,620	3,511,590
Paraguay	1918	10,720,073	11,057,721	21,777,794
Peru	1918(est)	62,000,000	92,000,500	154,000,000
Uruguay	1918(est)	37,000,000	105,000,000	142,000,000
Venezuela	1918(est)	21,200,000	24,200,000	45,400,000
EUROPE:				
Austria	1910	585,946,800	517,528,000	1,103,474,800
Azores	1916	4,082,062	1,561,269	5,643,331
Belgium	1919	979,571,500	443,224,500	1,422,796,000
Bulgaria	1914	47,008,443	30,060,370	77,068,813
Cyprus	1916	4,702,410	3,443,047	8,145,457
Czecho-Slovakia	1912(est)	354,285,440	407,784,818	762,070,258
Denmark	1917	272,556,000	259,424,000	531,980,000
Iceland	1915	7,027,749	10,606,668	17,634,417
Finland	1919(est)	418,107,480	130,645,560	548,753,040
France	1919	5,747,254,167	1,681,641,424	7,428,895,591
Germany	1913	2,563,354,000	2,403,311,000	4,966,665,000
Greece	1917	39,440,692	21,191,911	60,632,603
Hungary	1912	449,065,000	398,452,000	847,517,000
Italy	1919(est)	3,389,910,126	691,005,290	4,080,915,416
Malta	1918	13,969,681	2,965,630	16,935,311
Netherlands	1919(est)	1,050,975,996	468,463,992	1,519,439,988
Norway	1916	362,782,193	265,878,067	628,660,260
Poland	1912(est)	312,000,000	300,000,000	612,000,000
Portugal	1916	45,768,800	37,796,400	83,565,200
Rumania	1911	110,060,784	123,482,031	233,542,815
Russia	1916	1,405,250,000	293,825,000	1,699,075,000
Spain	1918	109,773,375	170,626,895	280,400,270
Sweden	1917	203,307,480	361,679,400	564,986,880
Switzerland	1916	459,051,465	472,408,808	931,460,273
Turkey	1914	1,872,463,185	1,171,507,091	3,043,970,276
United Kingdom	1919	7,933,398,977	4,678,700,076	12,612,099,053

Table continued on page xix

Table Continued:

Country	Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
ASIA:				
Aden	1918	$22,000,150	$17,519,089	$39,619,239
Afghanistan	1918	6,559,840	5,529,000	12,088,840
Bahrein Island	1918	7,810,258	3,971,800	11,782,058
British North Borneo	1917	3,035,006	5,229,714	8,264,720
China	1918	774,875,631	631,021,429	1,405,897,060
Hong Kong	1918	296,136,751	325,899,375	622,036,126
Ceylon	1917	59,735,959	96,679,791	158,415,750
French Indo-China	1917	72,096,223	83,028,606	155,124,829
India, British	1919	548,389,663	823,574,016	1,371,963,679
India, French	1917	2,552,465	3,930,700	6,483,165
India, Portuguese	1916	3,838,062	1,305,729	5,143,791
Japan	1919	1,148,642,976	1,109,722,782	2,258,365,758
Chosen	1917	51,237,228	41,724,930	92,957,178
Federated Malay States	1917	41,598,007	154,454,631	196,052,638
Oman	1918	741,120	764,308	1,505,428
Persia	1917	70,723,206	62,018,460	132,741,666
Siam	1918	38,144,009	59,951,629	98,095,638
Straits Settlements	1917	367,143,000	354,023,000	721,166,000
AFRICA:				
Abyssinia	1916	4,927,094	4,775,320	9,702,410
Belgian Congo	1916	13,363,012	28,662,860	42,025,872
Basutoland	1909	1,266,000	1,715,748	2,981,748
Nyasaland Protectorate	1917	1,873,855	1,407,626	3,281,481
Rhodesia, Southern	1917	1,222,408	9,610,888	10,833,296
Rhodesia, Northern	1918	1,728,954	1,668,622	3,397,576
Union of South Africa	1918	240,829,000	172,286,000	413,115,000
British East African Protectorate	1918	13,665,049	8,465,823	22,130,872
East Africa	1918	5,392,296	2,889,984	8,282,280
Mauritius	1917	12,662,540	20,063,931	32,726,471
Seychelles	1917	412,296	436,408	848,704
Somaliland Protectorate	1918	1,373,994	1,003,473	2,377,467
Uganda Protectorate	1917	4,611,629	22,412,516	27,024,145
Zanzibar Protectorate	1917	8,554,056	8,985,129	17,539,185
Gambia	1917	4,819,302	5,086,009	9,905,311
Gold Coast	1917	16,458,292	30,933,535	47,391,827
Nigeria	1917	36,609,092	42,427,448	79,036,540
Protectorate of South West Africa	1913	10,552,177	17,083,585	27,635,762
St. Helena	1917	249,322	266,473	515,795
Sierra Leone	1917	48,600,000	54,466,340	53,066,340
Togo	1917	1,680,908	2,302,541	3,983,449
Egypt	1918	252,195,658	223,674,198	475,869,856
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1917	15,293,436	17,208,458	32,511,894
Senegal	1917	23,814,126	25,522,834	49,336,960
Upper Senegal and Niger	1917	924,615	546,089	1,470,704
French Guinea	1917	4,159,100	3,678,281	7,837,381
Ivory Coast	1917	2,491,357	2,083,219	4,574,576
Dahomey	1918	5,470,957	5,787,456	11,258,413
Military Territory of the Niger	1917	344,025	299,998	544,023
Algeria	1918	119,351,880	137,717,820	257,069,700
Madagascar	1917	26,399,809	16,758,825	43,158,634
Reunion	1917	4,246,353	5,169,108	9,415,461
Tunis	1918	40,038,096	25,399,692	65,437,788
Eritrea	1916	4,062,220	2,180,756	6,242,976
Italian Somaliland	1917	748,378	1,170,662	1,919,040
Liberia	1913	902,063	1,288,915	2,190,978
Morocco	1917	62,313,014	24,048,991	86,362,005
Angola	1916	9,503,502	7,250,315	16,753,817
Cape Verde Islands	1916	5,310,502	358,408	5,668,910
Portuguese Guinea	1917	2,222,813	3,111,675	5,334,488
S. Thome and Principe	1916	6,608,094	8,121,938	14,730,032
OCEANIA:				
Australia	1918	295,595,696	364,671,178	660,266,874
Guam Island	1918	358,146	131,757	489,903
Fiji Islands	1917	4,915,442	10,052,428	14,967,870
New Zealand	1918	117,934,488	138,566,273	256,500,761
Cook Islands	1917	452,660	298,767	751,427
Tonga Islands	1917	555,449	601,473	1,156,922
Dutch East Indies	1918	223,500,000	217,800,000	441,300,000
Timor	1916	459,536	523,738	983,274
Tahiti	1913	1,638,199	1,655,889	3,294,088
New Caledonia	1917	3,488,480	3,858,840	7,347,320
Territory of Papua	1918	1,379,229	1,070,121	2,449,350
Samoan Islands	1917	1,463,700	1,557,367	3,021,067
Hawaii	1918	50,453,563	80,946,626	131,400,189
Philippine Islands	1919	107,774,263	122,729,238	230,503,501

PER CAPITA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Year	Imports	Exports	Total
North America:				
Canada	1919	$127.16	$161.08	$288.24
Mexico	1918	5.30	11.85	17.15
Central America:				
Costa Rica	1918	8.46	21.17	30.17
Honduras	1918	9.38	13.84	23.22
Nicaragua	1918	8.43	11.02	19.45
Panama	1918	17.38	19.77	37.15
Salvador	1918	4.68	9.36	14.04
West Indies:				
Cuba	1918	113.27	157.30	270.57
Dominican Republic	1918	27.87	31.68	59.55
Guatemala	1918	3.31	5.65	8.96
Haiti	1918	4.20	4.40	8.60
Porto Rico	1918	52.82	61.90	114.72
South America:				
Argentina	1918	61.20	97.97	159.17
Bolivia	1918	6.50	34.00	40.50
Brazil	1918	10.52	13.11	23.63
Chile	1918	41.12	75.42	116.54
Colombia	1918	4.33	6.90	11.23
Ecuador	1918	4.40	9.50	13.90
British Guiana	1918	54.80	57.17	111.97
Dutch Guiana	1918	25.77	14.12	39.89
Paraguay	1918	10.20	10.54	20.74
Peru	1918	13.77	20.45	33.22
Uruguay	1918	26.81	76.09	102.90
Venezuela	1918	7.49	8.56	16.05
Europe:				
Austria	1910	90.16	79.61	169.77
Belgium	1913	120.20	93.67	213.87
Bulgaria	1914	10.60	8.53	19.13
Czecho-Slovakia	1919	6.56	8.72	15.28
Denmark	1914	73.04	79.63	152.67
Finland*	1919	88.10	9.67	97.77
France	1918	97.05	18.38	115.43
Germany	1913	37.04	35.42	72.46
Greece	1917	14.92	8.93	23.85
Hungary	1912	24.75	21.96	46.71
Italy*	1919	97.73	19.40	117.13
The Netherlands	1917	48.75	31.26	80.01
Norway	1916	137.83	99.32	237.15
Portugal	1916	7.68	6.34	14.02
Rumania	1911	14.65	16.44	31.09
Russia	1913	4.81	5.25	10.06
Spain	1917	11.47	11.93	23.41
Sweden	1917	53.03	72.44	125.47
Switzerland	1916	116.59	120.97	237.56
United Kingdom	1919	172.13	101.51	273.64
Africa:				
Algeria	1918	21.52	20.79	42.31
Egypt	1918	20.31	17.08	37.39
Union of South Africa	1918	40.31	12.76	53.07
Asia:				
Japan	1919	20.20	19.51	39.71
China	1918	2.20	2.21	4.41
India (British)	1919	1.73	2.61	4.34
Indo-China, French	1917	4.30	4.88	9.18
Persia	1917	7.44	6.53	13.97
Oceania:				
Australia	1919	90.64	103.36	194.00
Dutch East Indies	1918	4.73	4.63	9.38
Malay States, Federated	1917	40.10	139.30	179.40
New Zealand	1918	106.81	126.02	232.83
Philippines	1919	11.34	12.81	24.15
Siam	1919	4.32	6.78	11.10

Note.—*Estimated

ADDENDA

The following information was received after the text of the book had gone to press:

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE

(Calendar Year 1919)

	Imports	Exports
Food products	$1,665,485,973	$187,144,959
Raw materials	2,551,794,855	373,804,909
Manufactured articles	1,529,973,339	1,019,767,996
Postal packages	.....	100,923,560
Total	$5,747,254,167	$1,681,641,424

These statistics include the trade of Alsace Lorraine.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BELGIUM

(Calendar Year 1919)

Belgian imports during the calendar year 1919 amounted to $979,571,500, excluding all imports made for national aid and reconstruction. Exports during the same period amounted to $443,224,500. Total trade amounted to $1,422,796,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS

During the first nine months of the calendar year 1919 the imports of the Netherlands amounted to $788,322,000, while exports amounted to $351,348,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN

(Calendar Year 1919)

The total foreign trade of Japan during the calendar year 1919 amounted to $2,258,365,758. Of this amount imports were valued at $1,148,642,976 and exports at $1,109,722,782.

Some of the principal imports and exports of Japan for the calendar year 1919:

Imports	1919	Exports	1919
Rice	$79,841,850	Beans	$15,892,674
Beans	17,258,688	Waste milk	9,911,694
Sugar	29,057,802	Raw silk	310,512,462
Raw cotton	332,190,900	Cotton yarns	57,046,298
Oil cakes	66,272,346	Copper	9,769,266
Pulp	5,254,896	Zinc	1,459,638
Iron bars, rods and plates	78,064,986	Silk tissues	81,882,156
Petroleum	10,701,024	Cotton tissues	139,566,492
Paper	90,093,480	Knit goods	19,351,284
Machinery	44,311,542	Toys	6,393,324

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA BY COUNTRIES FOR 1918-1919

The following tables show the value of imports and exports (sea-borne trade) of British India for the fiscal year from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919. The total value of the foreign trade of India during that period was $1,324,796,708.

Imports From	1918–19
BRITISH EMPIRE	
United Kingdom	$249,801,377
Aden and dependencies	2,893,746
Ceylon	9,506,342
Straights Settlements (including Labuan)	18,189,940
Hongkong	5,783,113
Egypt	5,307,601
Mauritius and dependencies (including Seychelles)	8,311,434
Zanzibar and Pemba	2,535,365
East African Protectorate	3,461,256
Canada	166,590
Australia	7,039,419
Other British possessions	1,660,643
Total	$314,656,826
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
Russia	$15,724
Sweden	1,668,410
Norway	2,927,823
Germany	745
Holland	822,529
Belgium	20,415
France	5,990,527
Spain	1,001,759
Switzerland	1,488,080
Italy	2,975,826
Austria-Hungary	49
Turkey, Asiatic	1,463,232
Arabia	1,291,452
Persia	3,626,753
Sumatra	186,338
Java	36,204,361
Borneo (Dutch)	1,331,544
Siam	1,148,027
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	8,017,554
Japan	108,759,008
Portuguese East Africa	328,996
Italian East Africa	783,121
United States	52,391,522
Other foreign countries	1,302,480
Total	$233,746,275
Grand total	$548,403,101

Exports To	1918–19
BRITISH EMPIRE	
United Kingdom	$226,931,421
Gibralter	144,500
Aden and dependencies	5,734,756
Ceylon	32,808,543
Straights Settlements (including Labuan)	22,782,724
Hongkong	15,850,352
Egypt	47,847,025
Cape Colony	3,436,326
Natal	7,295,967
Mauritius and dependencies (including Seychelles)	4,129.979
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,418,343
East African Protectorate	2,232,236
Canada	7,841,579
British West India Islands	1,318,218
Australia (including New Zealand)	23,631,438
Other British possessions	6,696,129
Total	$410,098,536
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
Russia	.....
Sweden	$458,363
Norway	1,021,057
Germany	.....
Holland	301,032
Belgium	35,117
France	28,771,496
Spain	1,869,590
Switzerland	494,802
Italy	30,922,194
Austria-Hungary	479,930
Turkey, Asiatic	12,977,860
Arabia	5,028,400
Persia	10,231,773
Sumatra	1,122,814
Borneo and Java	11,256,227
Siam	3,480,226
Indo-China, etc	8,111,981
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	9,092,685
Japan	94,550,181
Portuguese East Africa	3,922,951
Italian East Africa	187,789
Other East African ports	1,350,097
United States	107,282,561
West Indies	6,003,625
South America	22,220,843
Oceania	1,390,078
Other foreign countries	3,731,399
Total	$366,295,071
Grand total	$776,393,607

FOREIGN TRADE OF DAHOMEY

The total foreign trade of Dahomey in 1918 amounted to $11,258,413. Imports were valued at $5,470,957, and exports at $5,787,456.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHILE 1918

Chilian imports in 1918 classified by groups of industries:

Articles	1918	Articles	1918
Extractive industries:		Tobacco, manufactured	$496,153
Mineral products	$9,369,014	Textiles	46,396,006
Lumber, fish, game	1,438,965	Drugs and chemicals	14,210,580
Animals and animal products	4,599,115	Iron, steel and other metal mfrs	13,893,291
Agricultural products	7,485,368	Machinery, tools, etc	11,891,021
Total	$22,892,462	Miscellaneous goods	12,823,253
Manufacturing industries:		Total	$121,296,539
Transportation supplies	$7,817,559	Coins and precious metals	14,978,647
Foodstuffs	12,461,381	Grand total	$159,167,648
Liquors and beverages	1,307,295		

Principal Chilian exports for 1918, classified by groups of industries:

Articles	1918	Articles	1918
Extractive industries:		Metal goods	$841
Mineral products	$235,176,734	Industrial machinery	5,376
Lumber, fish and game	702,539	Transportation supplies	174,567
Animals and animal products	15,971,689	Miscellaneous goods	771,456
Agricultural products	12,240,638	Total	$14,475,237
Total	$264,091,600	Coins and precious metals	155,370
Manufacturing industries:		Total domestic products	$278,722,270
Foodstuffs	$12,447,899	Reexports	13,141.060
Liquors and beverages	167,813	Total domestic and foreign exports	$291,863,267
Tobacco, manufactured	4,981		
Textiles	237,728		
Drugs and chemicals	664,576		

Share of each of the ports of Chile in the export trade of 1918:

Ports	1918	Ports	1918
Arica	$2,600,730	Coquimbo	$742,398
Pisagua	7,921,069	Guayacan	202,099
Junin	5,636,419	Los Andes	7,454,833
Iquique	50,560,336	Valparaiso	35,590,170
Calita Buena	18,411,012	Talcahuano	6,434,621
Tocopilla	12,381,433	Tome	2,045,737
Gatico	1,467,849	Penco	1,154,661
Antofagasta	52,819,266	Coronel	528,726
Mejillones	37,998,517	Lota	155,479
Cotoso	13,630,203	Lebu	9,552
Taltal	16,094,147	Valdivia	129,021
Caldera	2,318,556	Puerto Montt	54,654
Chanaral	97,226	Punta Arenas	15,075,207
Carrizal Bajo	365,562	Frontiers	83,842

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL IN GERMANY

Statistics for the first seven months of 1919, compared with the corresponding period in 1918:

Pig Iron			Steel		
Tons 1919	Tons 1918	Decrease Per Cent	Tons 1919	Tons 1918	Decrease Per Cent
3,974,065	6,228,940	36.2	4,647,323	8,943,135	47

NORTH AMERICA

DOMINION OF CANADA

The dominion comprises nine provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; and the territory of Yukon and Northwestern Territories, districts formerly known as Keewatin, Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory. The total area of Canada is 3,603,910 square miles; the total population, 7,206,643.

Population of principal cities and towns in 1911:

Cities and Towns	Provinces	Population
Montreal	Quebec	470,480
Toronto	Ontario	476,538
Winnipeg	Manitoba	136,035
Vancouver	British Columbia	100,401
Ottawa	Ontario	87,062
Hamilton	Ontario	81,969
Quebec	Quebec	78,710
Halifax	Nova Scotia	46,619
London	Ontario	46,300
Calgary	Alberta	43,704
St. John	New Brunswick	42,511
Victoria	British Columbia	31,660
Regina	Saskatchewan	30,213
Edmonton	Alberta	24,900
Brantford	Ontario	23,132
Kingston	Ontario	18,874
Maisonneuve	Quebec	18,684
Peterborough	Ontario	18,360
Hull	Quebec	18,222
Windsor	Ontario	17,829
Sydney	Nova Scotia	17,723
Glace Bay	Nova Scotia	16,562
Fort William	Ontario	16,499
Sherbrooke	Quebec	16,405
Kitchener	Ontario	15,196
Guelph	Ontario	15,175
Westmount	Quebec	14,579
St. Thomas	Ontario	14,054
Brandon	Manitoba	13,839
Moosejaw	Saskatchewan	13,823
Three Rivers	Quebec	13,691
New Westminster	British Columbia	13,199
Stratford	Ontario	12,946
Owen Sound	Ontario	12,558
St. Catharines	Ontario	12,484
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	12,004
Verdun	Quebec	11,629
Moncton	New Brunswick	11,345
Port Arthur	Ontario	11,220
Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island	11,198
Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario	10,984
Chatham	Ontario	10,770
Lachine	Quebec	10,699
Galt	Ontario	10,299

Commerce

Trade of Canada for twelve months ending December 31, 1919 (calendar year 1919), compared with twelve months ending December 31, 1918:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1919	$940,567,781	$1,232,255,606	$2,172,832,387
1918	906,670,404	1,229,204,244	2,135,874,648

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Canada:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (−)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909..	$153,608,991	$9,839,665	$163,448,656	$33,309,672	$46,007,383	$79,317,055	42.00	+$84,131,601
1910..	202,548,023	13,441,998	215,990,021	43,024,372	52,103,938	95,128,310	45.23	+120,861,711
1911..	256,371,775	13,434,238	269,806,013	46,991,271	53,872,147	100,863,418	46.59	+168,942,595
1912..	314,895,910	14,361,284	329,257,194	50,214,329	58,599,039	108,813,368	46.15	+220,433,826
1913..	397,426,817	18,022,640	415,449,457	64,006,573	56,564,607	120,571,180	53.09	+294,878,277
1914..	329,791,348	14,925,633	344,716,981	115,040,442	45,649,267	160,689,709	71.60	+184,027,272
1915..	283,913,453	16,773,359	300,686,812	136,784,408	22,787,304	159,571,712	85.72	+141,115,100
1916..	445,913,463	22,871,330	468,784,793	172,964,669	31,053,558	204,018,227	84.78	+264,766,566
1917..	758,596,251	28,580,848	787,177,099	252,671,581	68,277,911	320,949,492	78.72	+466,227,607
1918..	744,084,425	34,405,597	778,490,022	363,464,267	70,790,300	434,254,567	83.70	+344,235,455
1919..	.....	.....	813,723,031	.....	.....	468,954,818	.....	+344,768,213

Value of imports and exports showing principal countries of origin and destination during years ending October, 1918 and 1919:

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
United Kingdom	$69,656,921	$81,496,784	$693,895,712	$524,158,948
Australia	3,967,701	2,975,021	11,150,641	13,079,704
British East Indies	17,292,461	12,011,067	2,470,580	5,783,053
British Guiana	5,507,911	7,869,588	2,275,881	2,878,335
British South Africa	784,592	948,734	8,912,025	10,612,343
British West Indies	8,163,475	10,104,021	8,370,319	10,727,588
Hongkong	2,334,571	1,649,900	594,415	1,240,816
Newfoundland	3,123,041	2,298,669	11,109,432	14,627,201
New Zealand	6,034,807	5,198,725	4,783,336	6,689,116
Other British Empire	1,831,137	801,225	2,341,496	7,250,624
Argentina	1,088,323	1,981,629	2,137,266	6,942,533
Brazil	783,960	1,597,478	3,885,370	1,871,646
China	1,795,163	1,289,570	2,825,024	3,196,885
Cuba	1,699,647	9,430,216	4,321,161	6,154,571
France	3,981,135	5,562,934	115,231,069	66,484,362
Italy	653,360	575,694	6,440,901	19,548,962
Japan	13,093,926	12,443,476	9,113,776	9,005,454
Netherlands	675,460	1,105,276	1,172,499	2,588,712
United States	736,106,162	714,274,832	424,179,972	439,341,339
Other foreign countries	17,523,698	28,738,686	10,760,355	45,458,615
Total	$896,097,451	$902,453,525	$1,325,971,231	$1,197,440,607

Ten-year table of foreign trade, 1910-1919, for fiscal years ending March 31:

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
1910	$369,815,427	$298,763,993	1916	$507,817,159	$779,300,070
1911	451,745,108	290,000,210	1917	845,356,306	1,179,211,100
1912	521,448,309	307,716,151	1918	962,543,746	1,586,169,792
1913	670,089,066	377,068,355	1919	916,443,432	1,207,613,806
1914	618,457,144	455,437,224	1919*	940,567,781	1,232,255,606
1915	445,446,312	461,442,509			

Note (*) Figures for the calendar year.

Value of principal articles of import during years ending October 1918 and 1919:

Articles	1918	1919
Animals, living	$1,836,547	$2,251,479
Articles for army and navy	65,003,364	11,315,558
Asphaltum and asphalt	394,273	411,961
Books and printed matter	6,748,935	9,933,509
Breadstuffs	24,335,341	20,361,731
Bricks, clays and tiles	4,690,016	2,572,382
Butter	146,564	706,333
Cheese	103,204	64,083
Chemicals	31,915,999	22,038,282
Clocks and watches	2,359,727	2,736,710
Coal, anthracite	25,680,108	30,929,928
Coal, bituminous	45,029,212	33,283,016
Cocoa and chocolate	3,764,212	5,083,387
Coffee	1,892,447	3,036,312
Cotton	66,290,572	69,293,555
Curtains and shams	328,392	397,436
Earthenware and chinaware	2,087,930	2,872,974
Eggs	1,086,080	961,064
Fish	2,741,161	2,730,806
Flax, hemp and jute	14,072,374	12,189,027
Furs	4,646,529	5,899,065
Hides and skins	5,592,815	14,342,769
Jewelry	826,154	1,008,172
Lard	628,487	631,065
Leather	11,083,992	13,248,589
Meats	7,812,297	19,109,466
Metals:		
Brass	4,903,218	4,546,371
Copper	6,251,066	6,610,848
Gold and silver	255,601	455,390
Iron and steel	150,431,690	152,576,431
Lead	1,201,192	749,059
Tin	14,900,870	11,433,089
Zinc	1,447,244	855,029
Musical instruments	3,436,476	3,355,044
Paints, colors and varnish	3,313,428	3,578,389
Paper	7,857,264	9,056,774
Pickles and sauces	476,879	445,521
Ribbons	1,766,531	1,897,426
Rubber	12,234,767	11,653,687
Seeds	2,114,972	2,107,780
Settlers' effects	6,008,987	8,768,654
Silk	19,245,061	23,636,355
Soap	1,315,230	1,174,234
Stone, marble and slate	2,046,999	2,537,308
Sugar and molasses	35,700,901	59,260,240
Tea	8,315,701	5,143,916
Tobacco	10,072,644	13,204,886
Tobacco pipes, etc.	712,578	903,012
Vegetables	4,274,286	5,125,927
Vehicles	19,435,946	25,634,601
Vessels	2,924,176	6,308,749
Wood	16,248,072	19,637,957
Wool	36,347,340	42,775,314

DAMAGED PAGE(S)

Value of principal articles of export during years ending October 1918 and 1919:

Articles	1918	1919
Animals, living	$21,224,857	$48,603,362
Butter	2,922,088	8,859,374
Cheese	40,078,058	29,862,286
Clothing	15,207,845	7,103,791
Coal	9,573,414	10,264,656
Cartridges	257,748,932	55,199,908
Other explosives	38,571,923	16,715,168
Fish	32,515,725	42,783,247
Furs	9,904,940	18,344,405
Grain:		
Oats	16,487,528	10,261,151
Wheat	229,955,129	130,656,692
Other grain	12,433,735	20,484,007
Hides and skins	6,613,650	14,660,764
Leather	14,143,624	13,580,413
Meats:		
Bacon and ham	39,561,691	70,234,400
Beef	19,723,346	26,360,581
Canned meats	2,146,631	5,027,458
Pork	7,518,706	5,458,985
Other meats	1,039,723	2,696,366
Metals:		
Aluminum	7,366,659	3,676,108
Asbestos	7,458,497	9,332,824
Brass, old and scrap	1,877,018	1,184,816
Copper	20,742,821	15,801,603
Gold	10,907,869	5,601,683
Iron and steel	46,236,177	66,748,571
Nickel	10,546,035	8,992,355
Silver	17,746,373	17,288,142
Milk and cream	8,166,651	8,459,889
Paper, printing	36,916,852	46,959,687
Paper, other	5,574,527	9,741,389
Rubber	3,814,925	8,204,669
Seeds, flax	11,660,631	5,280,826
Textiles	18,404,591	17,658,482
Vegetables	11,985,313	12,700,883
Vehicles:		
Automobiles	3,692,524	11,291,104
Automobile parts	1,202,055	3,526,202
Wheat flour	108,637,798	104,796,593
Wood, unmanufactured	63,822,510	85,602,681
Wood pulp	31,366,990	35,516,440
Wood, other manufactured	821,441	2,376,720
Total exports	$1,325,971,230	$1,197,432,807

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta form the granary of Canada. The following table shows the grain yield in bushels of four principal crops in the three provinces in 1917 and 1918:

Grains	1917	1918
Wheat	211,953,100	164,436,100
Oats	254,877,200	222,049,500
Barley	40,834,100	47,607,400
Flax	8,538,800	5,776,000

Total yield and acreage of the Dominion for principal crops in 1917 and 1918:

Crop	1917		1918	
	Yield in Bushels	Area in Acres	Yield in Bushels	Area in Acres
Wheat	233,742,850	14,755,850	189,301,350	17,353,902
Oats	403,009,300	12,313,400	380,273,500	14,795,336
Barley	55,058,000	2,392,200	77,290,240	3,153,711
Flax	5,935,000	919,500	5,972,200	1,068,120
Peas	13,026,000	198,881	3,099,400	235,926
Mixed Grains	16,157,000	497,236	35,662,300	921,826
Hay and clover	13,684,700(tons)	8,225,634	14,772,300(tons)	10,544,625
Alfalfa	262,400(tons)	109,825	446,400(tons)	196,420
Potatoes	78,892,000	656,950	104,364,200	735,192
Rye	3,857,000	211,888	8,504,400	555,294

Number of farms of various sizes in the Dominion in 1911:

Size of Holdings	All Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
	Number	Number	Number
Under 1 acre	29,967	1,280	317
1 to under 5 acres	43,710	1,773	246
5 to 10 acres	24,347	791	214
11 to 50 acres	88,964	1,575	729
51 to 100 acres	162,537	2,103	941
101 to 200 acres	228,236	18,327	48,366
201 acres and over	132,920	20,498	45,558
Total	710,681	46,347	96,371

The principal characteristics of the agricultural industries of the Provinces may be summed up as follows:

Alberta: wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye. Until 1900 was center of largest ranching industry on the continent; this has given way to farming, but is still important. Hog raising has resulted in the establishment of packing plants at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Creameries and dairies are important.

British Columbia: Agriculture undeveloped. There are about 25,000,000 acres of tential farm land, nine-tenths of which is unoccupied.

Manitoba: Grain production, creameries and dairies.

New Brunswick: wheat, barley, potatoes. Dairying extensive.

Nova Scotia: hay and clover. The livestock industry is most important, as pasturage excellent.

Ontario: Wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, etc. Produces about one-half the dairy ducts of Canada. Fruit is grown near Hamilton, which is the garden spot of Canada, nd tobacco is raised.

Prince Edward Island: Wheat, barley, oats, etc. Center of fur trade, silver fox being raised on about 350 ranches.

Quebec: Wheat, oats, etc. Center for raising French-Canadian cattle. Extensive dairy industry.

Saskatchewan: wheat, oats and barley. Has a well developed dairy industry.

vestock:

Census of 1919: Horses, 3,412,749. Cows, 3,202,283. Other cattle, 4,718,657. Sheep, 2,369,358. Swine, 3,619,382. There were 4,060 ranches, with a total of 5,689,464 acres; 2,724,368 acres in Saskatchewan, 2,507,527 acres in Alberta, 391,170 acres in British Columbia, and 64,399 acres in Manitoba.

Mineral Production:

Asphalt and coal are mined in Alberta; magnetite and hematite iron deposits, largely undeveloped, are located in British Columbia, which also produces, besides gold and silver, lead, copper, coke and coal. New Brunswick is rich in iron, building stone, copper, gypsum and manganese. Gold, silver, copper, iron, petroleum and natural gas are extensively worked in Ontario. Asbestos, magnesite, silver, chrome iron, graphite, gold, copper, sulphur and various kinds of stone constitute the principal mineral products of Quebec. Coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, manganese, tungsten, and stones and clays are worked in Nova Scotia.

Mineral products of Canada in the calendar years 1916-1917:

Minerals		1916		1917	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Actinolite	ton	250	$2,750	120	$1,320
Antimony, Refined	lb.	107,185	41,823	.....	.....
Antimony, Ore	ton	885	94,537	774	50,476
Arsenic, White, and Arsenic in Ore	"	2,186	262,349	.....	709,937
Asbestos	"	133,439	5,199,797	144,185	7,215,389
Asbestic	"	20,710	29,072	9,595	18,688
Barytes	"	1,368	19,393	958	16,000
Bricks, Common	No.	237,034,675	1,826,844	.....	2,017,046
Bricks, Pressed	"	44,947,089	492,355	.....	
Bricks, Paving	"	1,589,893	30,144	.....	589,406
Bricks, other	"	.....	21,102	.....	
Cement, Portland	Bbls.	5,369,560	6,547,728	4,768,488	7,699,521
Chromite	Ton	27,517	311,460	36,352	490,001
Coal	"	14,483,395	38,817,481	14,015,588	47,643,646
Cobalt, Metallic contained in Oxide, etc	Lb.	840,536	924,590	1,089,134	1,742,614
Copper	Lb.	117,150,028	31,867,150	108,860,358	29,588,254
Corundum	Ton	67	10,307	188	32,153
Feldspar	"	19,488	71,407	11,493	54,555
Fire Clay and Products	$	.....	234,562	.....	210,838
Fire-proofing and Architectural Terra-Cotta	"	.....	361,555	.....	441,369
Fluorspar	Ton	1,284	10,238	4,249	68,756
Gold	Oz.	930,492	19,234,976	747,366	15,449,426
Graphite	Ton	3,955	325,362	3,714	402,892
Grindstones	"	3,478	52,782	2,279	44,037
Gypsum	"	342,915	738,593	339,418	887,170
Iron Ore (Exports)	"	140,608	393,689	169,192	590,336
Kaolin	"	1,750	17,500	533	9,594
Lead	Lb.	41,497,615	3,532,692	32,072,269	3,571,889
Lime	Bush.	5,493,250	1,091,463	6,338,212	1,517,918
Manganese	Ton	957	89,544	158	14,836
Magnesite	"	55,413	563,829	58,090	728,275
Mica	"	1,208	255,239	.....	350,732
Mineral Water	$	.....	127,806	.....	145,276
Molybedenite	Lb.	156,461	156,461	271,530	271,530
Natural Gas	M cu.ft.	25,467,458	3,958,029	26,465,586	5,003,342
Nickel	Lb.	82,958,564	29,035,498	84,470,970	33,778,388
Oxides	Ton	8,811	58,711	9,372	81,685
Peat	"	300	1,500	.....	.....
Petroleum	Bbls.	198,123	392,284	205,332	478,937
Phosphate	Ton	203	2,514	.....	.....
Pig Iron, from Canadian Ore	"	115,691	1,328,605	46,022	768,783
Platinum	Oz.	15	600	49	5,090
Pottery	$	.....	61,069	.....	122,878
Pyrites	Ton	309,251	1,084,095	403,243	1,586,091
Quartz	"	136,745	251,226	205,851	440,444
Salt	"	132,903	717,653	138,909	1,047,792
Sand and Gravel	"	8,156,207	1,838,320	7,157,279	1,908,773
Sand-Lime Brick	No.	16,540,747	126,235	.....	143,393
Sewer Pipes	$	.....	716,287	.....	778,159
Silver	Oz.	25,459,741	16,717,121	22,150,680	18,034,419
Slate	Squares	1,262	6,223	1,422	7,789
Stone, Granite	$	.....	1,247,267	.....	613,588
Stone, Limestone	$	.....	2,224,091	.....	2,291,692
Stone, Marble	$	.....	118,810	.....	55,820
Stone, Sandstone	$	.....	146,244	.....	260,322
Talc	Ton	13,104	49,423	15,812	76,539
Tiles, Drain	$	.....	359,387	.....	434,465
Tripolite	Ton	620	12,139	.....	.....
Zinc	Lb.	23,364,760	2,991,623	31,227,351	2,779,547
Total		.....	$177,201,534	.....	$193,271,816

Fisheries:

The Atlantic coast line of the Dominion is over 5,000 miles long, while the British Columbia, or Pacific coast, is over 7,000 miles long. Salmon and halibut fishing are important industries of the west coast; and the lobster fisheries of the Atlantic coast are in the aggregate the most important in the world. Oyster beds are located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fresh water fishing is extensively practised. The provinces engaged in the fish industry in the order of their importance are British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the territory of Yukon. Details of the fisheries are given in the following table:

Description	Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Steam fishing vessels	46	$815,874	125	$654,530	171	$1,470,404
Sailing and gasoline vessels	1,277	3,490,939	.....	.....	1,227	3,490,939
Boats, sail and row	22,900	1,017,141	4,377	136,570	27,277	1,153,711
Boats, gasoline	11,936	3,359,767	892	316,315	12,828	3,676,082
Carrying smacks	567	306,381	.....	.....	567	306,381
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.	153,381	3,334,727	.....	1,150,542	.....	4,485,269
Weirs	777	562,570	304	52,970	1,081	615,540
Trawls	21,930	251,959	.....	.....	21,930	251,959
Spears	.....	.....	210	616	210	616
Skates of gear	3,000	47,500	.....	.....	3,000	47,500
Hand lines	74,310	65,408	7,720	12,961	82,030	78,369
Lobster Traps	1,493,157	1,602,980	.....	.....	1,493,157	1,602,980
Lobster canneries	644	653,275	.....	.....	644	653,275
Salmon canneries	86	3,301,648	.....	.....	86	3,301,648
Clam canneries	20	30,100	.....	.....	20	30,100
Sardine canneries	7	399,000	.....	.....	7	399,000
Freezers and ice-houses	885	2,680,523	613	280,533	1,478	2,961,056
Smoke and fish-houses	8,966	1,584,710	212	15,728	9,178	1,600,438
Fishing piers and wharves	2,677	2,179,797	252	73,995	2,929	2,253,792
Whaling stations	4	175,855	.....	.....	4	175,855
Oil factories	1	43,500	.....	.....	1	43,500
Fishing huts and cottages, etc	.....	.....	58	62,000	58	62,000
Scows, pile drivers, etc	617	53,010	.....	.....	617	53,010
Eel traps	.....	.....	234	538	234	538
Crab traps	440	4,400	.....	.....	440	4,400
Salmon traps	2	6,000	.....	.....	2	6,000
Halibut dories	46	4,600	.....	.....	46	4,600
Total, 1916-17	.....	25,971,664	.....	2,757,298	.....	28,728,962
Total, 1915-16 was	.....	23,260,456	.....	2,595,119	.....	25,855,575

Number of persons employed in the industry:

Number of men employed on vessels	7,669	.....	710	.....	8,379	.....
Number of men employed on boats	51,591	.....	8,106	.....	59,697	.....
Number of men employed on carrying smacks	813	.....	.....	.....	813	.....
Number of persons employed in fish houses, freezers, canneries, etc	25,294	.....	386	.....	.....	.....
Number men fishing (not in boats)	.....	.....	735	.....	735	.....
Total	85,367	.....	9,937	.....	95,304	.....

Forest Resources:

British Columbia has an estimated forest area of 50,000,000 acres and produces all merchantable woods and pulp woods. Quebec with 100,000,000 acres of forest, has the largest timber area in Canada, and is the largest producer of pulpwood. Alberta has 11,800,000 acres of forests producing pruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar. Manitoba has about 10,000 square miles, producing principally spruce. Nova Scotia produces spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, oak, maple and birch on about 8,000 square miles. Ontario, with 70,000,000 acres of forest area, produces spruce, pine and poplar. The Yukon has large tracts of both white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch. The forest area of Prince Edward Island is about 316,000 acres.

Wood pulp production of Canada in 1916:

Province	Cords used	Value	Avg. Val. Per Cord	Pulp Prod. Tons	Kinds of Wood	Quantity Cords	Value
Quebec	924,272	$6,840,489	$7.40	686,694	Spruce	1,203,557	$9,219,414
Ontario	637,612	5,016,425	7.87	473,014	Balsam Fir	433,154	3,167,311
New Brunswick	79,594	591,705	7.43	43,374	Hemlock	82,307	483,633
Nova Scotia	14,437	76,040	5.27	14,437	Poplar	6,177	41,69c
British Columbia	108,997	579,799	5.32	78,655	Jack Pine	39,717	192,405
Total	1,764,912	$13,104,458	$7.42	1,296,084		1,764,912	$13,104,458

Manufactures:

The following table, indicating the development of manufacturing industries in Canada in two years, compares the returns of the census of manufactures for 1917 with that of 1915. In 1917 there were 34,380 establishments which returned data to the Bureau of Statistics:

Details	1915	1917	Increase
Capital invested	$1,994,103,272	$2,772,517,680	$778,414,408
Employees on salaries (number)	52,683	73,598	20,915
Salaries paid	60,308,293	95,983,506	35,675,213
Employees on wages (including piece workers) (number)	462,200	619,473	157,273
Wages paid	229,456,210	457,245,456	227,789,246
Cost of materials	802,133,862	1,602,820,631	800,686,769
Value of products	1,407,137,140	3,015,506,869	1,608,369,729

The gross value of goods made in Canada in 1917 amounted to $3,015,506,869, and the cost of materials was $1,602,820,631, leaving a net value added by the process of manufacture of $1,412,686,239, or $5,449,098 more than the gross value of production in 1915. The twenty leading industries with the gross and net values of their production are here given in order of precedence:

Articles	Gross Value	Net Value
Flour and Grist mill products	$224,191,735	$40,604,799
Steel furnaces and rolling mills	170,679,000	62,040,044
Slaughtering and meat packing	153,279,252	36,082,497
Log products	115,884,905	75,159,877
Munitions	112,866,838	70,240,235
Pulp and paper	96,340,324	61,627,462
Butter and cheese	85,731,339	13,719,662
Cars and car works	78,564,527	39,884,077
Bread, biscuits, and confectionery	77,223,581	33,022,111
Sugar, refined	73,329,260	20,149,349
Smelting	69,262,673	33,591,253
Foundry and machine-shop products	66,945,483	43,322,382
Iron and Steel products	58,797,766	26,777,534
Building and contracting	54,668,255	32,927,335
Automobiles	54,466,273	18,880,453
Slaughtering, not including meat packing	53,441,466	14,771,901
Boots and shoes	49,170,062	22,389,519
Electric light and power	44,536,848	44,536,848
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	41,117,128	14,492,651
Electric apparatus and supplies	40,204,245	20,046,238

The totals of the twenty leading industries in gross and net value of production were $1,720,700,960 and $724,266,227, and represent respectively 57 per cent. and 51 per cent of the grand total for the Dominion.

Number, capital, amount expended in materials and value of products of the groups of industries of Canada according to the Census of 1916:

Group of Industries	No. of Establishments	Capital	Employes	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
Food products	6,472	$199,205,254	62,335	$301,618,217	$388,815,362
Textiles	2,671	126,490,509	74,451	81,429,429	144,686,605
Iron and steel products	851	195,877,015	59,361	59,207,670	120,422,420
Timber, lumber, etc	3,187	263,588,882	68,370	59,212,349	123,396,686
Leather and products	524	60,269,498	22,586	45,201,497	71,063,644
Paper and printing	1,306	138,544,786	37,064	29,324,906	74,038,398
Liquors and beverages	341	52,283,857	5,392	10,129,252	34,859,927
Chemicals and allied products	255	52,248,588	12,429	24,930,308	45,410,486
Clay, glass, and stone products	772	96,376,573	15,767	10,971,641	27,244,813
Metals and products not otherwise specified	1,173	174,621,994	29,792	45,931,080	90,943,278
Tobacco and manufactures	166	23,066,898	9,613	16,017,707	28,987,250
Vehicles	464	125,965,499	36,825	40,741,113	73,878,212
Vessels	103	12,331,341	5,531	3,035,857	8,419,648
Hand trades	1,584	32,099,855	19,099	18,254,178	40,729,180
Other	1,437	441,132,723	56,268	56,324,658	134,268,231
Totals for 1915	21,306	$1,994,103,272	514,883	$802,135,862	$1,407,137,140

Distribution of industrial establishments employing more than five persons, by provinces, according to the latest available statistics:

Total 1915	Establishments	Capital	Salaries and Wages	Raw and Partly Mfg. Materials	Value of Products
Canada	15,593	$1,958,705,230	$283,311,505	$791,943,433	$1,381,547,225
P. E. Island	261	1,841,690	543,954	1,499,066	2,586,823
Nova Scotia	781	125,754,562	17,175,818	36,194,004	69,345,819
New Brunswick	630	45,970,488	8,767,230	21,314,643	37,303,900
Quebec	5,743	530,312,464	80,324,171	213,754,115	381,203,999
Ontario	6,538	946,619,114	140,609,691	410,670,537	715,531,839
Manitoba	499	94,690,750	13,389,569	38,529,386	60,481,446
Saskatchewan	238	14,736,860	2,440,062	7,417,166	13,355,206
Alberta	282	41,198,897	4,791,281	20,699,967	29,416,221
British Columbia	621	157,580,405	15,269,729	41,864,549	72,321,972

Railroads:

All railroads in the Dominion are of standard gauge (4 feet, 8½ inches), the total length being 38,604 miles, of which 3,944 miles are State owned.

Post Offices: There were in 1916, 13,057 post offices, of which 4,690 issued money orders.

Telegraphs:

In 1916 there were 55,316 miles of telegraph lines, of which 11,843 were owned by the government. Telegraph offices numbered 4,621.

Telephones:

The number of telephone instruments in use (1916) was 548,421, with 1,600,564 miles of line.

Radio:

In 1916 there were 47 stations. Long distance stations were located at Glace Bay, New Briton, Nova Scotia, and at New Castle, New Brunswick.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents. The government issues notes of $5, $2 and $1. Banks can issue notes only of $5 or more. The value of English sovereign is legally established as $4.8666, the crown at $1.20. The English system of weights and measures prevails, with the exception that, as in the United States, the hundredweight is equal to 100 (and not 112) pounds; the ton in Canada is of 2,000 pounds.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Canada. Limit of weight 4 pounds, 6 ounces. Domestic rates.

Money orders: Issued on domestic form.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Newfoundland (area, 42,734 square miles) is a colony of Great Britain; Labrador, the most eastern part of the North American continent (area, 120,000 square miles), is a dependency of Newfoundland. Population of Newfoundland, 252,836; of Labrador, 4,073. Chief towns of Newfoundland are St. Johns (capital), population, 32,292; Harbour Grace, 4,279; Bonavista, 3,911; Carbonear, 3,540; Twillingate, 3,348.

The principal agricultural products of Newfoundland are hay, potatoes, cabbage, etc. There are extensive pine forests, and large saw mills and paper and pulp mills have been built, the latter centering at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls.

Iron and copper are mined successfully, and coal, gold and silver have been located. The census of 1911 reported livestock as follows: Horses, 13,288; cattle, 40,427; sheep, 100,447; swine, 27,575. Fishing is the most important industry; in 1911, 67,040 persons were engaged in it. In the same year there were enumerated 2,915 farmers, 2,260 miners and 5,376 mechanics.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Newfoundland and Labrador:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$3,936,449	$3,194	$3,939,643	$524,422	$623,653	$1,148,075	45.68	+$2,791,568
1910	4,063,494	11,308	4,074,802	385,185	844,503	1,229,688	31.32	+2,845,114
1911	4,590,458	13,924	4,604,382	527,960	952,975	1,380,935	38.23	+3,223,447
1912	4,567,734	18,688	4,586,422	420,771	860,451	1,281,222	32.84	+3,305,200
1913	4,846,623	41,995	4,888,618	465,709	686,166	1,151,875	40.43	+3,736,743
1914	5,697,128	37,898	5,735,026	1,022,947	292,332	1,315,279	77.77	+4,419,747
1915	5,328,629	23,999	5,352,628	1,216,005	175,663	1,391,668	87.38	+3,960,960
1916	6,994,884	128,957	7,123,841	1,586,503	280,185	1,866,688	84.99	+5,257,153
1917	9,814,274	112,779	9,927,053	2,588,098	405,332	2,993,430	86.46	+6,933,623
1918	9,428,467	227,677	9,656,144	6,059,080	159,224	6,218,304	97.44	+3,437,840
1919	.....	.....	14,545,065	.....	.....	6,032,781	.....	+8,512,284

Principal articles of import for years 1914-15 to 1916-17:

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Beef (salted)	$465,940	$554,009	$895,532
Butter	168,145	172,373	158,645
Coal	849,189	935,734	990,431
Flour	2,168,579	2,474,891	2,939,599
Cottons, woolens, silks, linens and apparel	1,079,967	2,014,662	2,920,146
Leather and leatherware	368,688	596,664	714,029
Hardware (iron, railway material)	885,033	1,113,191	2,270,658
Molasses	218,282	339,502	466,356
Pork	642,911	609,245	1,106,774
Salt	112,485	225,513	274,663
Sugar	373,085	497,261	682,862
Tea	205,731	353,153	316,183
Tobacco	115,999	177,245	210,539
Wines and spirits	60,635	89,871	64,499

Value of imports from principal countries of origin from 1912-13 to 1916-17:

Country	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Austria	$2,417	$4,650	$1,517	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	15,412	1,109	.....
Belgium	15,156	26,542	4,735	252	.....
Brazil	177	31	397	.....	5
British West Indies	308,351	222,801	214,202	350,139	508,885
Canada	5,215,577	4,861,047	4,509,827	5,870,456	7,412,300
Ceylon	140,251	99,421	132,011	201,962	221,029
China	219	3	.....	.....	16
Denmark	5,983	3,953	26	3	58
France	14,206	16,636	4,645	5,062	2,679
Foreign West Indies	2,399	2,999	1,387	1,415	2,253
Germany	33,842	59,345	10,343	.....	.....
Greece	43,801	35,484	22,505	38,231	20,983
Holland	46,581	47,320	24,269	16,949	2,736
India	17,072	9,066	12,276	23,666	8,421
Italy	744	839	5,344	2,626	1,739
Japan	337	737	407	482	2,962
Malta	462	127	36	103	.....
Norway	15,623	6,948	9,842	15,575	20,755
Portugal	18,664	19,970	9,295	12,186	38,996
Russia	.....	.....	870	77	.....
Spain	123,858	113,541	83,215	175,570	168,925
St. Pierre	10,510	10,535	20,101	19,902	19,286
Sweden	9,484	10,593	11,042	11,595	29,026
Switzerland	1,380	5,608	1,385	2,566	3,324
United Kingdom	4,405,103	3,826,529	2,311,945	2,579,614	2,620,033
United States	5,573,733	5,796,906	4,943,752	7,097,779	10,233,899
Total	$16,012,365	$15,193,726	$12,350,786	$16,427,336	$21,318,310

Values of exports to various countries, 1912-13 to 1916-17:

Country	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Algeria	$450	$620	$996	$2,458	$650
Argentina	.....	102,161	.....	.....	.....
Australia	4,145	6,476	5,755	6,310	12,899
Belgium	3,150	3,250	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	2,589,605	3,240,487	2,819,811	3,189,746	2,591,127
British West Indies	504,963	526,331	533,468	682,925	987,201
Canada	2,260,348	1,971,809	1,394,663	2,021,972	2,042,117
South Africa	151	206	86	784	2,748
China	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	.....	4,023	19,809	3,505	.....
Costa Rica	486	975	739	.....	250
Denmark	6,387	7,348	1,500	4,314	.....
France	536	1,972	3,381	28,924	.....
Foreign West Indies	88,674	71,232	13,922	43,366	127,772
Germany	305,224	293,573	264	.....	.....
Greece	284,216	403,662	346,799	265,437	174,058
Holland	148,671	176,991	45,430	.....	.....
Italy	1,158,861	1,087,858	897,929	1,169,484	2,098,589
Madeira	34,713	18,028	5,755	.....	23,733
Malta	16,585	16,405	9,169	15,346	6,005
Norway	.....	362	155	21	.....
Panama	3,550	2,482	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	1,251,160	988,930	1,023,798	2,279,769	2,919,928
Spain	1,240,394	1,260,649	1,269,030	2,021,496	2,575,069
St. Pierre	10,071	8,868	10,684	3,789	13,296
Sweden	2,700	3,125	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	3,427,026	3,256,446	3,196,353	4,582,379	4,836,074
United States	1,330,667	1,679,362	1,537,385	2,540,606	4,047,842
Total	$14,672,889	$15,134,543	$13,136,830	$18,969,493	$22,381,762

Principal articles of export for the years 1914-15 to 1916-17:

Articles	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Dry codfish	$7,332,287	$10,394,041	$12,876,847
Herring, pickled	414,278	853,085	993,741
Herring, bulk	96,425	133,053	79,937
Herring, frozen	40,306	90,006	49,784
Salmon, pickled	74,910	47,182	41,297
Lobsters, preserved	92,228	148,303	107,293
Cod oil	434,709	682,334	910,079
Refined cod oil	35,837	254,562	471,629
Seal oil	292,513	403,640	619,819
Seal skins	376,343	206,449	433,791
Whale oil	53,327	57,669	46,233
Copper	39,000	111,440	204,307
Iron Pyrites	18,625	.....	.....
Iron ores	563,189	917,741	992,618
Lumber	1,166	31,008	147,495
Pulp and Paper	2,196,413	2,999,377	2,148,205

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Canada.

Railroads:

In 1915 there were 828 miles of government lines, gauge 3½ feet, and forty-seven miles of private lines.

Post Offices: Seven hundred and thirty-eight.

Telegraph and Telephone:

There are 4,524 miles of telegraph line; and 926 miles of telephone line.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Newfoundland and Labrador. Limit of weight 11 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Parcels for Labrador can only be forwarded during the months of July, August and September.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

St. Pierre is the largest island of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. The area of St. Pierre is ten square miles; population, 1911, 4,209. The area of Miquelon Group is eighty-three square miles; population, 1911, 443; total area ninety-three square miles, total population 4,652. The islands are possessions of France. The chief town is St. Pierre, which has regular steamer connections with New Sidney and Halifax. The islands being principally barren rock are unsuited to agriculture, and the principal industry is cod fishing, which has declined steadily, owing to the lack of labor. In 1917 only one boat was engaged in this industry, the catch being 493,315 pounds.

Imports, 1917, $77,494; exports, $416,055. Principal imports are textiles, salt, provisions, wine, and meat. Principal exports are fresh and dried cod, and fish products.

MEXICO

A republic in North America, lying immediately south of the United States.

The area of Mexico is about equal to that of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Mexico City, the capital, has a population nearly equal to that of Buffalo.

There are only two seasons in Mexico, the rainy, or summer, and the dry, or winter. The temperature varies very little. The warmest months are April and May, which precede the rainy season extending from June to November. The central plateau has greater variations of temperature than the lowlands, and the nights are always cool.

The principal industries of Mexico are mining, the exploitation of the oil fields, and agriculture. Petroleum, gold, silver, copper and iron and coal are the principal mineral products. The principal agricultural products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal hemp), wheat, tobacco and coffee. The principal manufacturing industries consist of the metallurgical plants, cotton mills, breweries, paper mills and packing houses.

In natural resources Mexico is one of the richest countries on earth and is destined to reach a high state of development.

For many years prior to 1913, the republic grew steadily in population, industry, wealth and importance, and was one of the most important of our foreign markets.

Political troubles overtook the country in 1913, and since then its development has been greatly interfered with.

Nevertheless, the importance of this market, despite the political uncertainties, is very great. Our exports to Mexico in 1919 were greater in value than those to any other Latin-American country, with the exception of Cuba and Argentina.

Of Mexico's total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 87 per cent., and took 95 per cent. of the total exports. Mexico's per capita foreign trade amounted to $17.15; imports to $5.30; exports to $11.85.

Area and Population

The area and population of the States, Territories and Federal District, according to the Census of 1910, follow:

	Square Miles	Population		Square Miles	Population
Chihuahua	89,974	405,265	Michoacán	22,636	991,649
Sonora	76,619	262,545	Campeche	18,086	85,795
Coahuila	63,728	367,652	Puebla	12,203	1,092,456
Lower California	58,328	52,244	Tepic	10,951	171,837
Durango	42,265	436,147	Guanajuato	10,948	1,075,270
Oaxaca	35,382	1,041,035	Tabasco	10,072	183,708
Yucatán	35,203	337,020	México	8,849	975,019
Jalisco	33,496	1,202,802	Hidalgo	8,575	641,895
Tamaulipas	31,758	249,253	Querétaro	4,492	243,515
Vera Cruz	29,283	1,124,368	Aguascalientes	2,969	118,978
Sinaloa	27,552	323,499	Morelos	2,733	179,814
Chiapas	27,222	436,817	Colima	2,172	77,704
Guerrero	24,995	605,437	Tlaxcala	1,594	183,805
Zacatecas	24,457	475,863	Federal District	579	719,052
San Luis Potosi	24,000	624,748		467,097	15,063,207
Nuevo León	23,678	368,929			

The population of the chief cities in the same year was as follows: México (capital), 471,066; Puebla, 96,121; Guadalajara, 119,468; San Louis Potosi, 68,022; Leon, 57,722; Monterey, 73,528; Pachuca, 39,009; Zacatecas, 25,900; Guanajuato, 35,682; Mérida, 62,447 Querétaro, 33,062; Morelia, 40,042; Oaxaca, 38,011; Orizaba, 35,263; Aguascalientes, 45,198; Saltillo, 35,414; Durango, 32,263; Chihuahua, 39,706; Vera Cruz, 48,633; Toluca, 31,023; Celaya, 23,062.

The population of Mexico is chiefly Indian and Mestizo, a mixture of Indian and European. The census of 1910 showed a pure white population of 20 per cent., but this estimate does not take into account the fact that much of the white population has a large amount of Indian blood.

Commerce

Statistics of Mexican foreign trade are lacking between 1913 and 1918. The value of the total foreign trade of Mexico in 1918 was $265,887,744, Of this total, imports amounted to $82,235,019 and exports to $183,652,725.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Mexico for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$49,117,067	$676,256	$49,793,323	$37,517,986	$10,194,228	$47,712,214	78.64	+$2,081,109
1910	57,345,549	848,155	58,193,704	48,441,499	10,354,444	58,795,943	82.39	–602,239
1911	60,247,097	1,034,618	61,281,715	47,713,167	9,736,944	57,450,111	83.04	+3,831,604
1912	51,961,408	885,721	52,847,129	53,085,903	12,829,410	65,915,313	80.54	–13,068,184
1913	52,952,421	1,431,003	54,383,424	63,922,151	13,621,691	77,543,842	82.43	–23,160,418
1914	37,080,868	1,667,925	38,748,793	83,770,616	8,919,950	92,690,566	90.38	–53,941,773
1915	32,219,923	1,944,524	34,164,447	66,479,605	11,133,086	77,612,691	85.66	–43,448,244
1916	46,366,035	1,579,484	47,945,519	83,075,356	14,601,188	97,676,544	85.05	–49,731,025
1917	77,336,643	1,667,954	79,004,597	98,560,865	13,577,812	112,138,677	87.90	–33,134,080
1918	105,168,145	1,908,888	107,077,033	121,967,230	18,692,312	140,659,542	86.71	–33,582,509
1919	.....	.....	119,962,982	.....	.....	157,693,457	.....	–37,730,475

Imports from principal countries in 1918 (values in United States currency):

Country		Country	
United States	$70,576,314	Honduras	$94,112
United Kingdom	4,787,725	Argentina	93,665
Cuba	1,377,351	Peru	86,935
Spain	994,577	Salvador	69,063
Hindostan	652,533	Java	58,243
Guatemala	510,053	Ecuador	47,917
Italy	332,323	Dominican Republic	42,969
Switzerland	223,923	Venezuela	29,249
Japan	166,335	Colombia	26,157
China	164,744	Costa Rica	25,863
Nicaragua	129,603	Other countries	1,736,366

Imports by major classifications during 1918 (values in United States currency):

Classes		Classes	
Animal products	$9,990,936	Paper, all kinds	1,535,236
Vegetable products	18,992,998	Machinery and accessories	5,625,905
Mineral products	14,404,460	Vehicles	3,299,730
Textiles	14,326,997	Arms and explosives	1,111,098
Chemical products	5,319,312	Miscellaneous	7,009,731
Alcoholic beverages	618,616	Total	$82,235,019

The total value of imports in 1918 amounted to 164,470,000 pesos ($82,235,019 United States currency).

The total export business of Mexico in 1918 amounted to $199,544,943 United States currency, of which the United States took $189,040,122; Great Britain, $2,361,204; Spain, $893,916; France, $3,240. The chief exports were minerals, $115,523,280, of which petroleum amounted to $78,030,000, agricultural products $69,626,142, livestock, $10,567,638, and manufactured products, $2,627,640.

Imports for fiscal years ending June 30 by principal countries and by world divisions for the years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13:

Principal Countries	1910–1911	1911–1912	1912–1913
United States	$56,573,492	$49,212,836	$48,643,778
Germany	12,781,095	11,922,609	12,610,384
United Kingdom	11,984,485	10,753,154	12,950,046
France	9,336,642	7,809,138	9,168,977
Spain	2,839,288	2,950,217	5,265,320
Belgium	2,155,837	1,639,630	1,401,718
Italy	1,188,452	974,731	942,080
India	1,049,411	971,490	1,430,519
Austria-Hungary	1,093,390	1,045,399	950,580
Switzerland	725,788	782,278	946,083
Canada	384,861	482,289	151,722
Chile	281,580	204,337	168,827
Netherlands	282,993	272,762	334,746
Japan	230,461	279,700	448,684
Norway	269,198	217,631	254,525
China	213,355	207,819	194,969
Sweden	188,863	363,143	375,712
Argentine	358,978	409,891	611,244

World Divisions	1910–1911	1911–1912	1912–1913
North America	$56,958,354	$49,605,126	$48,795,501
Europe	43,234,655	39,035,729	45,617,186
Asia	1,571,330	1,523,969	2,138,616
South America	746,462	788,097	959,106
West Indies	101,639	81,955	123,664
Africa	153,906	55,861	90,245
Oceania	73,078	51,272	94,419
Central America	97,712	49,146	67,432
Total	$102,937,136	$91,331,155	$97,886,169

Imports by major classifications for the same period:

Articles	1910–1911	1911–1912	1912–1913
Mineral substances	$26,015,294	$23,355,989	$23,723,453
Vegetable substances	19,300,111	15,642,782	15,784,772
Machinery and apparatus	12,905,588	11,691,906	12,249,341
Textiles and manufactures thereof	12,320,135	10,640,786	12,943,176
Animal substances	8,716,625	8,233,156	9,025,709
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	6,495,125	6,037,044	6,308,513
Cars, carriages, wagons, etc	4,547,603	2,300,445	2,553,314
Wines, spirits, etc	3,406,673	3,372,042	3,425,892
Paper and manufactures	2,804,470	2,560,385	2,643,876
Arms and explosives	1,606,284	2,694,172	3,868,784
Miscellaneous	4,819,228	4,802,448	5,359,339
Total	$102,937,136	$91,331,115	$97,886,169

Exports for the same period by world divisions and principal countries:

World Divisions	1910–1911	1911–1912	1912–1913
North America	$113,167,055	$112,729,956	$116,761,622
Europe	31,648,271	34,079,550	31,214,968
West Indies	1,105,415	979,005	886,066
Central America	901,385	1,078,827	1,227,552
Oceania	.....	84,909	.....
South America	34,687	33,221	103,640
Asia	20,006	9,096	8,960
Total	$146,876,819	$148,994,564	$150,202,808

Principal Countries	1910–1911	1911–1912	1912–1913
United States	$113,167,055	$112,729,956	$116,017,854
United Kingdom	17,941,176	20,099,328	15,573,551
Germany	4,354,171	5,158,365	8,219,009
France	4,654,939	4,164,911	3,575,509
Belgium	3,680,792	3,177,322	2,575,624
Spain	792,150	1,180,286	1,091,413
Cuba	1,102,185	968,713	863,938
Canada	917,862	678,345	743,768
British Honduras	412,159	412,457	588,685
Guatemala	413,677	398,585	413,154

Exports by major classifications for the same period:

Articles	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Mineral products	$90,002,983	$93,103,401	$94,824,305
Vegetable products	45,633,601	41,793,475	42,971,477
Animal products	8,401,070	9,930,598	9,918,916
Manufactured products	1,804,835	3,301,789	1,672,633
Miscellaneous	1,034,331	865,301	815,477
Total	$146,876,820	$148,994,564	$150,202,808

Production and Industry

Mexico's greatest natural source of wealth lies in her mineral lands. Coal is mined at Coahuila, copper in Lower California, Michoacan, Coahuila, Sonora, and Puebla; petroleum near Tampico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Tuxpam, Minititlan and the Papantla District, and in the gulf coast district from Matamoras to Campeche; gold and silver are mined in large territories.

Petroleum production for fifteen years:

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1905	300,000	1913	24,574,500
1906	500,000	1914	25,725,403
1907	1,000,000	1915	32,910,508
1908	3,481,000	1916	40,000,000
1909	2,765,000	1917	55,000,000
1910	4,099,000	1918	63,828,836
1911	13,655,488	1919 (estimate)	80,000,000
1912	16,844,066		

The Republic of Mexico now ranks second in the world in the production of petroleum.

The oil fields in Mexico are located in the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Vera Cruz, in a strip of territory varying from fifty to one hundred miles wide along the Gulf of Mexico. Among the most important producing areas in the coastal fields are those of Ebano, Panuco, Topila, Tepetate-Casiana, Los Naranjos, Cerro Azul, Alazan, Potrero del Llano, and Alamo. Water has begun to encroach on the fields of Alazan, Potrero del Llano and Tepetate, and while these fields may yet produce a large amount of oil, the end of their productivity may be said to be in sight.

There are, in Mexico, 155 operating companies, of which only 27 produced petroleum in commercial quantities during the year of 1918. The estimated potential daily production of all the wells in Mexico was 1,592,740 barrels, while actual daily production was 174,872 barrels, this representing 10.98 per cent. of the potential production. There have been completed, located, or are now drilling in the Republic, a total of 1,056 wells as follows:

Number of Locations	131	Wells Abandoned (Exhausted)	64
Wells Drilling	114	Wells Abandoned (Dry Holes)	421
Productive Wells	299		
Wells Abandoned (Unproductive)	27	Total	1,056

Of the 299 productive wells in Mexico, it is estimated that 95 per cent. of the annual production is produced from 62 wells.

From 1901 to 1918, inclusive, there was produced in Mexico a total of 285,910,798 barrels.

In 1918 Mexico exported a total of 56,765,396 barrels, which shows an increase over the previous year of 10,711,168 barrels.

There are at present in operation in Mexico eleven refineries. The five refineries in Tampico have a combined daily capacity of approximately 110,000 barrels. Two refineries are operated on the Gulf coast at Port Lobos and two others at Tuxpam. There is also one plant each at Vera Cruz and Minititlan. In addition to the above refineries, there are in project four new plants, three of which may be located in Tampico, while the fourth will probably be built at Port Lobos. It is interesting to note that of the 56,765,396 barrels of oil exported from Mexico in 1918, 17,470,950 barrels were refined oil.

Mining is prosecuted in 24 out of 31 states and territories, and a recent estimate gives the amount of capital invested in the industry as $647,200,000, of which amount $499,000,000 is from the United States, $87,200,000 is British, $10,000,000 is French, and $29,400,000 is Mexican. The total number of mining properties held at the beginning of 1918 was 31,087, with a total area of 1,092,271 acres. The production of gold and silver from 1887 to 1918 was as follows:

Year	Gold, Troy Oz.	Value	Silver, Troy Oz.	Value
1877–78	35,510	$736,956.16	19,500,051	$12,418,451.51
1878–79	41,915	869,882.49	19,734,302	12,567,532.00
1879–80	44,800	929,753.49	21,634,587	13,777,813.49
1880–81	48,164	999,576.17	22,952,631	14,617,199.00
1881–82	44,527	924,093.02	22,956,305	14,619,538.99
1882–83	45,450	943,256.97	23,215,003	14,784,288.49
1883–84	50,185	1,041,512.73	24,885,169	15,847,920.50
1884–85	43,477	902,334.41	26,086,699	16,613,105.51
1885–86	31,295	649,494.37	26,857,694	17,104,107.01
1886–87	32,491	674,306.65	29,468,930	18,767,051.99
1887–88	31,597	655,757.02	30,908,753	19,683,991.49
1888–89	32,554	675,611.64	32,463,018	30,873,813.00
1889–90	33,335	691,827.60	30,742,859	19,578,343.50
1890–91	43,789	908,773.06	32,876,610	20,937,205.51
1891–92	51,110	1,060,723.35	36,978,328	23,548,078.00
1892–93	60,397	1,253,453.53	43,374,523	27,622,717.00
1893–94	59,195	1,228,494.93	45,702,193	29,105,074.99
1894–95	225,654	4,633,069.62	45,697,431	29,102,042.50
1895–96	289,409	6,006,197.65	47,895,454	30,501,836.01
1896–97	326,320	6,772,230.40	50,003,858	31,844,556.00
1897–98	360,710	7,485,917.95	55,076,148	35,074,802.97
1898–99	444,529	9,225,442.93	56,920,496	36,249,361.49
1899–00	382,101	7,722,333.36	55,120,563	35,109,457.01
1900–01	443,625	9,206,690.31	58,387,578	37,163,203.00
1901–02	472,406	9,903,983.49	56,945,824	36,265,491.49
1902–03	478,771	9,936,073.82	65,015,173	41,404,391.49
1903–04	548,728	11,387,907.53	64,676,598	41,188,773.00
1904–05	684,405	14,203,656.49	62,061,823	39,523,573.00
1905–06	877,195	18,204,684.03	59,426,785	37,802,802.63
1906–07	880,918	18,281,949.12	56,491,232	38,554,413.50
1907–08	976,403	20,263,592.63	69,097,790	42,683,452.03
1908–09	1,081,312	22,440,810.46	73,602,973	38,538,048.58
1909–10	1,163,563	24,147,754.19	72,514,069	38,185,942.07
1910–11	1,192,147	24,740,977.96	74,047,341	40,439,364.66
1911–12	1,169,782	24,276,816.06	80,106,994	44,814,217.60
1912–13	930,174	19,304,166.53	67,824,693	42,817,792.31
1914	.....	18,000,000.00	27,546,752	45,000,000.00
1915	.....	14,000,000.00	39,570,000	39,000,000.00
1916	.....	7,690,700.00	22,838,400	.....
1917	.....	9,000,000.00	31,214,000	.....
1918	.....	10,000,000.00	40,000,000	.....

Copper production from 1912 to 1918 in short tons:

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
80,978	64,155	39,970	34,065	60,640	52,253	83,081

Lead production for ten years:

Year	Short Tons	Year	Short Tons
1909	130,071	1914	Not available
1910	133,048	1915	Not available
1911	137,347	1916	24,200
1912	132,276	1917	58,230
1913	68,343	1918	97,537

Ranking next to mineral wealth in point of importance, but with an annual production of greater value, is agriculture. Ten per cent. of the land is capable of cultivation without irrigation, 20 per cent. requires irrigation, and 70 per cent. is incapable of cultivation. There are about 120,000,000 acres of land devoted to grazing, 30,000,000 acres devoted to cultivation, and 44,000,000 acres of forest. The methods of agriculture in vogue throughout Mexico are antiquated. The principal products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal hemp), sugar, wheat, coffee, tobacco, guayule and beans.

Cotton flourishes principally in the central states of Durango, Coahuila and Chihuahua in the states of Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz on the gulf coast, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Sonora and Lower California on the Pacific. The average crop has been estimated at 10,000,000 pounds. In normal times almost the entire crop is consumed within the country. The latest statistics report 139 cotton mills in Mexico containing 762,149 spindles and 27,019 looms, employing 34,500 operatives and consuming about 162,000 bales of cotton.

Henequen is grown principally in the state of Yucatan; sugar is grown principally in the state of Morelos. India rubber is being cultivated in the states of Vera Cruz, Chiapas, and Oaxaca, guayule in the state of Durango. The sap of the agave or maguey tree is drawn for the production of a native drink known as "pulque."

Stock raising is extensively practised in the central region of the republic. The last cattle census, which was made in 1913, was as follows:

	Head		Head
Cattle	5,304,165	Sheep	3,458,124
Horses	872,544	Goats	4,240,916
Mules	340,016	Hogs	641,074
Donkeys	298,416		

The chief manufacturing industries are iron and steel foundries, guayule rubber factories, cigar and cigarette factories, cotton, wool and other textile mills, breweries and distilleries, factories which manufacture soap, candles and chemical products, paper mills, flour mills, explosive manufactories and packing houses.

The industrial census of Mexico begun in 1917 has not as yet been completed, the returns covering only nineteen states. These returns show, for states covered, a total of 3,804 establishments of varying importance, classified as follows: Production of foodstuffs, 698 establishments; textile industry, 213; mining industries, 614; electric industry, 40, and miscellaneous industries, 2.245. The approximate total paid up capital of all these industrial enterprises is $135,000,000, and the number of workmen employed is 85,000.

The principal shoe factories are located in Mexico City, León, Guanajuato and Guadalajara, but small factories exist in all the states, owing to the large supply of raw material. The brewing of beer is an important industry the principal breweries being located in Monterey, Mexico City, Orizaba and Toluca. The largest textile mills are located in

Mexico City, Puebla, Jalisco, Orizaba, Querétaro and San Luis Potosi. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is carried on in Mexico City, Puebla and Orizaba with the most modern methods and machinery. There are several large sugar mills in Mexico, the more important ones being for the most part owned by American interests.

Money and Banks:

Until the revolution the Mexican Government issued no national paper currency, the paper currency in circulation having been issued by certain banks to which concessions had been granted. During the revolution, however, the Constitutionalist party issued paper money to the amount of 700,000,000 pesos, back of which there was no assurance of redemption. The other contending parties likewise issued large quantities of paper currency. In June, 1916, the Carranza Government decreed that paper currency previously issued was no longer compulsory tender, and established a redemption rate of $0.10 Mexican silver (0.05 United States currency) to the peso.

In the meanwhile a new issue of paper to the amount of 500,000,000 pesos was made at the rate of $0.20 Mexican silver ($0.10 United States currency) known as the **infalsificabile**, or non-counterfeitable issue. The monetary unit is, legally, the silver peso of 100 centavos. There are 20, 10 and 5 peso gold pieces, and a subsidiary coinage of 50, 20 and 10 centavo pieces (silver), 2 and 1 centavo pieces (bronze) and 5 centavo pieces (nickel). The gold peso is worth approximately $0.54.

According to a statement issued by the Mexican Treasury Department, there are outstanding obligations normally equivalent to $264,786,042 United States currency, made up of an external debt of 286,944,251 pesos, an internal debt of 138,795,550 pesos, and the interest due on both debts.

Railroads:

In 1918 Mexico had 15,942 miles of railroad. The principal system of the country, the National Railways of Mexico, is a corporation owned and controlled by the government, which operates the main trunk lines. The total length of standard gauge railroad in Mexico approximates 9,000 miles.

Telegraphs, Post Offices, etc.:

In 1913 Mexico had 58,727 miles of telegraph line, 24 wireless stations, 2,911 post offices, and 51,679 miles of postal routes.

Weights and Measures: The metric system has been enforced since 1895.

Consular and Diplomatic Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Acapulco (Guerrero), Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes), Chihuahua (Chihuahua), Ciudad Juarez (Chihuahua), Durango (Durango), Ensenada (Lower California), Frontera (Tabasco), Guadalajara (Jalisco), Guaymas (Sonora), Mexicali (Lower California), México (México), Monterey (Nuevo Leon), Nogales (Sonora), Nuevo Laredo (Tamaulipas), Piedras Negras (Coahuila), Progreso (Yucatán), Salina Cruz (Oaxaca), Saltillo (Coahuila), San Luis Potosi (San Luis Potosi), Tampico (Tamaulipas), Torreón (Coahuila), Vera Cruz (Vera Cruz), Manzanillo (Colima), Matamoros (Tamaulipas), and Mazatlan (Sinaloa).

Mexican consular officials are stationed at Clifton, Douglas, Globe, Jerome, Naco, Nogales, Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma, Mobile, Calexico, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Stockton, Denver, Jacksonville, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis, Columbus, Santa Fe, Buffalo, New York, Cincinnati, Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Manila, San Juan, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Hidalgo, Laredo, Port Arthur, Presidio, Rio Grande, San Antonio, Zapata, Salt Lake City, Newport News, St. Thomas and Seattle.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

Among the local advertising media in Mexico City are two large daily newspapers of a progressive character. There are also a number of smaller daily newspapers and eight general weekly papers, one of which is published in English, and four Spanish magazines. There are three monthly magazines, a monthly automobile review, an agricultural journal, a medical journal, an aviation review and a sugar, tobacco and coffee paper.

There are three dailies published in Guadalajara, two in Chihuahua, two in Mazatlan, four in Merida, six in Monterey, which also has a commercial magazine, two in Puebla, three in Tampico, which also has a weekly magazine, four in Vera Cruz, one in Orizaba and one in San Louis Potosi. There are numerous other papers.

Shipping Routes:

New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line).
American and Cuban S. S. Line.
Rail routes via Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso or Nogales.

Customs Tariff:

Most articles are subject to **specific** duties based usually upon weight. Gross weight, legal weight and net weight of shipments must be given.

Consular Regulations:

Consular invoices are required in quadruplicate for steamer shipment. In the case of rail shipment the railroad company takes out the invoice at the border. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush; weights need not be marked. Consular blanks cost $0.15 per set. Certification of each set of invoices costs 3 per cent. of the value declared; the minimum charge is $0.50.

Postal Rates:

United States domestic letter rate.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Mexico. Limit of weight, 20 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. A delivery fee of 5 cents is collected on all parcels. A surtax of 25 per cent. of the import duties is imposed upon all goods imported by parcel post.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

BERMUDA

A British colony consisting of a group of 360 islands, with a total area of 19 square miles, of which about 20 are inhabited. They are 580 miles east of Cape Hatteras and 677 miles from New York. The area of the largest island is 16 square miles. Population, 20,215, of whom 4,282 are white. Principal town Hamilton; population, 2,627.

Bermuda is a British naval base, but owes its importance to its popularity as a winter tourist resort with Americans. One-third of the total area, or 4,000 acres, is under cultivation. Principal products are lily-bulbs, onions, and early vegetables. Bermuda imports its supplies principally from the United States and Canada; its exports are taken chiefly by the United States.

There are two banks; the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son, Ltd., both local. Bills of exchange are issued by the government, which is also authorized to issue paper currency. Money, weights and measures are as in Great Britain. Bermuda is connected with both Halifax and Jamaica by cable. There is adequate telephone service on the island. The language of Bermuda is English. Parcel post service extends to the Bermudas. Limit of weight 11 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Bermuda for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent. free	
1909	$1,064,917	$98,709	$1,163,626	$46,279	$431,426	$477,705	9.69	$+685,921
1910	1,186,750	137,209	1,323,959	59,374	532,149	591,523	10.04	+732,436
1911	1,280,756	76,875	1,357,631	71,103	528,413	599,516	11.86	+758,115
1912	1,419,367	47,353	1,466,720	73,579	549,288	622,867	11.81	+843,853
1913	1,400,012	66,400	1,466,412	71,775	411,461	483,236	14.85	+983,176
1914	1,427,719	186,097	1,613,816	239,484	455,935	695,419	34.44	+918,397
1915	1,460,690	25,260	1,485,950	274,766	226,146	500,912	54.85	+985,038
1916	2,103,958	123,273	2,227,231	390,701	317,979	708,680	55.13	+1,516,551
1917	2,704,611	24,626	2,729,237	632,992	314,997	947,969	66.78	+1,781,268
1918	2,230,115	49,491	2,279,606	550,215	154,325	704,540	78.10	+1,575,066
1919	.....	.....	1,977,179	.....	.....	1,475,954	.....	+501,225

Value of imports from the principal countries trading with Bermuda in 1916 and 1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom	$556,892	$232,288	Other Countries	$8,830	$3,372
Canada	397,620	700,437			
Other British Possessions	50,772	70,353	Total	$3,571,120	$3,278,033
United States	2,557,006	2,271,583			

The principal articles imported from Canada are barrels, cheese, fodder, preserved fish, fruits and flour.

The exports, with the exception of potatoes and onions, are unimportant. There are practically no manufactures.

The potato and onion exports were as follows in 1916 and 1917:

	1916		1917	
Potatoes (bbls.)	55,165	$283,892	74,470	$528,223
Onions (crates)	.....	162,547	132,000	231,229

GREENLAND

Denmark's sole remaining colonial possession is Greenland. It has an area of 46,740 square miles, and, in 1911, a population of 13,459, of whom 6,425 were men and 7,034 women. The largest town, Sydproven, has a population of 789. The trade of Greenland is a government monopoly of Denmark. Statistics of commerce in 1917:

Exports to Denmark, 1917			Imports from Denmark, 1917		
	Kroner	Dollars		Kroner	Dollars
Seal and fish oil	620,145	$166,198	Agricultural products	411,666	$110,326
Seal and fish skins	21,670	5,807	Fire arms	59,071	15,831
Blue fox skins	1,830	487	Textiles	128,355	8,528
White fox skins	1,330	356	Cordage	49,328	13,219
Bear skins	114	30	Tobacco	37,773	10,123
Shark skins	7,286	1,952	Edge tools	33,333	8,933
Eiderdown	31,141	8,345	Wood, construction material, etc.	47,019	10,601
Feathers	19,923	5,339			
Salt fish	157,160	42,118	Soap and candles	3,525	944
Other products	6,465	1,832	Other products	33,707	9,033
Total	905,098	242,566	Total	801,777	214,876

CENTRAL AMERICA

BRITISH HONDURAS

A British colony in Central America, on the Caribbean Sea. Area, 8,598 square miles. Population (census of 1911) 40,458. Chief town, Belize, population (census of 1911) 10,478, largely Negro. Principal products are forest woods; chicle, rubber, cohune oil, mangrove bark, logwood, mahogany. Bananas, plantains and cocoanuts are likewise grown.

Railroad; 25 miles (Stann Creek Railway).

Belize is connected by telephone and telegraph with Corozal and Consejo in the north, El Cayo in the west, and Punta Gorda in the south. Wireless communication is had with New Orleans and Jamaica. Cables are sent by telegraph to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (Mexico) and thence by Mexican lines.

United States gold is the standard currency, British sovereigns and ½ sovereigns being legal tender at $4.86 and $2.43. There is a paper issue of dollar bills. Silver dollars are current, as are bronze cent and five-cent pieces.

Commerce

The total value of the trade of the colony in 1917 (the last figures available) amounted to $5,596,740.

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of British Honduras with the United States:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$1,078,233	$3,665	$1,081,898	$670,357	$178,568	$848,925	78.97	+$232,973
1910	1,206,962	4,890	1,211,852	800,124	266,285	1,066,409	75.03	+145,443
1911	1,559,257	3,326	1,562,583	868,029	316,344	1,184,373	73.28	+378,210
1912	1,467,476	1,190	1,468,666	1,058,008	202,565	1,260,573	83.93	+208,093
1913	1,464,166	2,059	1,466,225	1,231,856	331,346	1,563,202	78.80	–96,977
1914	1,696,794	2,644	1,699,438	682,942	2,099,275	2,099,275	67.46	–399,837
1915	1,380,941	1,655	1,382,596	912,991	430,309	1,343,300	67.87	+39,296
1916	1,594,108	1,605	1,595,714	995,745	251,212	1,245,957	79.85	+349,757
1917	1,902,071	4,804	1,906,875	969,775	416,304	1,386,079	69.96	+520,796
1918	2,383,055	37,129	2,420,184	1,541,775	819,583	2,361,358	65.29	+58,826
1919	.....	.....	2,307,804	.....	.....	2,729,655	.....	–421,851

Distribution of imports and exports, 1917:

Countries	Imports	Exports	Total
United Kingdom	$390,369	$179,827	$570,196
British Possessions	14,690	.....	14,690
Total British Empire	405,059	179,827	584,886
United States	2,038,885	2,340,073	4,378,958
Guatemala	102,585	70,448	173,033
Mexico	120,014	161,838	281,852
Honduras	96,359	45,956	142,315
Other foreign countries	30,871	4,825	35,696
Foreign Countries	2,388,714	2,623,140	5,011,854
Grand Total	$2,793,773	$2,802,967	$5,596,740

Chief imports, 1917: gum, $161,838; apparel, $86,994; flour, $235,224; boots and shoes, $125,874; hardware and cutlery, $80,676; machinery, $33,534; rice, $118,098.

Chief exports, 1917: mahogany, $862,164; logwood, $122,958; bananas, $219,672; cedar, $69,012; cocoanuts, $157,464; chicle, $878,202.

Value of imports from United States, 1918, $2,420,184.

Value of exports to United States, 1918, $2,361,358.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes: United Fruit Company.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff enumerates about 50 articles upon which **specific** duty is assessed principally upon the basis of weight; some articles are assessed on the basis of value. There is a large free list.

Consular Representatives: United States consular officials are stationed at Belize.

Consular Regulations: No documents required; no restrictions as to marks.

Cable Rates: Thirty-five cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Same as to Great Britain. United States domestic letter rate.

Mail Time: To Belize via New Orleans, 7 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to British Honduras. Limit of weight 22 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: Bullion; coins; tobacco packed with other merchandise; tobacco sweetened with leaves of plants other than tobacco; saccharine.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

COSTA RICA

A republic of Central America, bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the southeast and south by Panama, and on the southwest, west and northwest by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont combined.

The climate of Costa Rica is tropical. There are two seasons, the wet from April to December, and the dry from December to April. The wet season is interrupted by a fortnight of dry weather, known as the "veranillo de San Juan," or St. John's summer, in the month of June. The so-called winter season lasts from December to February.

The principal products of Costa Rica are bananas and coffee. The extensive banana plantations are, with few exceptions, controlled by American interests, and the large investment of American capital in Costa Rica has been almost exclusively responsible for the development of the country. About 60 per cent. of Costa Rica's annual imports are supplied by the United States.

Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 57 per cent. and took 90 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Costa Rica amounted to $30.24; imports to $8.46, exports to $21.71.

Area and Population

The republic is divided into seven provinces, which are subdivided into cantons. The total estimated area is 23,000 square miles. The political subdivisions with their population are shown in the following table:

Provinces	Population	Capital	Population of the Canton in which the Capital is situated
San José	136,936	San José	49,781
Alajuela	109,063	Alajuela	28,766
Cartago	72,217	Cartago	32,586
Heredia	47,859	Heredia	15,553
Guanacaste	42,120	Liberia	6,650
Limon	23,916	Port Limon	13,285
Puntarenas	22,884	Puntarenas	11,706
Total	454,995		

The population of the chief cities is as follows: San José (capital), 47,495; Cartago, 12,905; Port Limon, 6,742; Alajuela, 6,481; Puntarenas, 5,029; Heredia, 8,200.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Costa Rica in 1918 was $13,358,997. Of this total, imports amounted to $3,735,023 and exports to $9,623,874.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Costa Rica for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent.	
1909	$2,288,890	$18,206	$2,307,096	$2,654,431	$55,563	$2,709,994	97.95	–$402,898
1910	3,031,369	19,141	3,050,510	3,628,047	13,251	3,641,298	99.64	–590,788
1911	3,434,844	38,532	3,473,376	4,834,213	4,203	4,838,416	99.92	–1,365,040
1912	3,595,149	52,038	3,647,187	3,813,432	4,419	3,817,851	99.88	–170,664
1913	3,434,753	80,155	3,514,908	3,092,878	5,857	3,098,735	99.81	+416,173
1914	3,450,938	50,448	3,501,386	3,565,628	4,736	3,570,364	99.87	–68,978
1915	2,351,005	62,313	2,413,318	3,498,530	46,637	3,545,167	98.68	–1,131,849
1916	3,483,728	84,478	3,568,206	4,161,303	174,112	4,335,415	95.98	–767,209
1917	3,859,870	124,984	3,984,854	5,101,719	518,426	5,620,145	90.78	–1,635,291
1918	1,874,622	28,602	1,903,224	7,540,995	74,487	7,615,482	99.02	–5,712,258
1919	.....	.....	4,175,646	.....	.....	8,222,108	....	–4,046,962

Value of foreign trade during eleven years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$5,629,405	$7,757,525	$13,386,930
1909	6,109,938	8,176,257	14,286,195
1910	7,897,736	8,374,364	16,272,100
1911	8,872,161	8,924,191	17,796,352
1912	10,079,306	9,964,005	20,043,311
1913	8,685,108	10,321,568	19,006,676
1914	7,551,679	10,861,748	18,413,427
1915	4,478,782	9,971,582	14,450,364
1916	6,603,925	11,121,172	17,725,097
1917	5,595,240	11,382,166	16,977,406
1918	3,735,023	9,623,874	13,358,997

Principal imports during 4 years and the principal countries of origin:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916
Automobiles	$69,606	$29,860	$23,282	$68,218
United States	65,678	26,740	18,164	68,218
Cattle	323,067	221,885	95,964	184,235
Nicaragua	323,067	221,885	95,964	171,457
Coffee sacks	88,958	77,389	98,531	131,118
United Kingdom	69,424	65,710	83,919	90,614
United States	11,161	8,104	13,220	38,153
Cotton Goods	828,948	800,291	466,699	657,447
United States	243,802	285,041	266,333	416,758
United Kingdom	355,042	302,333	129,848	155,014
Germany	124,699	112,613	4,491	109
France	39,009	34,247	10,907	28,128
Italy	51,463	37,997	30,749	25,302
Drugs and chemicals	150,142	162,898	115,903	73,485
United States	76,173	90,547	85,194	51,901
United Kingdom	23,378	23,847	11,196	10,238
France	24,039	19,924	4,977	3,482
Germany	29,690	23,063	4,065	.....
Electrical material	150,339	174,341	95,176	112,746
United States	121,416	159,432	86,773	101,716
Flour	258,407	189,329	224,480	488,660
United States	257,457	183,542	209,662	470,670
Lard	200,362	204,927	144,181	174,304
United States	194,968	202,485	142,270	172,610
Railway Material	296,772	241,139	62,387	29,914
United States	272,242	140,981	59,725	5,737
Rice	143,393	160,311	108,640	142,859
United States	31,621	59,383	93,283	122,076
Germany	82,088	76,405	.....	.....
Wheat	219,487	366,641	323,567	262
United States	219,487	366,624	323,567	262
Coal	261,975	250,226	106,953	①
United States	258,329	228,224	92,039	.....

Note: ① Not available.

Imports by countries during 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$4,467,829	$4,022,147	$3,031,907	$4,677,407	$3,887,603
United Kingdom	1,289,324	1,088,576	548,810	790,851	706,257
Spanish America	303,683	330,262	254,856	310,866	355,027
Central America	349,717	270,942	131,584	223,820	216,809
France	387,514	300,771	84,132	180,228	137,973
Spain	158,974	136,689	117,849	162,578	112,785
Italy	170,958	177,293	137,615	124,923	83,527
Germany	1,340,998	1,065,468	42,969	1,340	559
Belgium	46,958	34,903	933	.....	.....
Other countries	169,513	124,628	128,027	131,912	94,700
Total	$8,685,108	$7,551,679	$4,478,782	$6,603,925	$5,595,240

Exports by principal countries of destination for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$5,240,793	$4,893,566	$4,864,803	$6,830,977	$8,119,295
United Kingdom	4,318,006	5,192,253	4,438,233	3,668,408	2,496,191
Spanish America	59,721	72,539	324,616	324,616	628,188
Central America	38,618	40,264	90,217	131,652	79,159
France	95,636	123,697	62,975	93,418	31,886
Germany	504,381	471,907	13,225	.....	.....
Other countries	64,413	67,522	227,107	72,101	27,447
Total	$10,321,568	$10,861,748	$9,971,582	$11,382,166	$11,382,166

Principal exports for 5 years with principal countries of destination (statistics for 1917 incomplete):

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Bananas	$5,194,428	$4,725,754	$4,427,566	$4,677,313	$4,040,625
United States	3,884,946	3,281,012	3,087,826	3,394,529	.....
United Kingdom	1,284,847	1,444,742	1,339,741	1,282,784	.....
Coffee	3,605,029	4,663,360	3,730,307	4,242,338	3,779,747
United Kingdom	2,956,123	3,533,895	2,877,932	2,129,654	.....
United States	216,302	467,269	547,982	1,789,842	.....
Germany	288,402	483,124	55,955	.....	.....
Gold and Silver	1,021,473	888,599	805,897	1,006,949	996,243
United States	1,021,473	888,599	805,897	1,006,949	.....
Cacao	105,034	84,507	174,809	223,369	.....
United Kingdom	61,741	39,192	101,674	149,226	.....
United States	9,644	9,898	66,897	65,041	.....
Cattle hides	132,883	110,780	151,064	161,755	.....
United States	52,825	50,207	99,069	132,494	.....
Spain	.....	5,123	38,332	11,677	.....
Germany	65,517	39,584	.....	.....	.....
Rubber	44,482	12,134	49,488	65,149	.....
United States	38,202	11,148	48,192	65,149	.....
Woods	141,361	123,814	49,372	51,213	.....
United States	3,750	32,204	25,581	33,825	.....
Germany	100,244	16,461	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	.....	19,216	69,686	241,058	.....
United States	.....	4,300	69,686	241,058	.....
United Kingdom	.....	13,985	.....	.....	.....

Production and Industry

The chief industry of Costa Rica is agriculture, the principal crops being bananas and coffee, the statistics of exports being given above under Commerce. The mineral resources of the republic are large, especially on the Pacific Coast. Gold is the principal mineral mined, and the chief mining fields are located in Abangarez, La Union, Aguacate and Montezuma. A manganese field has recently been discovered, and oil lands in San José, Guanacaste, and Alajuela are being developed by an American corporation. Sugar is cultivated, and is an industry of growing importance in the western and central provinces. Large forest areas exist, producing mahogany, rosewood and cedar.

The largest single interest in Costa Rica is held by the United Fruit Company, which in 1917 held properties valued at $12,851,798. It then owned 240,500 acres of land, 38,196 acres of which were improved, and 203,304 acres unimproved. It leased 5,281 acres, 921 of which were improved, and 4,630 of which were unimproved. There were 29,914 acres cultivated in bananas, 7,495 in cacao, 652 in cocoanuts, 107 in pineapples and the rest in pasturage. The company owned in 1917, 2,737 cattle and 1,650 other animals.

Manufacturing is not extensive in Costa Rica. There are 4,678 commercial and manufacturing establishments, 2,692 of which are controlled by Costa Ricans, 518 by Chinese, 439 by Spaniards, 254 by British, 168 by Italians, and 105 by citizens of the United States. They comprise coffee-drying establishments, sugar mills, a national liquor distillery, (distilling is a government monopoly), several tobacco factories, 29 iron foundries and shops, 8 ice factories, 62 steam saw mills, and a brewery.

Money and Banks.

The gold standard was adopted in 1896. The unit is the colon of 100 centimos, equivalent to $0.465 United States currency. Gold pieces of 20, 10, 5 and 2 colones are coined, and there is a subsidiary coinage of 50, 25, 10 and 5 centimos in silver and 1 centimo in copper. Paper currency is widely in circulation. Following the outbreak of the world war, the government created as a bank of issue the International Bank of Costa Rica, which is to have existence only during the war. There are three public banks in Costa Rica, the Bank of Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Mercantile Bank. An agency of the Royal Bank of Canada is established there, and there are three private banks.

There have been two external loans as follows: In 1911 there was an issue of 4% to 5% gold refunding bonds to the amount of £2,000,000, secured by a first charge on all customs duties. In 1911 another loan amounting to 35,000,000 francs at 5% was arranged for with bankers of France, Germany and the United States.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Railways:

There are 338 miles of railway in actual operation, all 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 82 miles of which belong to the government and 256 to the Northern Railway Co. This line runs from Port Limon on the Atlantic coast to San José, and is extended to Alajuela. The Pacific Railway, owned by the government, runs from Puntarenas, on the Pacific coast, to San José, a distance of 69 miles, with a branch into Alajuela. Branches of the Northern Railway extend into the banana producing country. Thirty-four cities and towns in Costa Rica have electric lighting facilities, power being furnished by the waterfalls in the highlands, and 88 cities, towns, and villages have water supply. There is a tramway at San José.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

There are 147 telegraph offices and about 1,535 miles of line, also 1514 telephones.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

There are at date of writing no officially recognized consular officials of Costa Rica in the United States. A few of those representing a previous political regime still perform consular functions.

The United States maintains a consul in San José, and Port Limon; vice-consuls in San José and Port Limon, and a consular agent in Puntarenas.

Customs Tariff:

There are 10 classes set forth in the Costa Rican tariff, and all articles enumerated pay duty on the basis of weight. There are two surtaxes; of 50 and 2 per cent. respectively, of the normal rate. Prohibited imports include war arms and materials, silver in powder, ingots or bars, and coin of any metal except gold, as well as liquors testing more than 60 centigrade and alcohol of current quality.

Duties on advertising matter:

Article	Per pound
Printed or lithographed advertisements, unframed and common calendars	$0.01
Framed advertisements on paper or cardboard	.21
Advertisements without commercial value on glass	.01
Advertisements on iron plate	.008

Consular Regulations

Consular invoices are not required at present. Two copies of commercial invoice in Spanish showing date of shipment, name of steamer and master, weights of each package and total weights in kilograms, origin and cost of merchandise, etc., should be sent to the consignee, who must present it with bill of lading or be subject to a fine. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two daily newspapers in San José carrying advertising and one daily in Port Limon.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.49 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Seven days to Port Limon via New Orleans.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Costa Rica.

International Reply Coupons: Redeemed.

Money Orders: Issued.

GUATEMALA

A republic of Central America bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the northeast by British Honduras, on the east by the Gulf of Honduras and the republic of Honduras, on the southeast by Salvador and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. In area it is approximately equal to Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The climate of Guatemala is tropical. There are two seasons, the rainy and dry. The rainy season in the interior lasts from May to October, but on the coast sometimes continues until December. The coolest month is January and the hottest is May. The average rainfall is very heavy, especially on the Atlantic Coast.

The principal products of Guatemala are coffee and bananas. Coffee is grown on some 2,000 plantations, and the development of the banana plantations is being carried on by American interests. Sugar growing and the livestock industry are being developed, and mining is important. Normally, Guatemala purchases more than 50 per cent. of her total annual imports from the United States. In 1917 the share of the United States in the total imports of Guatemala was 80 per cent., while the annual average share of the United States during the five years ending in 1917 was 66 per cent. Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 68 per cent. and took 71 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Guatemala amounted to $8.96; imports to $3.31; exports to $5.65.

Area and Population

The total area of the republic is estimated at 48,290 square miles. The population in 1903 was 1,842,134; and is at present estimated at 2,119,165. For purpose of administration the country is divided into 23 provinces. About 60 per cent. of the population are pure Indian, the rest being principally Mestizo. The capital is Guatemala City, with an estimated population of 125,000. The city was totally destroyed by earthquake in 1917. Other important cities are Quezaltenango (population estimated, 28,940), Totonicapam (population estimated, 28,310), Coban (population estimated, 30,770), Puerto Barrios (population, 2000). The Departments, with their capitals and the population of the capitals are shown, in the following table:

Department	Capital	Population
Alta Verapaz	Cobán	30,770
Amatitlan	Amatitlan	8,408
Baja Verapaz	Salamá	10,608
Chimaltenango	Chimaltenango	3,749
Chiquimula	Chiquimula	12,562
El Petén	Flores	1,671
El Quiché	Santa Cruz	11,914
Esquintla	Esquintla	12,343
Guatemala	Guatemala City	125,000
Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	10,279
Izabal	Livingston	1,978
Jalapa	Jalapa	12,246
Jutiapa	Jutiapa	11,023
Quezaltenango	Quezaltenango	28,940
Retalhuleu	Retalhuleu	6,327
Sacatepéquez	Antigua	10,150
San Marcos	San Marcos	6,036
Santa Rosa	Cuajiniquilapa	3,062
Sololá	Solola	7,627
Suchitepequez	Mazatenango	6,970
Totonicapan	Totonicapam	28,310
Zacapa	Zacapa	11,964

Guatemala City is situated on a plateau 5,000 feet above sea level, with a perpetually spring-like climate, and is connected by railway with Puerto Barrios, 194 miles away on the Caribbean coast, and San José, 85 miles away on the Pacific coast. Quezaltenango is 7,351 feet above sea level, and by rail is 120 miles west of Guatemala City. It is 75 miles by rail from the Pacific port of Champerico.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Guatemala in 1918 was $17,953,000. Of this total, imports amounted to $6,634,000 and exports to $11,319,000.

Total foreign trade of the United States with Guatemala for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$1,688,432	$17,724	$1,706,156	$3,097,314	$51,175	$3,148,489	98.38	–$1,442,333
1910	1,939,495	19,751	1,959,246	1,779,387	52,937	1,832,324	97.11	+126,922
1911	2,409,383	22,386	2,431,769	2,517,536	44,952	2,562,488	98.25	–130,719
1912	2,495,789	23,263	2,519,052	2,613,957	30,080	2,644,037	98.86	–124,985
1913	3,620,898	37,689	3,658,587	3,021,657	85,324	3,106,981	97.25	+551,606
1914	3,579,988	21,825	3,601,813	4,038,215	40,397	4,078,612	99.01	–476,799
1915	2,729,999	39,271	2,769,270	6,470,763	87,783	6,558,546	98.66	–3,789,276
1916	3,774,206	73,824	3,848,030	8,579,049	145,679	8,724,728	98.33	–4,876,698
1917	5,336,073	50,204	5,386,277	9,785,579	271,751	10,057,330	97.30	–4,671,053
1918	5,470,024	93,469	5,563,493	7,664,523	158,437	7,822,960	97.97	–2,259,467
1919	.....	.....	5,946,331	.....	.....	11,115,721	.....	–5,168,390

Imports by principal countries of origin for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$5,053,060	$4,879,200	$3,751,761	$6,535,407	$7,200,000
United Kingdom	1,650,387	1,389,645	577,206	1,320,994	1,000,000
France	402,025	317,631	124,492	186,893	160,000
Mexico	113,578	104,207	107,349	162,673	.....
Spain	111,475	131,234	77,528	94,206	90,000
China and Japan	305,151	221,463	78,786	47,953	.....
Netherlands	1,713	.....	87,825	47,410	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	32,170	45,611	.....
Italy	125,316	123,005	55,964	42,763	.....
Central America	29,768	35,176	2,931	13,309	.....
Cuba	2,094	2,525	5,318	12,086	.....
Germany	2,043,329	1,842,738	146,053	6,211	.....
Jamaica	75	955	1,114	5,941	.....
Belgium	121,543	171,508	10,578	1,235	.....
South America	98,599	28,525	4,119	100	.....
Other countries	4,215	56,975	9,282	16,502	.....
Total	$10,062,238	$9,331,115	$5,072,476	$8,539,294	$8,991,573

The customs valuations of imports for 1916 and 1917 amounted to only $6,725,601 and $7,193,259, respectively. The Statistical Bureau of Guatemala adds to these figures 25 per cent as above given, to cover ocean freights, insurance, commissions and other like charges.

Principal countries of origin of imports for 3 years:

Countries	1915		1916		1917	
	Tons		Tons		Tons	
Cotton textiles and manufactures	.....	$758,570	.....	$1,676,030	.....	$2,294,425
United Kingdom	.....	241,848	.....	701,449	.....	.....
United States	.....	455,540	.....	952,086	.....	.....
Germany	.....	25,884	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Italy	.....	21,437	.....	10,053	.....	.....
France	.....	1,970	.....	2,061	.....	.....
Spain	.....	1,672	.....	6,400	.....	.....
Iron and Steel manufactures	.....	121,198	.....	348,327	.....	399,609
United States	.....	86,769	.....	323,149	.....	.....
Germany	.....	10,040	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	11,458	.....	22,988	.....	.....
Food Products	.....	538,236	.....	488,073	.....	437,687
United States	.....	488,350	.....	397,163	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	17,787	.....	39,521	.....	.....
Central America	.....	1,528	.....	12,068	.....	.....
Germany	.....	2,145	.....	766	.....	.....
South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Material	.....	121,844	.....	175,789	.....	128,170
United States	.....	121,844	.....	172,416	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	8,235	506,510	9,911	612,809	10,300	1,008,051
United States	8,235	506,510	9,911	612,809	.....	.....
Agricultural and Industrial machinery	.....	127,433	.....	206,619	.....	157,239,
United States	.....	103,823	.....	198,535	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	13,449	.....	7,884	.....	.....
Germany	.....	5,596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines and liquors	.....	125,583	.....	261,133	.....	77,527
France	.....	42,241	.....	87,636	.....	.....
United States	.....	39,328	.....	87,480	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	19,699	.....	37,786	.....	.....
Spain	.....	13,201	.....	29,171	.....	.....
Italy	.....	5,390	.....	14,012	.....	.....
Germany	.....	2,916	.....	72	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	.....	108,669	.....	213,754	.....	213,263
United States	.....	68,239	.....	157,622	.....	.....
France	.....	23,215	.....	38,069	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	6,700	.....	14,571	.....	.....
Germany	.....	5,927	.....	508	.....	.....
Silk textiles and manufactures	.....	68,525	.....	47,345	.....	112,118
China and Japan	.....	21,216	.....	25,920	.....	.....
France	.....	6,566	.....	2,804	.....	.....
Germany	.....	6,886	.....	140	.....	.....
Wooden textiles and manufactures	.....	52,308	.....	82,897	.....	136,940
United Kingdom	.....	22,973	.....	39,038	.....	.....
United States	.....	9,307	.....	37,312	.....	.....
Italy	.....	3,818	.....	1,975	.....	.....
Germany	.....	11,228	.....	40	.....	.....
Linen, hemp, and jute textiles and manufactures	.....	252,481	.....	289,952	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	108,777	.....	135,405	.....	.....
United States	.....	100,854	.....	123,848	.....	.....
Germany	.....	4,248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petroleum	10,946	110,925	26,907	223,201	28,867	.....
United States	10,946	110,925	20,515	193,929	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	6,392	29,271	.....	.....
Lumber	.....	78,666	.....	35,258	.....	.....
All to the United States.						
Paper and stationers' supplies	.....	147,243	.....	182,585	.....	.....
United States	.....	102,516	.....	147,515	.....	.....
Spain	.....	29,637	.....	14,391	.....	.....
Germany	.....	4,073	.....	126	.....	.....
Manufactures of leather	.....	94,661	.....	179,102	.....	.....
United States	.....	87,200	.....	173,377	.....	.....
Germany	.....	596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of glass, china and earthenware	.....	27,859	.....	51,951	.....	.....
United States	.....	19,863	.....	46,441	.....	.....
Germany	.....	4,476	.....	567	.....	.....
Manufactures of wood or of wood and iron	.....	86,727	.....	145,869	.....	.....
United States	.....	34,473	.....	101,854	.....	.....
Germany	.....	10,733	.....	1,453	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	25,686	.....	988	.....	.....
Coal	15,741	46,398	9,017	30,047	510	.....
United States	15,741	46,398	9,017	30,047	.....	.....
Manufactures of lead, tin, copper and alloys	.....	18,416	.....	29,776	.....	.....
United States	.....	14,798	.....	28,774	.....	.....
Germany	.....	1,132	.....	.....	.....	.....

Imports by principal articles for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton textiles and manufactures	$1,734,833	$1,289,105	$ 758,570	$1,676,030	$2,294,425
Iron and steel manufactures	685,548	515,517	121,198	348,323	399,609
Food products	566,856	545,087	538,236	488,077	437,687
Railway material	426,827	423,226	121,844	175,789	128,170
Wheat flour	394,932	509,280	506,510	612,809	1,008,051
Agricultural machinery	350,367	374,594	127,433	206,619	157,239
Wines and liquors	347,752	245,876	125,583	261,133	77,527
Drugs and medicines	268,523	279,666	108,666	213,753	278,263
Silk textiles and manufactures	263,448	221,169	68,526	47,345	112,118
Woolen textiles and manufactures	253,107	220,620	52,308	82,897	136,940
Linen, hemp and jute textiles and manufactures	222,321	224,764	252,481	289,952	232,737
Petroleum	184,937	182,117	110,925	223,201	252,826
Lumber	179,880	111,797	78,667	35,258	10,632
Paper and stationers' supplies	179,798	165,399	147,243	182,586	239,263
Manufactures of leather	156,689	143,448	94,661	179,102	206,952
Manufactures of glass, china and earthenware	106,826	123,724	27,859	51,951	74,800
Manufactures of wood or of wood and iron	88,853	199,143	86,727	145,869	177,482
Coal	45,418	49,582	46,398	30,047	5,322
Manufactures of lead, tin, copper and alloys	37,638	25,264	18,416	29,776	107,958
Miscellaneous	1,464,772	1,499,465	580,888	1,445,084	855,258
Total	$7,959,325	$7,348,843	$3,973,139	$6,725,601	$7,193,259

Note: In the table above, the imports through the land frontier are not included.

Exports by principal articles for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Coffee, clean	$9,904,877	$8,892,102	$8,009,649	$7,825,250	$5,355,577
Coffee, in parchment	2,349,847	1,499,663	939,746	241,266	74,735
Bananas	825,670	1,017,141	1,082,429	1,025,438	990,790
Cattle hides	455,476	341,101	506,962	566,190	435,477
Sugar, including panela	349,052	354,382	322,728	422,295	450,239
Woods	247,759	301,571	176,231	116,964	138,254
Chicle	142,108	227,742	231,624	130,302	59,694
Rubber	100,323	14,767	49,331	68,823	64,184
Skins	24,676	28,541	33,749	25,725	47,698
Sheepskins, dressed	.....	110	24,574	24,209	.....
Hats	10,144	4,002	8,923	7,234	7,373
Honey	9,127	8,978	10,979	126	14,693
Distillates	5,820	9,160	5,054	.....	.....
Horns	1,695	1,532	102	1,524	36
Clothing, wool	1,405	6,689	2,048	1,075	10,016
Live animals	1,360	3,260	45,463	4,840	2,340
Indigo	.....	93	32	.....	.....
Sarsaparilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold, native	.....	11,589	15,690	4,279	.....
Mineral products	901	813	45,398	89,044	46,972
Frijoles (beans)	760	1,227	495	1,388	487
Tobacco	399	5,054	18,953	16,118	4,348
Miscellaneous	8,227	13,152	26,231	46,126	106,819
Exports through the frontiers of Salvador and Honduras	10,300	11,358	10,150	19,710	.....
	$14,449,926	$12,754,027	$11,566,586	$10,637,886	$7,809,732

Exports by principal countries of destination for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$3,923,354	$4,874,379	$6,881,411	$6,668,574	$7,600,000
Netherlands	47,632	173,417	1,771,241	947,042	.....
Sweden	.....	19,999	550,903	245,183	.....
British Honduras	257,077	230,800	272,334	147,647	.....
Central America	71,234	149,608	132,835	108,540	.....
Germany	7,653,557	5,412,580	50,237	91,658	.....
United Kingdom	1,600,029	1,245,906	1,049,937	86,087	65,000
Italy	506	6,678	45,848	74,933	.....
South America	264,056	98,114	357,901	74,473	.....
Mexico	77,970	137,252	145,667	72,169	.....
Spain	4,734	6,799	23,012	47,569	35,000
Denmark	.....	.....	204,043	35,837	.....
Norway	.....	.....	61,396	11,003	.....
Cuba	.....	5	18	6,619	.....
France	21,268	34,185	212	837	.....
China and Japan	71	.....	2,256	5	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	5,897	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	514,213	306,105	149	.....	.....
Canada	2,593	2,123	1,138	.....	.....
Belgium	1,332	45,718	.....	.....	.....
Exports through the frontiers of Salvador and Honduras	10,300	11,359	10,151	19,710	.....
	$14,449,926	$12,754,027	$11,566,586	$10,637,886	$7,809,732

Production and Industry

Under the National Land Law of 1894 State lands with the exception of those on the frontiers and coast, were divided for sale, the maximum holding alloted to any one purchaser being 15 caballerias (about 1,687 acres), which cannot be sold under 10 years. In 1915 the Government took over all mineral lands, allowing the concession of exploration only under leasehold.

The principal industry of the republic is agriculture, and the chief crop is coffee. The following table shows the number of coffee plantations in 1913, their production and the nationality of their proprietors:

Nationality	Number of plantations	Production in quintals of 101 pounds	Nationality	Number of plantations	Production in quintals of 101 pounds
Guatemalan	1,657	525,356	Honduran	7	6,508
German	170	358,353	Italian	19	15,380
Austrian	4	630	English	20	12,046
Belgian	9	5,018	Mexican	29	700
Colombian	7	1,265	Nicaraguan	5	140
Chinese	1	15	American	16	19,285
Costa Rican	2	1,008	Salvadorean	11	2,255
Chilean	2	57,402	Swiss	9	14,185
Spanish	84	12,651	Mixed Companies	6	12,920
French	21	1,119		2,079	1,046,236

Sugar is another important crop, and the development of banana growing is being carried on by the United Fruit Company, which controls 207,385 acres of land in eastern Guatemala, and by independent producers. Stock raising, with the establishment of refrigeration plants, is gradually assuming increased importance. In 1914 there were 655,386 head of cattle, 114,451 horses and mules, 402,120 sheep, 58,870 goats, 176,510 pigs.

The forest resources of the republic are chiefly in the Department of Peten producing campeche, mahogany, dye woods, hard woods, chicle and henequen (sisal). Mineral resources are being developed principally in the Departments of Chiquimula and Huehuetenango, and comprise silver, copper, and gold. There are about 135 mines in the republic. The most important manufacturing enterprise is the Cantel Cotton Mills at Quezaltenango, which import the largest part of the cotton which they consume from the United States. There are also sugar mills and refineries, several small tanneries, a shoe factory operated by steam power, which likewise makes stationery and envelopes; two breweries, one in Guatemala City and one in Quezaltenango; furniture works, and tobacco, soap, candle and mineral water factories.

Railways:

Guatemala's only important railway system is operated by the International Railways of Central America, incorporated in 1912 as a consolidation of the Guatemala Central Railway, the Guatemala Railway, the Occidental Railway and the Ocos Railway. The company's lines now extend from the Carribbean port of Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City (194 miles), thence to San José on the Pacific coast, (74 miles), with a branch from Santa Maria through wide coffee districts to Mazatenango, (60 miles), and thence to Champerico, a port on the Pacific (42 miles); an extension runs from Las Cruces to the Mexican frontier, (54 miles), and an extension in the Republic of Salvador of 99 miles runs from La Union westward to Zacatecoluca. The total mileage of the International Railways is 445; 195 miles are operated by the Atlantic division, 139 by the Central division, 12 by the Ocos division, and 99 by the Salvador division.

The Company has projected a system which should eventually be carried through Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, giving an all rail route between the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and the Canal Zone. Besides this system the United Fruit Company operates 92 miles of railway, and the Verapaz Railway has a 29 mile line from Panzos to Panacajche. There are also light railways owned by various coffee plantations.

There are about 4,300 miles of telephone and telegraph wires in operation with approximately 333 offices and stations. Highway construction is being pushed; at present the majority of traffic away from the railways is by mule.

Post Offices:

There are 425 post offices.

Money:

The silver standard is nominally the basis of the republic's currency, the theoretical unit being the silver **peso** of 100 **centavos**, with an exchange value of approximately $0.63 United States currency. The actual currency in use is inconvertible paper, having no fixed value in terms of gold or foreign exchange, the unit of account being the theoretical silver peso. There is a subsidiary coinage of ½ and ¼ **pesos** (silver), and **reales**, (12½ centavos), and the ½ and ¼ real in nickel and copper.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures has been officially adopted, but the old Spanish terms prevail. These are the **onza** (ounce) **libra** (pound, equals 1.043 lbs.), **arroba** (25 libras), **quintal** (100 libras), **tonelada** (ton of 20 quintals), and **fanega** (1½ bushels).

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

The principal local advertising media are the two leading dailies in Guatemala City. There is also a weekly magazine, a weekly commercial paper and an agricultural monthly.

Shipping routes:

United Fruit Company.

Morgan Line. (Southern Pacific.)

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Consular Representatives:

A minister of the United States is located at Guatemala City.

United States consular officials are stationed at Guatemala, Livingston, Puerto Barrios, San José de Guatemala.

Consular officials of Guatemala are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Pensacola, Chicago, Kansas City, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport, St. Louis, Jersey City, New York City, Philadelphia, San Juan, Providence, Galveston, St. Thomas and Seattle.

Customs tariff:

The custom tariff of Guatemala provides for **ad valorem** duties assessed on arbitrarily established valuations set forth in the tariff act itself.

Consular regulations:

Five copies of consular invoices, procurable only at the consulate, ($0.35 per set of 5) are required and must be filled out in Spanish. Two certified copies must be forwarded to the consignee. Spearate invoices must be drawn for each different mark. Certification of invoices is charged for at the rate of 2 per cent. of the declared value; every extra invoice $1.00. Certification of each set of 2 bills of lading costs $1.00; each extra bill of lading $1.00.

Cable Rates:

San José $0.44 per word; other places $0.49 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Seven days **via** New Orleans to Guatemala City.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Guatemala. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Twelve cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

HONDURAS

A republic of central America bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, east by Nicaragua, the Pacific Ocean and Salvador and west by Guatemala. Its area is approximately equal to that of Louisiana.

There are but two seasons, the wet, from May to November, and the dry, from November to May. The climate of the Atlantic coast land is moist and hot, but on the highlands of the interior is temperate.

The principal industries of Honduras are agriculture, mining, the raising of livestock and the cutting of timber. Bananas and cocoanuts, both grown on the Caribbean coast, are the principal agricultural products, silver the principal mineral product, and mahogany and dyewoods the most important of the timber resources. A considerable amount of American capital is invested in both the mines and the banana plantations of Honduras.

More than two-thirds of the total imports of Honduras are ordinarily supplied by the United States. During the five year period from 1912-13 to 1916-17 the average share of the United States in the import trade of Honduras was 82 per cent., the minimum share being 67 per cent. during the year 1912-13, and the maximum share being 91 per cent. in 1915-16. Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 83 per cent. and took 88 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Honduras in 1918 amounted to $23.22; imports to $9.38; exports to $13.84.

Area and Population

Honduras is the third largest of the Central American republics. It has an estimated area of 46,250 square miles, and an estimated population of 650,000, (553,446, according to the census of 1910), or 14 per square mile. The inhabitants are principally Indian with varying degrees of Spanish blood, and a large number of Negroes on the Caribbean (northern) Coast. The country is divided into 17 departments and 1 territory, La Mosquitia, which, although the second largest geographical division, is virtually unexplored forest land populated by native Indians who speak no Spanish.

The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with a population of 58,950 in 1914. It has the distinction of being the only capital city in the Americas not accessible by railroad.

The chief ports are Amapala, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cortés, Tela, Ceiba and Trujillo on the Atlantic. Other cities are La Esperanza (pop. 11,453), San Pedro Sula (pop. 7820) and Santa Rosa (pop. 10,574).

The climate is tropical along the coast lines and cool in the mountainous regions and plateaus of the interior. The territory of the republic is mountainous throughout, with high plateaus and valleys, among them the plain of Comayagua, 40 miles in length.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Honduras in 1918 was $15,100,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at $6,100,000 and exports at $9,000,000.

According to official reports, the foreign trade of Honduras for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1917, was: Imports, $6,293,162 U. S. gold, and exports, 13,383,630 pesos silver. Estimating the gold premium at 66 (i. e., 1.66 pesos silver = $1 gold), the exports expressed in gold would be $8,030,177, and the total foreign trade $14,323,339 (U. S. currency).

For the preceding fiscal year (1915-1916) the foreign trade was: Imports, $4,452,109 gold; exports 10,476,412 pesos silver. Expressed in gold (gold premium estimated in this year at 150), the exports would be $4,190,565, U. S. currency, and the total trade $8,642,674.

The chief imports are cotton textiles, foodstuffs, pharmaceutical products, boots and shoes, machinery, implements and manufactures of iron and steel.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Honduras for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent.	
1909	$1,466,315	$33,317	$1,499,632	$2,123,276	$27,476	$2,150,752	98.73	– $651,120
1910	1,579,208	26,285	1,605,493	2,003,636	8,589	2,012,225	99.57	– 406,732
1911	2,096,424	29,590	2,126,014	2,650,340	6,669	2,657,009	99.75	– 530,995
1912	2,412,425	48,844	2,461,269	2,774,945	6,027	2,780,972	99.78	– 319,703
1913	3,113,801	54,961	3,168,762	3,195,143	5,448	3,200,591	99.83	– 31,829
1914	4,779,980	93,532	4,873,512	3,108,689	21,639	3,130,328	99.31	– 1,743,184
1915	4,907,414	97,029	5,004,443	2,571,096	22,428	2,593,524	99.14	+ 2,410,919
1916	4,558,981	50,434	4,609,415	2,804,367	174,106	2,978,473	94.15	+ 1,630,943
1917	5,668,001	24,553	5,692,554	4,059,760	627,395	4,687,155	86.61	+ 1,005,399
1918	4,560,212	57,917	4,618,129	4,479,170	956,639	5,437,809	82.37	– 819,680
1919	.....	.....	5,519,137	.....	.....	6,250,412	.....	– 731,275

Imports by countries for the last five fiscal years in U. S. currency:

Countries	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
United States	$3,463,662	$5,262,043	$5,177,000	$4,082,584	$5,618,000
United Kingdom	751,652	496,205	327,000	100,000	200,000
Central America	97,960	94,701	113,000	150,000	150,000
Germany	558,327	521,837	96,000	.....	.....
France	148,280	141,598	55,000	50,000	50,000
Spain	45,857	39,901	31,000	.....	.....
Italy	32,842	42,942	25,000	.....	.....
Belgium	12,418	9,381	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	5,639	1,750	.....	.....	.....
Japan	11,800	17,249	6,000	.....	.....
Other countries	4,242	3,323	44,000	.....	.....
Total	$5,132,679	$6,624,930	$5,874,000	$4,452,109	$6,293,162

Note:—Gold premium averaged as follows: 1912-13 and 1913-14, 150; 1914-15, 175; 1915-16, 150; 1916-17, 166 2-3.

Value of exports by countries of destination for the last 5 years:

Countries	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
United States	$2,765,482	$2,974,096	$3,060,766	$4,000,000 ②	$7,679,291
Central America	166,647	221,343	53,801	100,000 ②	181,619
United Kingdom	56,559	53,352	14,091	10,000 ②	.....
Italy	131	120	4,026	.....	2,280
Germany	169,746	164,586	707	.....	.....
Peru ①	11,596	2,316	.....	.....	9,780
France ①	5,007	3,852	.....	6,000 ②	19,1130
Mexico ①	4,106	1,664	.....	.....	1,980
Other countries	1,692	.....	29,188	.....	136,114
Total	$3,180,966	$3,421,329	$3,162,579	$4,190,565	$8,030,177

Note: ① In 1914-15 included in "other countries." ② Estimate.

The principal exports are bananas, cocoanuts, coffee, hides, rubber, cattle, mahogany, gold, and silver.

Production and Industry

The four principal sources of national wealth are agriculture, the raising of livestock, timber resources and mining. The principal crop is bananas, which, with cocoanuts, are grown extensively on the Caribbean Coast, never further inland than from 50 to 75 miles. The annual value of the exports from Puerto Cortés averages $1,000,000. Tobacco is grown extensively in the Departments of Coban and El Paraiso, and is exported to neighboring countries and to Peru. Wheat, corn, rice, beans, coffee and indigo are likewise cultivated. There are 3658 farms and 1561 cattle ranches. There were in 1914, 489,000 head of cattle in the republic, 10.57 per square mile and 1.78 per capita. There were, besides, 43,549 horses and 14,000 mules. The center of this industry is the Departments of Olancho and Cholubeca, Cortés, Colon, Atlantida and Yoro.

The mineral wealth of the country consists of silver, gold, copper, iron, lead, antimony and mercury. The richest silver mine in Central America is located at San Juancito, about 20 miles from Tegucigalpa.

Mining claims may be denounced by any individual to the extent of 1000 hectares (hectare=2.47 acres), and free entry through the customs at Amapala is granted to all mining equipment imported. There have been 700 mines denounced thus far. The principal forest resources are mahogany and dyewoods.

There are 106 registered factories in the republic, the only articles of domestic manufacture exported being "Panama" hats and cigars. Other establishments produce soap, candles, ice, beverages, and there are several foundries, sugar refineries and aguardiente (rum) stills.

Railways:

The total length of railways in operation in 1916 was approximately 321 miles, all the mileage being located on the Caribbean side of the republic, most of it having been built to facilitate the banana and timber trade. The National Railway is 55 miles in length, and runs from Puerto Cortes via San Pedro Sula to Potrevillos. The Tela Railroad operates 23 miles of track. Other lines are operated by banana cultivating interests.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Post Offices:

There are 4,865 miles of telegraph line and 267 offices; 552 miles of telephone line and 301 stations; 207 post offices. The capital, Tegucigalpa, is without railroad communication of any kind. A line of freight and passenger automobiles runs from Amapala, on the Pacific Coast, to the capital, making the trip in 12 hours. From Puerto Cortes, on the Atlantic coast, the trip takes 1 week. Traffic is still largely handled by bullock carts, though the automobile is growing in favor.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The currency of the republic is based on the silver standard, the unit being the **peso** of 100 centavos. The value of the peso fluctuates with the rise or fall in the price of silver in the International market. There is a subsidiary silver coinage of 50, 25, 20, 10 and 5 centavo pieces. Paper banknotes are in circulation, and these likwise fluctuate greatly in value. There are 3 banks in Honduras, the Banco de Honduras with head office at Tegucigalpa and 6 branches, the Banco de Comercio at Tegucigalpa, and the Banco Atlantida at Ceiba. The metric system of weights and measures is legal, but the American system and Spanish **vara** of 32 inches, **arroba** of 25 lbs., **quintal** of 100 lbs., **tonelada** of 2000 lbs. are likewise in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Officials:

The United States has a minister, consul, and vice consul at Tegucigalpa; consuls and vice consuls in Ceiba and Puerto Cortes, and consular agents in Bonacca, Roatan, Tela, San Pedro Sula and Amapala.

Honduras has a minister at Washington, consuls general in New York, San Francisco and New Orleans, consuls in Washington, D. C., and Mobile, honorary consuls in Los Angeles, Tampa, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Galveston, and an honorary vice consul in New York.

Language: Spanish.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.
Morgan Line (Southern Pacific).

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Honduras provides specific duties on gross weight per half kilogram upon approximately 1660 enumerated articles.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoice drawn in Spanish are required. Bills of lading must be certified by the consul (charge $1.00). Certification of consular invoices is

charged for on a sliding scale based upon the value of the shipment. Commerical invoice must be certified by the consul (no charge) and must be presented by consignee. Numbers must be marked on each package to correspond with those on bills of lading and consular invoices. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Cable Rates: Forty-nine cents a word from New York or New England States.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Eight days to Puerto Cortés from New York.

Parcels-Post: Service extends to Honduras. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Arms and ammunitions.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

NICARAGUA

A republic of Central America, bounded on the north by Honduras, on the east by the Carribbean Sea, on the south by Costa Rica, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is approximately equal to that of the state of New York.

The climate of the interior uplands is mild and healthy, but elsewhere is distinctly tropical. There are two seasons, the wet from May to November on the Pacific slope and from June to December on the Caribbean, and the dry, which lasts throughout the winter months.

The principal industries of Nicaragua are agriculture and mining. The chief agricultural products are bananas, which are grown in the vicinity of Bluefields, on the Carribbean coast, sugar, coffee and cocoa; the principal mineral product is gold. American investments in Nicaragua are extensive, and the financial affairs of the country are practically controlled by American banking houses. The United States Government exercises supervision over the foreign relations of the government as well as over its fiscal condition.

An important factor which should be taken into consideration in transacting business with Nicaragua is the almost total lack of communication between the Caribbean and Pacific coasts.

The United States normally supplies more than half of Nicaragua's imports, the annual average share of the United States during the last six years for which statistics are available having been 82 per cent.

Of the total imports the United States in 1918 supplied 78 per cent. and took 82 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Nicaragua amounted to $19.45; imports to $8.43, exports to $11.02.

Area and Population

The estimated population, 1914, was 703,540. About 75 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the western half of the republic. For administrative purposes the country is divided into thirteen departments and five districts, as follows:

Departments: Bluefields (formerly Zelaya), capital, Bluefields; Managua, capital, Managua; Granada, capital, Granada; Leon, capital, Leon; Carazo, capital, Jinotepe; Rivas, capital, Rivas; Chinandega, capital, Chinandega; Esteli, capital, Esteli; Jinotega, capital, Jinotega; Nieva Sevogia, capital, Ocotal; Matagalpa, capital, Matagalpa; Rio Grande, capital, Rio Grande; Chontales, capital, Juigalpa.

Districts: Cabo Gracias, Prinzapolca, Rio Grande, Siquia, San Juan del Norte.

The capital of Nicaragua is Managua (population 34,872). Other cities are, Leon

13 miles from the Pacific coast and 45 miles northwest of Managua (population 62,569); Granada, (population 17,100); Corinto, the chief Pacific port (population 2,500); San Juan del Sur (population 1,100); Bluefields, the chief port on the eastern coast (population 15,000); Rivas (population 14,000); Matagalpa (population 15,570); Jinotega (population 13,900); Masaya (population 13,000); Chinandega (population 10,600); Boaca (population 10,600); Jinotepe (population 9,400); Esteli (population 8,300); Matapa (population 8,300); and Somoto (population 8,200).

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Nicaragua in 1918 was $13,684,742. Of this total imports amounted to $5,929,802 and exports to $7,754,940.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Nicaragua for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent.	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$1,334,551	$20,736	$1,355,287	$850,016	$154,795	$1,004,811	$84.60	+ $350,476
1910	1,653,553	37,239	1,690,792	1,249,792	72,168	1,321,767	94.54	+ 369,025
1911	2,452,945	22,847	2,475,792	1,440,831	1,468	1,442,299	99.90	+ 1,033,493
1912	2,424,409	62,469	2,486,878	1,503,321	1,826	1,505,147	99.88	+ 981,731
1913	2,756,583	169,224	2,925,807	1,433,933	4,006	1,437,939	99.72	+ 1,487,868
1914	2,563,071	65,963	2,629,034	1,385,331	9,917	1,395,248	99.29	+ 1,233,786
1915	1,972,022	115,656	2,087,678	2,179,784	22,126	2,201,910	99.00	– 114,232
1916	3,008,259	160,845	3,169,104	2,346,583	48,241	2,394,824	97.90	+ 774,280
1917	4,467,341	66,272	4,533,613	2,744,890	281,168	3,026,058	90.71	+ 1,507,555
1918	4,254,481	123,207	4,377,688	4,385,785	204,252	4,590,037	95.55	– 212,349
1919	.....	.....	5,519,137	.....	.....	4,596,302	.....	+ 922,835

Foreign trade of Nicaragua during 11 years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$2,958,878	$3,647,984	$6,606,862	1914	4,134,323	4,955,050	9,089,373
1909	2,583,257	3,989,428	6,572,685	1915	3,159,220	4,567,201	7,726,421
1910	2,856,305	4,545,022	7,401,327	1916	4,777,597	5,284,863	10,062,460
1911	5,724,695	6,579,414	12,304,109	1917	6,393,068	5,975,256	12,368,324
1912	4,966,820	3,861,516	8,828,336	1918	5,929,802	7,754,940	13,684,742
1913	5,770,006	7,712,047	13,482,053				

Imports by countries for 6 years:

Country	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$2,549,026	$3,244,008	$2,566,368	$2,592,799	$3,855,900	$5,171,468
United Kingdom	939,290	1,150,611	718,264	302,294	610,522	818,614
France	256,255	400,677	254,108	138,218	202,205	249,359
Italy	121,610	144,361	115,312	43,963	34,246	40,968
Spain	58,656	55,883	53,969	20,247	29,399	32,407
Salvador	77,340	13,203	3,779	3,059	9,288	29,985
Honduras	3,490	141	1,206	2,106	8,516	4,145
Costa Rica	2,659	3,234	3,299	4,030	4,196	10,627
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,055	5,203
Guatemala	16,785	798	1,553	914	1,381	3,321
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	951	375
Germany	604,038	619,213	391,411	36,960	321	388
Japan	15,569	5,227	1	136	146	441
China	130,292	67,932	665	196	39	28
Countries of Africa	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries of America	102,914	28,470	7,061	9,102	8,586	21,156
Other countries of Europe	88,767	36,149	17,327	5,196	7,846	4,583
Total	$4,966,820	$5,770,096	$4,134,323	$3,159,220	$4,777,597	$6,393,068

Imports by articles and principal countries of origin in 1917:

Articles	Values 1917	Articles	Values 1917
Cotton Goods:		**Woolen Goods:**	
Piece goods	$1,412,260	Carpets	1,354
United States	891,654	United States	1,198
United Kingdom	417,133	Piece goods	34,787
France	95,169	United Kingdom	15,806
Ready-made clothing	220,585	United States	15,535
United States	212,594	Wearing apparel	36,427
Thread	86,786	United States	17,941
United Kingdom	63,418	United Kingdom	15,056
France	14,412	All other manufactures of wool	1,460
All other	155,575	United States	728
United States	96,926	**Paper and Manufactures:**	
United Kingdom	42,130	Books and other printed matter	18,449
Liquors, beers, wines, etc.:		United States	11,224
Malt liquors	46,447	France	3,837
United States	42,722	Newsprint paper	12,193
Mineral waters, natural and artificial	6,466	United States	12,193
United States	4,402	Surface-coated paper and blank books	40,105
Spirits distilled (brandy, whiskey, cordials, and liquors)	43,129	United States	34,694
United States	22,339	All other paper	38,545
United Kingdom	11,052	United States	27,519
France	8,983	Spain	5,782
Wines	47,179	**Oils—mineral:**	
United States	27,101	Petroleum	10,495
Italy	10,351	United States	101,495
All other	9,593	Benzine, gasoline and naptha	103,965
United Kingdom	7,305	United States	123,918
Cement	20,620	All other	72,114
United States	20,585	United States	71,502
Vegetable fibers:		**Hides, skins, and manufactures:**	
Bags and jute	92,210	Hides and skins—dressed	102,443
United Kingdom	75,624	United States	101,864
United States	16,388	Boots and shoes	113,023
Linen piece goods	16,559	United States	112,583
United States	15,009	All other manufactures of leather	14,274
Other manufactures of linen	3,522	United States	12,737
United States	1,812	**Food products:**	
United Kingdom	1,505	Rice	180,807
All other vegetable fibers	52,806	United States	154,100
United States	43,729	Wheat flour	400,322
Manufactures of iron and steel:		United States	400,322
Bars, rods, ingots castings and structural	25,076	Indian corn	18,177
United States	24,833	United States	18,177
Cutlery	12,131	Sugar	7,529
United States	11,830	United States	7,529
Domestic ware, including enameled ware	40,982	Coffee	17,239
United States	38,759	United States	15,349
Agricultural machinery	3,613	**Meat and dairy products:**	
United States	3,613	Butter, cheese, and substitutes	23,240
Sewing machines	14,173	United States	23,036
United States	14,135	Meat products, unclassified	36,187
All other machinery	440,224	United States	35,802
United States	429,322	Milk and substitutes	13,712
Rails	27,068	United States	13,678
United States	27,068	**Fruits and products:**	
Sheets and plates, including galvanized iron and tinplate	35,812	Fruits, canned and preserved	27,202
United States	35,812	United States	20,561
Tools and implements	82,818	**Vegetables and products:**	
United States	70,202	Beans	89,985
United Kingdom	10,902	United States	89,484
Wire	44,493	Prepared or preserved vegetables	18,554
United States	43,173	United States	16,732
Nails, and all other manufactures of iron and steel	1,140,188	**Fish and fish products:**	
United States	135,324	Canned or preserved fish	31,128
		United States	30,121
		Chemicals, drugs and medicines	501,561
		United States	398,727

Continued on page 44

Table Continued:

Articles	Values 1917	Articles	Values 1917
Silk goods:		**All other imports—Con.**	
Piece goods	24,237	Copper and manufactures	63,191
United States	20,097	United States	55,204
Wearing apparel	42,591	**Wood and manufactures:**	
United States	31,611	Furniture	11,059
France	9,233	United States	10,736
All other silk manufactures	22,652	Other manufactures of wood	18,889
United States	15,707	United States	17,692
France	4,924	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet articles	54,314
All other imports:		France	28,431
Olive oil	6,972	United States	23,392
United States	2,197	Paints, pigments, and dyes	25,087
United Kingdom	2,112	United States	24,938
Spain	1,652	Hats and caps	40,763
Other vegetable oils	98,836	United States	25,602
United States	98,417	Italy	10,743
Dynamite	70,674	**Tobacco and manufactures:**	18,150
United States	70,674	Cigars and cigarettes	13,219
Gunpowder and other explosives	32,004	United States	13,157
United States	32,002	All other	13,064
Rubber, gutta-percha, celluloid and manufactures	37,257	United States	37,058
United States	35,635	Candles	36,330
Instruments for the arts and sciences	18,199	United States	32,096
United States	15,589	Glass and glassware	31,613
Soap	75,938	United States	28,194
United States	47,714	Matches	28,192
United Kingdom	27,632	United States	12,760
Jewelry	14,756	Coal	12,760
United States	13,329	United States	
Gold and silver manufactures	65,405		
United States	65,026		

Imports by principal articles for 6 years:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton goods	$1,259,869	$1,417,32	$828,215	$592,206	$1,156,821	$1,875,209
Liquors, beer, wines, and other beverages	227,835	238,881	140,789	74,221	111,646	152,816
Cement	16,273	14,419	16,531	12,734	20,575	20,621
Vegetable fibers and manufactures	72,691	135,008	116,388	77,173	203,032	165,097
Iron and Steel manufactures	658,507	786,901	520,790	380,871	608,468	866,479
Woolen goods	89,746	95,797	83,997	33,170	38,045	74,028
Paper and manufactures	77,830	81,776	67,445	53,729	69,291	109,373
Petroleum	45,255	106,377	83,905	87,085	88,760	101,495
Hides and skins and manufactures	140,556	223,205	186,449	145,497	233,062	229,741
Food products:						
Rice	230,801	172,645	134,882	145,550	131,397	180,807
Sugar	29,899	36,941	26,718	26,542	17,704	7,529
Coffee	19,575	28,383	23,590	17,195	21,144	17,239
Meat and dairy products	117,193	137,196	88,005	72,740	82,042	79,744
Fruits and products	23,458	27,272	21,247	13,010	20,131	31,552
Wheat flour	469,325	223,744	336,895	378,394	294,843	400,322
Vegetables and products	93,538	97,574	73,669	67,697	94,243	124,360
Indian corn	57,965	35,813	15,199	54,382	10,605	18,178
Fish and fish products	37,989	51,265	28,892	9,670	21,213	31,128
All other	32,927	79,184	65,469	53,483	71,952	51,262
Chemicals drugs, and medicines	173,125	231,959	200,346	181,724	430,566	501,561
Silk goods	149,085	149,905	89,069	47,441	50,853	89,481
All other imports	964,378	1,398,729	985,833	634,706	1,001,204	1,265,046
Total	$4,996,820	$5,770,006	$4,134,323	$3,159,220	$4,777,597	$6,393,068

Exports by articles and principal countries of destination in 1917:

	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
Coffee:			**Woods:**		
Cleaned Kilos	7,514,511	$1,532,932	Mahogany	.....	1,198,125
United States "	4,112,227	855,945	United States	.....	1,189,082
France "	2,335,470	475,645	Cedar	.....	79,988
Italy "	738,281	134,456	United States	.....	79,808
Spain "	156,110	30,975	Nambar	.....	15,180
Shell "	849,324	220,334	United States	.....	15,180
United States "	809,722	209,796	Dyewoods and dyes	.....	6,544
Discolored "	64,459	8,340	France	.....	4,000
France "	19,209	2,505	Italy	.....	2,544
Italy "	22,296	2,908	Sugar Kilos	2,911,012	231,797
Spain "	15,527	2,547	United States "	2,028,319	168,704
Gold:			Canada "	620,529	40,289
Amalgamated	.....	427,633	Cocoanuts No.	1,097,423	30,322
In bars	.....	166,183	United States "	1,020,023	29,017
Concentrates	.....	287,559	Cacao Kilos	137,829	43,861
Dust	.....	36,539	United States "	89,484	23,826
All of the above to the United States.			Salvador "	26,380	11,221
Silver:			Cotton "	56,365	18,959
In bars	.....	34,462	United States "	24,747	9,530
Concentrates	.....	64,264	Spain "	31,618	9,429
All to the United States.			Copper—old	.....	9,697
Bananas Bunches	959,855	479,927	United States	.....	9,347
United States "	959,855	479,927	Indian corn Kilos	931,443	36,076
Hides and skins:			Guatemala "	802,080	30,334
Cattle hides Kilos	1,123,928	460,738	Salvador "	128,443	5,702
United States "	1,121,613	459,228	Containers (drums, cylinders, etc.)	.....	33,241
Deerskins "	102,250	61,696	United States	.....	33,241
United States "	102,215	61,575			
Rubber "	295,350	$258,852			
United States "	295,221	258,706			

Exports by articles for 6 years:

Articles		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Bananas	Bunches.	1,447,077	1,393,026	1,525,589	1,105,648	1,110,505	959,855
	Value...	$423,049	$429,802	$504,191	$371,947	$493,567	$479,928
Cacao	Kilos ..	35,544	65,086	62,291	103,366	125,695	137,829
	Value...	$16,545	$39,828	$29,064	$37,985	$57,578	$43,861
Cocoanuts	Number	702,736	864,857	1,141,543	965,436	1,168,356	1,097,423
	Value...	$16,700	$18,741	$25,878	$11,942	$30,540	$30,322
Coffee	Kilos ..	6,162,711	11,192,908	10,350,775	9,132,547	10,452,839	8,428,294
	Value...	$1,773,105	$5,004,449	$2,295,397	$1,982,660	$2,170,786	$1,761,607
Cotton	Kilos ..	116,277	873	5,698	94,170	16,875	56,365
	Value...	$25,957	$140	$995	$31,105	$6,774	$18,959
Gold	Kilos ..	.....	.....	1,919	.....	.....	.....
	Value...	$907,134	$1,063,077	$891,025	$935,261	$958,943	$925,628
Hides and skins	Kilos ..	749,770	684,082	783,476	1,131,584	1,182,641	1,226,216
	Value...	$249,024	$326,599	$401,063	$535,711	$499,806	$522,473
Rubber	Kilos ..	153,760	221,432	142,788	223,314	295,949	295,350
	Value...	$164,830	$278,763	$124,326	$173,473	$256,476	$258,852
Sugar	Kilos ..	356,980	497,217	709,246	212,104	3,034,538	2,911,012
	Value...	$25,915	$31,805	$47,348	$15,782	$248,411	$231,797
Wood	Sq. ft...	5,050	7,734	11,895	7,541,762	9,684,459	19,587,125
	Value...	$120,535	$321,869	$456,239	$272,049	$373,601	$1,304,785
Dyewoods and dyes	Sq. ft...	3,087,047	3,984,053	2,917,804	6,756,723	1,852,435	818,000
	Value...	$20,231	$39,455	$18,503	$49,601	$16,095	$6,544
Silver	Kilos ..	.....	508	636	220	124	not subdivided
	Value...	.....	$17,137	$52,697	$20,712	$9,330	
Containers, empty (tanks, drums, cylinders, etc.)	Kilos ..	.....	273,448	309,403	286,542	253,708	not subdivided
	Value...	.....	$37,858	$34,207	$29,793	$27,087	
All other exports	Value...	$118,491	$102,524	$74,117	$99,180	$135,869	$390,500
Total		$3,861,516	$7,712,047	$4,955,050	$4,567,201	$5,284,863	$5,975,256

Exports by countries of destination for 6 years:

	1012	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$1,766,548	$2,722,385	$2,428,383	$3,079,810	$3,730,952	$5,092,469
France	626,083	1,763,187	1,156,498	600,684	925,744	488,363
Italy	48,437	98,169	203,485	274,312	253,512	145,420
United Kingdom	515,381	998,564	367,066	438,500	37,955	2,362
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,900	48,539
Spain	1,779	2,759	5,388	35,217	27,137	45,707
Salvador	23,009	24,049	27,915	10,134	23,137	24,004
Guatemala	721	17,386	6,886	3,623	14,549	37,579
Honduras	31,147	45,436	15,695	17,438	8,169	4,859
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,767	80
Costa Rica	9,177	7,542	1,439	6,571	3,497	9,913
China	.....	1,245	.....	12,766	.....	.....
Germany	702,256	1,887,698	560,756	.....	.....	.....
Other countries of Europe	108,959	118,451	145,428	64,318	139,366	7,695
Other countries of America	28,019	25,176	36,111	23,828	81,178	68,266
Total	$3,861,516	$7,712,047	$4,955,050	$4,567,201	$5,284,863	$5,975,256

Production and Industry

Nicaragua's principal sources of wealth are her agricultural industry and gold mines. The chief crops are bananas, which are grown near Bluefields, and shipped to New Orleans; sugar, which is grown on the west coast, where the by-products, molasses, rum and alcohol are also produced; coffee; cocoa, of which the average yield is about 600 lbs. to the acre, cocoanuts, and pineapples. Corn, rice, and beans are also raised, and the livestock industry is developing, a recent estimate reporting 750,000 cattle in the republic.

The forest wealth includes almost every variety of hard woods, but in this industry equipment and transportation require development. Gold is extensively mined in the eastern portion of the republic. Manufacturing has not developed, there being only a few small ice factories, about a dozen saw mills, some furniture and cabinet making establishments, several bottling plants, and a few hat factories. Food for the eastern portion of the republic is chiefly imported from the United States.

Money and Banks:

Until March, 1913, the monetary unit was the silver **peso** with a value of $0.435, but the actual currency was inconvertible paper. Since the establishment of the National Bank of Nicaragua, Inc., controlled by New York bankers, the gold standard has been adopted. The theoretical unit is the gold **cordoba** of 100 **centavos**, with a value equivalent to $1.00 United States currency. No gold coins have been struck, but the conversion rate for paper was established at 12.50 pesos paper for 1 gold cordoba. Other prospected gold coins are 10, 5, and 2½ cordobas. The silver coins are the cordoba, half and quarter cordoba, 10, 5, 1, and ½ centavo pieces.

The total debt of the country aggregates $13,780,662, of which $7,110,000 is external and $6,670,662 is internal. The average income of the government is about $2,500,000.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures have been in use since 1893.

Railways:

There is only one railroad, The Pacific Railway of Nicaragua, with a total mileage of 171, which runs from Corinto to Chinandega, Leon, Managua, Granada and Dinamba.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

There are 130 telegraph offices and 3,637 miles of telegraph lines; 805 miles of telephone line, and wireless stations are projected for Managua, Granada, San Carlos, San Juan del Norte and Castillo.

Post Offices:

In 1915 there were 130 post offices.

Language: Spanish.

Shipping routes:

United Fruit Company.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Morgan Line (Southern Pacific).

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Bluefields and Corinto.

Nicaraguan consular officials are stationed in the following cities: Los Angeles and San Pedro, Sacramento, San Francisco, Chicago, Kansas City (Kansas), New Orleans, Minneapolis, Kansas City (Missouri), St. Louis, New York City, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Manila (P. I.), Houston, Norfolk, St. Thomas, Seattle.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Nicaragua provides **specific** duties on gross weight per kilogram on a schedule of approximately 1,630 enumerated articles.

Consular regulations:

Consular invoices (six copies; cost $0.25; if two pages $0.50) must be made out in Spanish. Certification of each set of bills of lading costs $2.00. A commercial invoice in Spanish must be furnished the consignee. Consular invoices must be taken out for all shipments valued at over $50.00 even when sent by parcel-post. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush. Separate invoices must be drawn for each mark.

Cable Rates:

San Juan del Sur $0.44 per word; other places $0.49 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Greytown, via New Orleans, 7 days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Nicaragua. Limit of weight 11 pounds. If the value of a parcel or of several parcels sent by the same mail from the same person to the same addressee exceeds $50 in value, the declaration must be certified by the Nicaraguan consul.

Prohibitions: Telegraph and telephone apparatus, arms and ammunition, coining instruments, police whistles.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

PANAMA

A republic in Central America, occupying the Isthmus of Panama, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by Colombia, of which it was formerly a part, on the south by the Gulf of Panama, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Costa Rica. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of Maine.

The climate of Panama is tropical. There is a wet and a dry season. The wet season is from the middle of April to the middle of December, and the rain is frequent and heavy, though of short duration. During the wet season southeast winds prevail, and during the dry season, northeast winds.

The principal products of Panama are bananas and cocoanuts. Mining is an important industry, the principal mineral products being gold, manganese and copper. Timber cutting, the growing of citrus fruits, and the pearl fisheries are likewise industries of some importance.

Within the boundaries of Panama is the American possession of the Canal Zone, a strip of land five miles wide on either side of the Panama Canal, with certain islands in the Bay of Panama. The total area of the Canal Zone is 502½ square miles, and its population is 35,049, of whom 18,840 are Americans. The total area of the zone is approximately one and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. of the total area of the Republic of Panama, which is 32,380 square miles.

The cities of Panama at the Pacific entrance to the canal and Colón at the Atlantic entrance remain as a part of the republic, but complete jurisdiction over the cities with respect to sanitary matters is possessed by the United States. Cristobal, the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, and Balboa, at the Pacific entrance, which have become the ports for Colón and Panama, respectively, are included in the territory of the Canal Zone.

United States statistics of foreign commerce do not distinguish between exports to the Canal Zone and those to the Republic of Panama. The official statistics compiled by the Republic of Panama do not include the imports of the Canal Zone in those of the Republic. Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 81 per cent. and took 98 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Panama amounted to $37.15; imports to $17.38; exports to $19.77.

Area and Population

The estimated population of the republic in 1916 was 450,000. The republic is divided into eight provinces as follows:

Provinces	Capitals	Population of Capitals	Provinces	Capitals	Population of Capitals
Bcoas del Toro	Bocas del Toro	9,000	Herrera	Chitré	6,000
Coelé	Penonomé	6,000	Los Santos	Los Santos (Las Tablas)	8,000
Colón	Colon	30,000	Panamá	Panamá	50,000
Chiriqui	David	15,000	Veragua	Santiago	7,000

The population is chiefly "Mestizo," or mixed Indian, Spanish and Negro blood, there being about 200,000 of this class. There are about 3,500 Chinese, many West Indian Negroes, and a comparatively small number of European and American immigrants.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Panama in 1918 was $16,721,660. Of this total, imports amounted to $7,821,660 and exports were estimated at $8,900,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Panama, including the Canal Zone, for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$16,717,140	$80,390	$16,797,530	$1,594,783	$82,211	$1,676,994	95.10	+$15,120,536
1910	20,489,503	106,868	20,596,371	2,035,945	193,244	2,229,189	91.33	+18,367,182
1911	20,790,661	77,258	20,867,919	3,285,785	220,950	3,506,735	93.70	+17,361,184
1912	23,435,745	112,124	23,547,869	4,361,505	63,539	4,425,044	98.56	+19,122,825
1913	24,464,748	97,499	24,562,247	4,186,908	47,102	4,234,010	98.89	+20,328,237
1914	22,440,472	237,762	22,678,234	4,480,257	29,462	4,509,719	99.35	+18,168,515
1915	18,837,025	372,028	19,209,053	4,346,620	41,516	4,388,136	99.05	+14,820,917
1916	23,221,615	239,196	23,460,811	5,311,662	24,637	5,336,299	99.54	+18,124,512
1917	28,357,194	171,013	28,528,207	7,543,045	42,286	7,585,331	99.44	+20,942,876
1918	23,426,864	214,252	23,641,116	7,722,486	122,904	7,845,390	98.43	+15,795,726
1919	.....	.....	21,262,539	.....	.....	8,301,149	.....	+12,961,360

Foreign trade of the republic for 10 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$7,806,812	$1,827,055	$9,633,867	1914	$9,891,553	$3,800,517	$13,692,070
1909	8,756,308	1,502,475	10,258,783	1915	9,037,200	3,422,755	12,459,955
1910	10,056,993	1,769,330	11,826,323	1916	9,197,370	5,506,725	14,704,095
1911	9,896,988	2,863,425	12,760,413	1917	9,223,170	5,624,176	14,847,346
1912	9,871,617	2,064,648	11,936,265	1918	7,821,660	8,902,000	16,721,660
1913	11,397,000	5,383,028	16,780,028				

Imports by countries of origin for 5 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$6,378,702	$6,344,873	$6,822,236	$6,674,993	$7,063,319
United Kingdom	2,465,432	1,755,026	983,404	1,267,149	888,365
China and Japan	256,773	243,119	209,449	565,950	580,240
Spanish America	238,694	177,367	190,558	172,821	233,476
Denmark	79,950	57,735	40,791	.....	129,445
France	336,816	211,545	170,555	143,293	103,840
Spain	162,574	105,099	142,349	91,588	81,917
Sweden	8,945	.....	.....	45,066	16,756
Netherlands	5,946	42,731	104,550	24,974	8,305
Italy	168,882	127,566	90,322	37,085	5,086
Switzerland	2,102	.....	.....	5,304	597
Belgium	208,540	301,036	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	5,476	3,575	230	.....	.....
Germany	1,076,168	461,960	35,025	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	59,921	247,731	169,147	111,824
Total	$11,397,000	$9,891,553	$9,037,200	$9,197,370	$9,223,170

Imports by principal articles for 2 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Articles	Tons	1916	Tons	1917	Articles	Tons	1916	Tons	1917
Codfish	.....	$37,936	.....	$46,989	Textiles, silk	.....	88,607	.....	85,417
Salt Pork	.....	56,970	.....	43,132	Ready-made clothing	.....	695,325	.....	233,377
Canned Beef	.....	28,260	.....	22,262	Drygoods and notions	.....	189,301	.....	56,018
Hams	.....	47,387	.....	31,296	Straw hats	.....	48,830	.....	27,067
Sardines	.....	24,116	.....	17,364	Boots and shoes	.....	423,312	.....	406,405
Preserved meats	.....	76,923	.....	23,521	Soap, fine	.....	11,082	.....	23,530
Condensed milk	.....	146,766	.....	164,328	" ordinary	.....	174,758	.....	258,601
Eggs	.....	38,866	.....	20,749	Perfumery	.....	153,651	.....	51,405
Lard	.....	149,990	.....	112,360	Matches	.....	36,427	.....	44,574
Butter	.....	58,568	.....	149,242	Paints, prepared	.....	54,477	.....	50,995
Margarine	.....	40,061	.....	39,475	" unprepared	.....	21,775	.....	16,013
Cheese	.....	35,558	.....	19,383	Chemical and pharmaceutical products, unenumerated	.....	378,477	.....	252,031
Rice	7,143	306,951	15,558	348,394	Mineral waters	.....	29,049	.....	7,675
Corn flour	371	31,658	197	18,727	Glassware	.....	22,668	.....	17,616
Wheat flour	7,855	397,944	3,805	398,284	Chinaware	.....	33,266	.....	31,852
Onions	.....	43,764	.....	51,613	Building lumber	.....	199,578	.....	210,466
Beans	.....	55,686	.....	53,319	Furniture	.....	168,525	.....	63,194
Potatoes	.....	59,437	.....	52,474	Other manufactures of wood	.....	114,532	.....	.....
Other vegetables	.....	31,343	.....	13,403	Cordage	.....	30,164	.....	40,212
Tea	.....	31,769	.....	11,002	Steel ingots	.....	26,297	.....	28,814
Olive Oil	.....	23,828	.....	18,084	Other manufactures of steel	.....	22,501	.....	20,430
Cottonseed oil	.....	69,603	.....	65,608	Wire, barbed	.....	.....	.....	59,984
Sugar	1,104	98,541	1,268	68,235	" fence	.....	22,635	.....	8,906
Jam jellies	.....	58,945	.....	56,045	Iron tubing	.....	62,764	.....	23,667
Canned vegetables	.....	39,410	.....	33,482	Railway material	.....	80,394	.....	14,485
Biscuits	.....	56,815	.....	67,830	Nails	.....	25,041	.....	333,723
Beer	.....	56,229	.....	34,189	Hardware	.....	75,607	.....	59,121
Red wine	.....	42,126	.....	36,061	Electrical material	.....	164,578	.....	145,399
Whiskey	.....	83,049	.....	23,563	Industrial machinery not enumerated	.....	38,302	.....	34,360
Cigarettes	.....	72,189	.....	37,895	Automobiles	.....		.....	64,578
Cigars	.....	116,426	.....	63,478	" supplies, tires	.....	215,105	.....	64,202 / 60,745
Leaf tobacco	148	49,530	111	53,437	Paper, wrapping	.....	34,944	.....	58,908
Petroleum, refined	.....	99,470	.....	92,028	" writing	.....	23,239	.....	44,483
Gasoline	.....	65,805	.....	89,290	" print	.....	27,029	.....	41,360
Fuel oil	.....	.....	.....	77,005					
Coal	9,926	32,793	12	385					
Cement	12,753	120,230	9,531	107,665					
Cotton thread	.....	57,209	.....	47,013					
Textiles, cotton	.....	617,519	.....	639,729					
" woolen	.....	136,368	.....	79,290					
" linen	.....	54,702	.....	56,577					

Note: Of the imports, the United States supplied 73 per cent. of the whole in 1916, and 77 per cent. in 1917.

Exports by countries of destination for 5 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$4,801,608	$3,269,696	$3,118,754	$5,360,788	$5,527,913
United Kingdom	65,024	109,869	42,064	55,687	7,712
Italy	310	2,778	1,120	27,787	400
Spain	.....	1,543	8,804	336	359
France	15,776	1,646	2,400	.....	.....
Germany	213,939	125,899	.....	.....	.....
Spanish America	281,067	197,692	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone①	.....	48,269	74,494	62,127	87,792
Other countries	2,304	240,818	175,119	.....	.....
Total	$5,383,028	$3,800,517	$3,422,755	$5,506,725	$5,624,176

Note: ①In 1913 included in United States.

Exports to the United States, 97 per cent. of the whole in 1916, and 98 per cent. of the whole in 1917, excluding the Canal Zone:

Article	1916		1917	
	Quantity (in Kilos)	Value	Quantity (in Kilos)	Value
Cacao	252,358	$43,490	315,196	$72,630
Cocoanuts (count)	11,917,409	718,280	9,777,777	707,637
Bananas (bunches)	114,629,907	2,370,553	152,744,150	2,467,442
Balata	894,052	466,603	563,198	513,263
Rubber	76,211	45,986	51,579	60,576
Tortoise shell	5,872	40,612	4,565	26,558
Mother of pearl	174,507	25,230	196,676	23,543
Cocobolo wood	805,812	25,627	2,600,000	92,818
Hides	167,511	284,201	714,846	332,512
Nispero (medlar tree gum)	291,972	137,324	402,090	309,044
Mangrove bark	1,936,721	87,017	60,635	1,661
Woods, fine	1,604,065	84,505	590,959	16,210
Deerskins	29,084	24,210	45,845	26,371
Skins, other	34,222	17,170	.....	.....
Tallow	177,625	29,488	166,200	38,404
Tagua (ivory nuts)	1,294,107	185,467	3,843,190	202,431
Ipecac	9,533	39,727	6,392	21,540
Antiquities	.....	300,002	.....	.....
Manganese①	1,907,000	328,684	4,425,000	20,888
Gold dust	.....	34,510	.....	6,108
Old metals	246,543	33,371	203,250	38,322
Precious stones	.....	.....	.....	33,367
Silver coin	.....	.....	.....	400,000
Miscellaneous	23,584	.....	.....	16,845

Note: ①Manifestly an error in 1917 in the original report.

Production and Industry

Although the soil of Panama is very fertile, agriculture is as yet undeveloped. Bananas form the largest crop, coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco, rice and corn are also raised. Cocoanuts and pineapples, together with citrus fruit, are other crops of importance. Stock raising has assumed some importance and hides are exported. Recent estimates place the number of cattle at 65,000; horses, 17,000; miles, 1,500; pigs, 28,000; goats, 3,000.

Rubber, mahogany and other hard woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla, ippecacauanha are produced. Pearl fisheries are located on the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, and Coiba Island in the west. Tortoise shell is exported, and coral and sponges are found on the coasts.

The mining districts are Darien and Veraguas Province, producing manganese, gold and copper. Sugar mills, chocolate, soap, ice, mineral waters and "Panama" hat factories constitute the chief manufacturing enterprises. The following table shows the area of land under cultivation, the number of houses, and the value of each in 1914-15:

Provinces	Number of Houses	Income	Value	Acreage of Holdings	Value
Bocas del Toro	2,083	$172,935	$1,098,847	118,599	$794,206
Coclé	1,033	52,468	430,730	154,691	702,331
Colón	1,200	1,017,638	4,167,725	10,161	61,050
Chiriqui	1,201	109,918	1,016,560	300,470	1,144,645
Los Santos	1,578	59,691	430,350	124,910	445,655
Panamá	3,513	2,687,136	12,794,095	515,004	2,211,748
Veraguas	465	28,726	233,600	65,316	370,655
Total	10,898	$4,128,512	$20,171,907	1,289,151	$5,730,290

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary unit of the currency is the gold **balboa** (not as yet coined) equivalent to $1.00 United States currency. Silver coins are the half **balboa**, locally called the **peso**,

with a value of $0.50 United States currency; 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 balboas, and 2½ cent nickle pieces. There is no paper money. United States currency circulates freely at its face value.

The metric system of weights and measures prevails, but the American system has limited use.

Railways:

The Panama Railroad, owned by the United States Government, is 47 miles long, and extends from Colon to Panama. The Republic of Panama in 1914 constructed a 53 mile narrow gauge (3 ft.) railway in the Province of Chiriqui, extending from the Pacific port of Pedregal to David, the capital of the province, and to Boquete, with a branch from David to La Concepcion. The United Fruit Company owns 270 miles of railway radiating from the port of Bocas del Toro, constructed primarily for the banana trade. Ultimately these will join up with the same company's Costa Rican lines.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

There are 96 post offices and 37 telegraph offices. The United Fruit Company operates a wireless station at Bocas del Toro, and the government of Panama has a contract for the establishment of another by the same company at Colon. There are direct cables from Colon to the United States and to Europe, and from Panama to North and South American ports.

Language: Spanish; English in the Canal Zone.

Local Advertising Media:

Local advertising media include two dailies which are published in Panama City in English and Spanish, and which also have weekly editions which circulate throughout Central America to a considerable degree.

Shipping Routes:

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

United Fruit Company.

Consular Representatives:

Panama has consuls general in New York and New Orleans, consuls in Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, Galveston, San Juan (P. R.), honorary consuls in Gulfport, Norfolk, and Ponce (P. R.), and vice-consuls in Baltimore and Seattle.

The United States maintains consular officials in Colon and Panama.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Panama enumerates four classes of goods. (1), Articles which may be imported free of duty; (2), articles taxed at the rate of 10 or 20 per cent. **ad valorem**; (3), Articles which pay a **specific** duty, usually by weight; and (4), prohibited articles.

Consular Regulations:

Seven copies of consular invoice in Spanish are required, and the forms, costing $0.30 per set, are procurable only at the consulate. Certification of invoices, original and two copies, costs nine tenths of one per cent. of the stated value; certification of four copies of bill of lading cost $1.00 if the value is not in excess of $100, or $3.00 if it is; these charges are paid by the consignee. Goods cannot be consigned "to order." Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Cable Rates: Thirty cents per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates:

Letters: Domestic letter rate of $0.02 for each ounce or fraction thereof. Post cards $0.02.

Mail Time: Seven days to Colon from New York.

Parcel-Post: Service extends to Panama. Limit of weight, 20 pounds.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

SALVADOR

The smallest and most densely populated of the republics of Central America; bounded on the north and east by Honduras, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Guatemala. Its area is approximately equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The lowlands of Salvador are hot, but the climate of the table lands and mountain slopes of the interior is temperate. There are only two seasons, the wet, which the Salvadoreans call winter, from May to October, and the dry, or summer season, from November to April. In July and August there are high winds followed by heavy rains and thunderstorms; in September and October the rain, although not heavy, is continuous.

The principal industry of Salvador is agriculture, the chief products being coffee and bananas. Balsam of Peru is likewise an important product. The universal wealth of the country is great, and gold, silver, iron and copper are actively mined.

Salvador has a very small railway mileage, the principal line running from Acajutla the principal port, to San Salvador, the capital city. Salvador will be connected by rail with the Atlantic coast upon the completion of the system of the International Railways of Central America, which will have a line running from Guatemala to San Tecla, Salvador.

In 1917 the share of the United States in the total imports of Salvador was 62 per cent., as compared with 40 per cent. in 1913. Of the total imports in 1918, the United States supplied 56 per cent. and took 85 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Salvador amounted to $14.04; imports to $4.68; exports to $9.36.

Area and Population

The estimated total population of Salvador in 1917 was 1,287,722.

Departments	Capitals	Population of Capitals (Urban and rural)	Departments	Capitals	Population of Capitals (Urban and rural)
San Salvador	San Salvador	75,000	San Vicente	San Vicente	25,370
La Libertad	Neuva San Salvador	22,100	Cabañas	Sensuntepeque	15,550
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	15,000	La Paz	Zacatecoluca	26,000
Ahuachapán	Ahuachapán	24,150	Usulután	Usulután	15,725
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	59,420	San Miguel	San Miguel	30,000
Chalatenango	Chalatenango	9,120	Morazán	San Francisco Gotera	8,950
Cuscatlán	Cojutepeque	12,070	La Union	La Union	5,700

The principal cities are San Salvador, the capital, (population 65,148), Santa Ana (population 58,820); San Miguel (population 29,374); Nueva San Salvador (population 22,423); San Vincente (population 25,863), and Sonsonate (population 14,752).

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Salvador in 1918 was $18,023,305. Of this total, imports amounted to $5,970,700 and exports to $12,052,605.

Total foreign trade for 10 years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1908	$4,240,560	$6,127,220	1913	6,173,544	8,943,529
1909	4,176,941	6,734,539	1914	4,958,624	10,715,521
1910	3,745,249	7,243,102	1915	4,022,167	10,484,641
1911	5,451,161	8,816,726	1916	5,823,619	11,517,715
1912	6,774,859	8,869,768	1917	6,869,276	10,620,014
			1918	5,970,700	12,052,605

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Salvador for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$1,452,045	$10,090	$1,462,135	$934,135	$35,321	$970,137	96.36	+ $491,998
1910	1,309,744	7,213	1,316,957	1,173,933	2,460	1,176,393	99.79	+ 140,564
1911	2,090,053	10,660	2,100,713	1,461,662	2,130	1,463,792	99.85	+ 636,921
1912	2,405,293	15,991	2,421,284	1,517,687	2,267	1,519,954	99.85	+ 901,330
1913	2,302,705	87,266	2,389,971	1,370,972	596	1,371,568	99.96	+ 1,018,403
1914	2,111,220	43,918	2,155,138	1,141,446	16,874	1,158,320	98.54	+ 996,818
1915	2,069,092	32,874	2,101,966	1,821,483	125,899	1,947,382	93.53	+ 154,584
1916	3,007,437	40,903	3,048,340	1,695,033	434,835	2,129,868	79.58	+ 918,472
1917	4,352,692	39,552	4,392,244	4,259,284	751,571	5,010,855	85.01	– 618,611
1918	9,394,334	84,998	3,479,332	6,197,980	672,452	6,870,432	90.21	–3,391,100
1919	.....	.....	5,038,229	.....	.....	5,473,599	.....	– 235,390

Imports by countries of origin for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$2,491,706	$2,027,732	$2,474,281	$3,586,508	$4,260,573
United Kingdom	1,603,846	1,283,636	966,939	1,338,700	1,680,349
France	418,111	298,285	131,983	316,136	310,151
Japan	87,615	97,413	56,038	113,685	211,830
Italy	224,827	234,263	113,973	166,423	145,691
Spain	110,258	106,581	69,169	148,185	140,806
Sweden	18,751	22,378	21,317	41,834	38,085
China	56,889	48,194	24,217	26,547	32,524
Switzerland	8,948	14,293	5,114	3,660	8,595
Denmark	4,076	6,536	16,989	11,281	2,359
Mexico	58,009	29,788	9,744	4,955	1,652
Netherlands	92,680	79,901	58,545	36,469	1,110
Germany	713,855	484,796	40,038	935	83
Belgium	204,195	138,384	10,239	227	54
Austria-Hungary	24,943	18,095	2,213	22	.....
Other countries	55,595	68,349	21,368	28,025	35,614
Total	$6,173,544	$4,958,624	$4,022,167	$5,823,619	$6,869,276

Exports by countries of destination for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$2,823,851	$2,662,168	$3,715,551	$4,102,410	$9,641,060
France	2,030,346	1,559,639	1,098,312	2,779,179	3,352,743
Italy	1,208,377	1,087,511	927,921	1,175,421	1,497,955
Norway	262,090	421,784	1,542,787	1,420,184	4,775,634
United Kingdom	705,608	595,528	415,747	67,253	258,901
Peru	4,767	16,739	600	43,452	198,467
Panama	58,498	43,232	67,189	103,220	143,217
Chile	77,155	32,329	44,764	123,158	135,529
Mexico	14,789	280	9,797	.....	102,936
Spain	47,825	115,369	51,882	90,428	72,485
Denmark	17,891	32,789	609,162	162,660	48,415
Nicaragua	8,246	6,045	1,860	9,211	27,628
Ecuador	4,684	21,620	3,080	10,500	25,728
Costa Rica	42,759	27,910	20,688	18,478	22,885
Honduras	22,936	7,234	7,289	27,268	17,980
Guatemala	3,331	6,711	2,181	5,146	17,702
Netherlands	93,519	332,217	1,127,043	210,312	9,199
Austria-Hungary	505,974	809,015	4,575	.....	.....
Belgium	894	7,015	.....	.....	.....
Russia	12,106	28,444	46,770	.....	.....
Sweden	283,373	368,307	854,630	1,217,951	.....
Germany	1,699,694	2,614,350	11,934	38,520	.....
Other countries	10	259	109	.....	.....
Total	$9,928,723	$10,796,495	$10,563,871	$11,604,751	$16,050,400

Source of principal imports in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916		1917	
	Quantity Kilos	Value	Quantity Kilos	Value
Fertilizers	.....	$48,137	.....	$22,145
United States	.....	32,318	.....	13,626
United Kingdom	.....	15,819	.....	5,453
Fence Wire	.....	27,894	.....	25,862
United States	.....	27,236	.....	25,862
Cotton yarn	.....	42,516	.....	109,903
Japan	.....	.....	.....	64,376
United Kingdom	.....	21,021	.....	16,221
Spain	.....	12,442	.....	16,015
United States	.....	9,053	.....	14,291
Cotton thread	.....	328,354	.....	197,026
United Kingdom	.....	238,165	.....	175,748
Japan	.....	35,026	.....	1,299
United States	.....	33,930	.....	13,922
Cotton piece goods, white	190,636	172,230	219,676	249,484
United Kingdom	154,891	143,290	193,123	216,574
United States	25,573	20,555	9,824	9,190
Cotton prints	527,487	627,352	626,076	982,664
United Kingdom	269,754	351,818	372,025	607,191
United States	179,982	195,531	163,621	248,933
France	60,105	49,215	64,013	68,595
Italy	16,595	29,225	23,152	53,339
Cement	4,617,876	49,612	7,301,089	87,078
United States	4,616,976	49,600	7,301,089	87,078
Boots, shoes, and findings	.....	82,602	.....	51,655
United States	.....	56,816	.....	39,972
Italy	.....	19,051	.....	1,490
Leather and leather goods	.....	348,376	.....	208,984
United States	.....	337,834	.....	203,984
Drugs and medicines	.....	280,012	.....	230,302
United States	.....	141,021	.....	122,864
United Kingdom	.....	94,700	.....	70,715
France	.....	41,204	.....	33,927
Iron tubing	.....	34,609	.....	26,527
United States	.....	33,690	.....	24,894
Iron in bars and plates	.....	32,985	.....	68,132
United States	.....	32,122	.....	67,667
Iron for roofing	.....	44,157	.....	92,946
United States	.....	42,049	.....	92,667
Machinery, agricultural	.....	79,508	.....	69,310
United States	.....	62,481	.....	52,704
United Kingdom	.....	17,027	.....	16,606
Machinery, industrial	.....	41,636	.....	26,332
United States	.....	35,814	.....	26,332
Wheat flour	6,642,053	375,085	4,922,768	442,040
United States	6,642,053	375,085	4,922,768	442,040
Woolen piece goods and other manufactures	.....	42,414	.....	40,668
United Kingdom	.....	22,716	.....	21,760
United States	.....	13,031	.....	16,661
Italy	.....	1,476	.....	470
Liquors, distilled	.....	50,305	.....	15,095
France	.....	31,197	.....	298
United Kingdom	.....	9,802	.....	8,286
Spain	.....	5,686	.....	2,688
United States	.....	5,376	.....	3,701
Wines	.....	57,044	.....	59,166
France	.....	17,226	.....	15,968
United States	.....	15,223	.....	19,146
Spain	.....	15,002	.....	13,573
Soap and candle grease	967,762	205,049	933,495	237,202
United States	871,503	182,218	919,699	230,133
Paper, news print	.....	29,337	.....	24,190
United States	.....	28,760	.....	23,006
Petroleum and fuel oil	.....	56,995	.....	98,195
United States	.....	56,995	.....	80,224
Oil, edible	.....	33,570	.....	19,594
United States	.....	23,204	.....	14,415
Bags for coffee and sugar	886,427	222,493	962,499	280,886
United Kingdom	630,734	153,847	829,544	240,176
United States	195,144	55,046	132,183	37,415
Silk fabrics and manufactures of	.....	58,182	.....	98,625
Japan	.....	48,940	.....	85,773
Automobiles	.....	87,622	.....	101,546
United States	.....	87,622	.....	101,546
Lard	.....	66,397	.....	35,951
United States	.....	66,397	.....	24,322

Imports by principal commodities for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Fertilizers	$123,601	$64,716	$32,932	$48,137	$22,145
Fence wire	54,351	45,088	25,568	27,894	25,862
Cotton:					
Yarn	.....	8,983	5,373	42,516	109,903
Thread	167,082	152,239	112,692	328,354	197,026
Piece goods, white	1,743,538	249,484	172,723	93,015	249,484
Prints		611,555	318,745	627,352	982,664
Other piece goods and manufactures		731,686	472,407	851,403	970,807
Cement	42,074	30,265	38,237	49,612	87,078
Boots, shoes and findings	234,779	47,279	41,585	82,602	51,655
Glass and glassware	26,579	23,189	11,086	24,130	26,240
Leather and leather goods	260,020	245,377	195,769	348,376	208,984
Drugs and medicines	477,678	203,687	232,500	280,012	230,302
Spices and tea	9,298	14,612	5,113	25,004	16,081
Iron manufactures:					
Tubing		41,659	21,262	34,609	26,527
Nails		10,290	9,573	27,564	47,053
Bars and plates		11,404	13,897	32,985	68,132
Agricultural implements	759,866	11,861	4,321	4,500	6,681
Roofing iron		36,315	24,638	44,157	92,946
All other		146,167	91,610	110,652	126,946
Machinery:					
Agricultural	91,374	144,582	96,883	79,508	69,310
Industrial	.....	78,049	21,645	41,636	26,332
Mining	242,569	.....	25,261	33,404	60,508
Other	.....	40,326	4,958	14,544	.....
Typewriting and adding machines	.....	9,103	6,885	23,099	16,721
Wheat flour	333,139	319,051	392,772	375,085	442,040
Woolen piece goods and other manufactures	65,614	53,801	15,407	42,414	40,668
Books, printed	15,328	11,057	8,179	17,713	10,484
Liquors, distilled	60,663	65,935	39,198	50,305	15,095
Beer	46,492	18,009	16,177	29,012	7,672
Wines	123,198	94,080	48,906	57,044	59,166
Soap and candle grease	160,465	102,016	106,467	205,049	237,202
Haberdashery and notions	42,738	19,986	8,300	22,121	25,317
Furniture	18,962	14,070	11,290	9,800	8,416
Paper:					
News print	37,169	14,090	11,006	29,337	24,190
All other	.....	33,243	18,499	37,818	107,916
Oils:					
Petroleum and fuel oil	53,263	29,939	29,982	56,993	98,195
Edible	16,031	18,466	18,345	33,570	19,594
Perfumery	42,198	14,776	13,102	36,848	29,964
Bags for coffee and sugar	126,614	154,452	171,177	222,493	280,886
Silk:					
Thread	19,323	19,558	7,251	3,013	10,600
Fabrics and manufactures of	114,170	148,632	62,139	58,182	98,625
Hats:					
Panama	6,031	5,585	4,543	11,024	6,740
Other	38,919	44,670	10,522	33,048	12,665
Automobiles	①	34,011	26,990	87,622	101,546
Lard	571	15	68,771	66,397	35,951

Note: ①Not separately stated.

Distribution of principal exports in 1916 and 1917:

Countries and Articles	1916		1917①	
	Quantity Kilos	Value	Quantity Kilos	Value
Indigo	165,088	$259,378	200,441	$655,233
France	28,368	85,034	.....	.....
United States	66,263	67,991	.....	.....
Peru	33,087	43,452	.....	.....

Continued on page 57

Table Continued:

Countries and Articles	1916		1917①	
	Quantity Kilos	Value	Quantity Kilos	Value
Sugar	2,657,112	258,611	5,296,772	628,502
United States	1,725,122	155,750	.....	.....
Panama	749,754	91,368	.....	.....
Balsam	64,556	119,398	88,230	227,135
United States	61,365	115,327	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, clean	35,585,498	9,317,801	36,017,774	12,597,552
France	10,372,908	2,688,349	.....	.....
United States	7,186,976	2,183,768	.....	.....
Norway	7,326,635	1,420,184	.....	.....
Sweden	4,696,397	1,216,150	.....	.....
Italy	3,326,804	1,156,304	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee in parchment	171,228	30,774	235,047	90,695
United States	158,058	28,500	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle hides	263,607	111,726	120,419	80,061
United States	252,307	86,692	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber	29,537	30,118	29,536	34,693
United States	27,426	28,427	.....	.....
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold in bars	.....	558,054	.....	616,232
United States	.....	558,054	.....	.....
Gold and silver amalgamus, concentrates, etc	.....	766,164	.....	.....
United States	.....	766,935	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	922	.....	.....

Note: ①Segregations by countries not available, but, with the exception of coffee, nearly all the exports in this year were to the United States.

Exports by principal commodities for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Indigo	$55,898	$98,861	$79,620	$259,378	$655,233
Rice	1,944	10,983	620	15,716	11,970
Sugar	76,858	83,651	211,154	258,611	628,502
Panela (a kind of sugar)	.....	32	.....	10,488	7,652
Balsam	94,397	82,720	99,815	119,398	227,135
Coffee:					
Clean	7,810,318	8,770,360	8,196,340	9,317,801	12,597,552
In parchment	97,133	227,341	132,824	30,774	90,695
Cattle hides	93,631	48,541	97,442	111,726	80,061
Rubber	19,095	5,505	21,310	30,118	34,693
Gold in bars	81,405	512,856	707,027	558,054	616,232
Silver in bars	21,572	.....	.....	26,314	21,632
Gold and silver amalgams, concentrates, etc	973,736	859,095	926,922	765,616	558,257

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the principal industry, and the principal product is coffee. In 1916 there were in crops 153,517 acres, principally in the departments of La Libertad, Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, La Paz, Sonsonate and Usultan. Rubber, tobacco, balsam of Peru and cacao are also grown. Efforts are being made to encourage the cultivation of wheat and cotton. Gold, silver, iron, copper and mercury are mined by native, American and British companies. Leather goods, soap, cigars and textiles are manufactured locally, but manufactures are of relatively little importance. Cattle raising and a dairy industry are being developed.

Railways:

Total mileage 204, all narrow gauge. Equipment, (1916), 7 locomotives, 8 passenger cars, 97 freight cars, and 3 service cars.

Roads: Total mileage about 1,470.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

Post offices number 152, telegraph offices, 229, mileage of telegraph wires, 2,420, telephone stations number 221, with 2,267 miles of line. There is a wireless station at Las Somas de Candelaria.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The currency is on a silver basis, the unit being the **peso** of 100 **centavos** with a par value of $0.972 U. S. currency, and a real value, which fluctuates widely but is normally about $0.365. There are subsidiary coins in silver of 25 and 10 centavos, and nickel coins of 5, 3 and 1 centavos and 0.05 pesos. Notes are issued by three banks of issue, and convertible into silver at an exchange rate of about $0.40.

The metric system of weights and measures is used in foreign trade. The old weights and measures still in use are: the **libra** of 1,043 pounds, avoirdupois; the **quintal** of 104.3 pounds avoirdupois, the **arroba** of 25.35 pounds avoirdupois and the **fanega** of 1.575 bushels.

Language: Spanish.

Consular Representatives:

Salvador maintains in Washington, as diplomatic representative of the republic, a Minister. There is a consul in San Francisco, honorary consuls at Los Angeles, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and Philadelphia, and an honorary vice consul at New Orleans. The United States maintains a diplomatic representative, a minister, in San Salvador.

Shipping Routes:

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.
United Fruit Company.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Salvador provides **specific** duties based on gross weight. There are various surtaxes imposed for the benefit of certain government departments or construction activities.

Consular Regulations:

Consular invoices (costing $0.25 per set) are required in quadruplicate. Bills of lading must also be certified. Each package in a single shipment must be marked with a different number, and these numbers must appear in the consular invoice. The consul charges $1.00 for certification of bills of lading; $1.00 for invoices up to $25.00 in value, and on a sliding scale for shipments valued in excess of $25.00.

Cable Rates:

La Libertad, $0.44; other places, $0.49 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Salvador. Limit of weight, 20 pounds. A delivery fee of 5 cents is collected on all parcel post packages. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel. Prohibitions: Nitrate of potash; saltpeter; arms; ammunition; coining instruments; roulettes.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not redeemable.

THE WEST INDIES

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

A group of 20 inhabited and many more uninhabited islands, extending more than 700 miles from the Mantanilla Cays to the Mouchois Bank, and lying east of Florida and northeast of Cuba. Their total area approximates 4,404 square miles. The islands are a dependency of the United Kingdom. The principal islands with their population (census of 1911) are: New Providence, 13,554; Abaco, 4,463; Harbour Island, 1,031; Grand Bahama, 1,824; San Salvador, 5,072; Long Island, 4,150; Mayaguana, 358; Eleuthera, 6,533; Exuma, 3,465; Watlings Island, 617; Asklins Island, 1,733; Crooked Island, 1,541; Great Inagua, 1,343; Andros Island, 7,545. The estimated population of the entire group on January 1, 1915, was 55,639. The capital of the islands is Nassau, on the island of New Providence. The climate is generally fine, but hurricanes and droughts are common. The cold season is from November to May.

Commerce

Value of imports and exports, 1914-1918:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1914	$1,786,166	$1,086,166	$2,872,332	1917	$2,398,818	$1,956,038	$4,354,856
1915	1,766,172	1,183,074	2,949,246	1918	.....	1,273,234	.....
1916	2,308,825	1,616,820	3,925,645				

The chief exports are sisal hemp, sponges, bark, cocoanuts, hides, grapefruit, tinned pineapple, fresh and canned tomatoes.

The principal imports are cotton, linen and woolen goods, flour, earthenware, hardware, hominy, rice, sugar, milk, lard, butter, spirits, cigars, etc.

Production and Industry

The principal industries are the planting of sisal and the sponge fisheries. Oranges, grapefruit and tomatoes are exported. Cocoanuts, corn, peas, beans, pumpkins are grown on some of the islands. There are several fruit canneries of importance.

Communications, Banks, Money, Weights and Measures:

There is a wireless station at Nassau, and 381 telephone stations. The only bank is a branch of The Royal Bank of Canada at Nassau. Money and weights and measures are as in Great Britain. American currency, although not legal tender, is accepted.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

To Nassau: New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line.)
To Turks Island (Grand Turk): Clyde Steamship Co.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties based principally upon weights are levied upon most food stuffs imported for consumption; **ad valorem** duties are levied upon cigarettes, certain liquors, vaseline, cotton duck for sails, motor cars, boats and cycles, marline, copper nails, pitch, rope, seine twine, spun yarn, tallow, fine cut manufactured tobacco, typewriters, vehicles and wines. Upon goods not so specified, and not classified as free of duty, there is an **ad valorem** duty of 25 per cent. Certain articles are prohibited; among them tinned skimmed milk, etc.

Cable Rates: Thirty-five cents per word from New York and New England states.

Postal Rates:

Letters: Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Other matter at Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Approximately 4 days from New York.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to the Bahamas. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Base or counterfeit coins and British coin not up to the standard.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Consular Representatives.

There is a United States consular official stationed at Nassau, N. P.

BARBADOS

The easternmost island of the West Indies, and a British dependency. Geographically it forms one of the Leeward Islands. It is 21 miles long from northwest to southeast and its greatest width is 14 miles. The total area is 166½ square miles or 106,560 acres. It is one of the most densely inhabited districts in the world, the total population (1911) being 171,982, or 1,033 to the square mile. The ratio of Negro to white population approximates 9 to 1, and there are many mulattoes. The white population is principally English. Bridgetown, the capital, has an estimated population of 30,000. Barbados is in the hurricane belt, and hurricanes occur from June to October. January, February, March and April are the dry months, the wet season occuring from May to December.

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with the Barbados for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1913	$1,481,850	$2,834	$1,484,684	$55,781	$279,568	$335,349	16.63	+$1,149,335
1914	1,398,463	14,471	1,412,934	74,998	184,717	259,715	28.88	+1,153,219
1915	1,270,679	11,021	1,281,700	62,291	324,452	386,743	16.11	+894,957
1916	1,632,323	17,884	1,650,207	83,552	311,766	395,318	21.14	+1,254,889
1917	2,332,747	12,424	2,345,171	73,387	548,008	621,395	11.80	+1,723,776
1918	2,656,461	44,695	2,701,156	118,383	566,719	685,102	17.28	+2,016,054
1919	.....	.....	3,752,541	.....	.....	539,158	.....	+3,213,383

The value of imports for the year 1917 reached a total of $11,106,451, an increase of $2,113,328 over the 1916 imports. Exports, valued at $10,643,954, showed a decrease of $83,314 from the previous year.

Imports from principal countries of origin in 1916 and 1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom	$2,901,031	$3,001,064	United States	$3,034,632	$4,098,394
Canada	1,555,253	1,703,925			

Percentage of imports from principal countries of origin in 1916 and 1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom	32	27	United States	33	37
Canada	17	15			

Distribution of exports in 1916-1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom	$1,101,966	$2,492,679	United States	$698,721	$567,385
Canada	5,863,803	4,190,491	Newfoundland	373,874	401,562

Principal articles of export in 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Bread and Crackers	$30,807	$53,192	Sugar	$5,350,835	$5,134,249
Raw cotton	47,846	31,774	Molasses	2,627,189	2,497,286
Fresh vegetables	36,041	19,884	Rum	44,033	52,789

Production and Industry

The principal products of the island are sugar, molasses, rum, sea-island cotton, and manjack. There are 320 sugar estates, of which 107 have steam works. Sugar exports for 3 years: 1914, 29,424 tons; 1915, 29,927 tons; 1916, 55,452 tons. Molasses exported in 1915, 6,020,311 gallons; 1916, 9,816,015 gallons. There are 4 rum distilleries on the island. Cotton exports 1916: raw, 137,718 pounds, linters, 5,305 pounds. There is a manjack mine employing 36 persons at Springvale.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Quebec Steamship Company.
Raporel Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties are levied upon many articles; **ad valorem** duties upon others. Barbados is a party to the English preferential tariff agreement, and thus goods of British manufacture are admitted at lower rates than those of other countries which pay duty under the general tariff. Certain goods imported from the United States and other countries having a convention with Great Britain providing for "the most favored nation treatment" pay a specific duty. There is a large list of goods which may be imported free of duty.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Cable Rates: Thirty-six cents per word from New York or New England.

Postal Rates:

United States letter rate for letters. Other matter is subject to Postal Union rates.

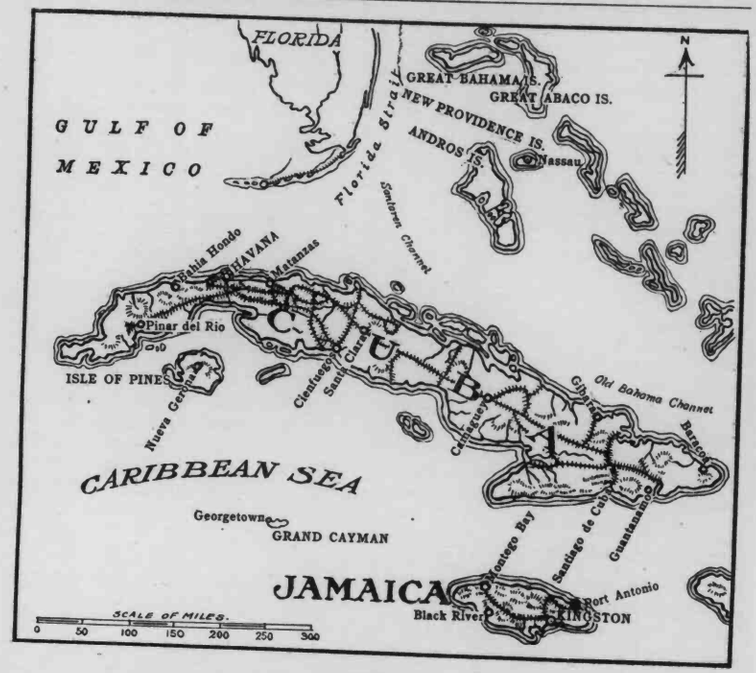
Mail Time: From New York direct, 8 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Barbados. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Counterfeit coin, coin or bullion exceeding $25 in value; articles bearing false or misleading manufacturing or trade marks; cotton seeds; arms and ammunition.

Money Orders: Issued on domestic forms.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



CUBA

A republic, and the largest and most populous of the West India Islands. Its area is approximately equal to that of the state of Pennsylvania, and the population of Havana, the capital and principal city, is equal to that of Baltimore.

Because of its great resources and large population, its propinquity to the United States, and a preferential tariff giving many products from the United States an advantage over similar products from any other country, Cuba constitutes one of the most important single markets for American merchandise. Our exports to Cuba exceed in value those to any other market in the whole of Latin America. Approximately 70 per cent. of Cuba's foreign trade is with the United States.

The climate of Cuba is tropical. There are two distinct seasons, a dry season from November to April, and a wet and hot season.

Cuba's principal product is sugar. The island raises about 33⅓ per cent. of all the cane sugar of the world. The next most important product is tobacco.

A large amount of American capital is invested in Cuba, and this amount is being increased each year.

Of the total imports to Cuba in 1918 the United States supplied 74 per cent. and took 70 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Cuba amounted to $270.57; imports to $113.27; exports to $157.30.

Area and Population

The area of Cuba is 44,215 square miles. The population of the provinces and principal cities according to the census of 1916 was as follows:

Province	Area Sq. miles	Population in 1916	Population per sp. mile	Province	Area Sq. miles	Population in 1916	Population per sq. mile
Havana	3,174	688,057	216.77	Santa Clara	8,266	595,229	72.
Pinar del Rio	5,212	269,166	51.67	Camagüey	10,076	193,201	18.87
Matanzas	3,200	280,353	85.99	Oriente	14,227	604,530	42.40
				Total	44,215	2,627,536	59.65

The chief towns are (population in 1916) Havana, 359,259; Santiago de Cuba, 63,041; Matanzas, 56,468; Cienfuegos, 82,092; Camagüey, 93,057; Càrdeñas, 32,513; Santa Clara, 57,767; Sancti Spíritus, 58,843; Guantánamo, 60,216; Pinar del Rio, 52,472; Manzanillo, 62,485.

The population is 71.9 per cent. white, 28.1 per cent. Negro.

Commerce

The foreign commeree of Cuba during the fiscal year 1918-19 amounted to $794,242,578. Of this sum, imports amounted to $315,587,178, and exports to $477,221,863. Re-exportation amounted to $1,433,548. In 1919-1918 the amount was $710,947,465. consisting of imports, $297,622,214, and exports, $413,325,251.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Cuba for eleven years:

Year June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$42,629,871	$1,283,485	$43,913,356	$3,404,366	$93,317,827	$96,722,193	3.52	–$52,808,837
1910	51,794,848	1,063,910	52,858,758	3,705,045	118,822,992	122,528,037	3.03	–69,669,279
1911	59,962,955	746,107	60,709,062	4,001,275	106,308,193	110,309,468	3.63	–49,600,406
1912	61,133,985	1,069,066	62,203,051	3,995,079	116,159,247	120,154,326	3.32	–57,951,275
1913	69,605,532	975,622	70,581,154	3,358,290	121,729,883	126,088,173	3.46	–55,507,019
1914	67,798,245	1,086,183	68,884,428	7,887,124	123,416,470	131,303,794	6.01	–62,419,366
1915	73,988,794	1,541,588	75,530,382	11,331,628	174,375,275	185,706,901	6.10	–110,176,519
1916	123,425,573	3,773,005	127,198,578	14,834,933	214,142,634	228,977,667	6.48	–101,778,989
1917	174,885,578	3,406,750	178,292,328	15,702,355	237,693,055	253,395,410	6.20	–75,103,082
1918	227,019,934	8,449,674	235,469,608	13,791,168	250,232,838	264,024,006	5.22	–28,554,398
1919	.....	.....	220,545,706	.....	.....	337,654,142	.....	–117,108,436

Foreign trade of Cuba for eleven years:

Fiscal year	Imports	Exports	Total	Fiscal year	Imports	Exports	Total
1907–1908	$98,829,000	$112,122,000	$210,951,000				
1908–1909	86,791,000	117,564,000	204,355,000	1913–1914	134,008,138	170,797,851	304,805,989
1909–1910	103,446,000	114,039,000	277,485,000	1914–1915	128,132,090	219,447,322	347,580,311
1910–1911	108,098,000	129,199,000	237,297,000	1915–1916	201,024,670	336,801,378	537,826,048
1911–1912	120,229,000	146,788,000	267,017,000	1916–1917	261,377,234	357,040,783	618,418,017
1912–1913	$135,810,590	$165,208,265	$301,018,855	1917–1918	297,622,214	413,325,251	710,947,460

Distribution of the foreign trade of Cuba for 1918:

Imports	1918	Exports	1918
United States	$222,262,276	United States	$293,997,619
United Kingdom	9,154,567	Spain	6,775,875
Spain	10,392,529	United Kingdom	95,817,266
France	7,044,221	France	5,656,957
Germany	2	Germany	.....
Other Countries of America	20,257,023	Other Countries of America	9,428,079
Other Countries of Europe	2,362,336	Other countries of Europe	495,154
All other countries	26,149,260	All other countries	1,154,301
Total	$297,622,214	Total	$413,325,251

Imports by classification of articles for five fiscal years:

Articles	1912–1913	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916	1916–1917
Earths, stones and manufactures of:					
Stones and earths	$1,616,725	$1,801,636	$1,384,209	$2,008,162	$2,034,159
Mineral oils, bitumen, etc.	1,346,830	1,521,616	1,447,779	2,380,552	3,109,421
Glass and crystal ware	1,796,902	1,577,972	1,021,971	1,644,871	2,064,183
Earthenware and porcelain	939,163	1,099,527	765,079	902,967	1,258,902
Metals and manufactures of:					
Gold, silver and platinum	237,890	351,867	209,581	377,763	576,999
Iron and steel	6,814,244	7,460,425	5,346,326	8,488,552	15,233,541
Copper and alloys	1,102,349	1,108,818	734,498	952,404	1,742,475
All other metals	376,618	394,450	244,529	349,651	424,960
Chemicals, drugs, paints and perfumeries:					
Primary products	632,113	496,440	532,481	576,817	730,180
Paints, etc. varnishes and inks	874,359	868,261	764,173	1,056,377	1,340,802
Chemical products	4,246,634	4,159,059	5,119,590	6,834,837	8,667,812
Oils, soaps, etc	2,334,144	2,302,883	2,506,789	3,264,819	4,347,095
Fibers and manufactures of:					
Cotton	12,647,332	10,478,932	9,715,869	12,819,237	17,821,931
Other vegetable fibers	4,739,402	5,382,098	6,263,707	6,377,227	9,126,791
Wool, hair, etc	1,220,257	1,216,528	822,476	1,399,093	2,270,238
Silk	524,291	295,314	544,923	876,548	936,173
Paper and manufactures of:					
Paper and cardboard	1,764,799	1,949,875	1,601,458	2,573,381	3,929,005
Books and prints	449,945	485,192	316,589	275,308	329,386
Wood and other vegetable substances:					
Wood and manufactures of	3,674,558	3,344,998	3,025,151	5,037,296	5,107,768
All-other	289,224	227,756	217,996	377,355	568,587
Animals and animal products:					
Animals	416,261	379,258	282,156	404,445	693,888
Hides, skins, and feathers	703,961	816,904	756,818	1,113,848	1,267,958
Manufactures of leather	5,806,433	5,109,520	5,532,295	7,072,899	8,256,171
Instruments, machinery apparatus:					
Musical insturments, watches and clocks	321,926	371,653	227,382	338,235	430,004
Machinery	11,436,444	11,061,667	8,538,012	19,543,575	29,974,076
Apparatus	3,587,936	3,986,826	3,295,803	6,779,467	11,960,479
Foods and drinks:					
Meats	12,629,886	12,636,236	11,110,964	13,975,932	20,823,774
Fish	1,833,800	2,289,553	2,510,331	4,119,831	3,283,455
Breadstuffs	16,440,564	16,175,070	17,954,196	21,999,946	25,845,427
Fruits	768,201	800,265	776,586	1,206,362	1,451,324
Vegetables	5,512,761	5,176,203	6,060,034	8,773,508	11,460,918
Beverages and oils	3,459,419	3,997,262	4,245,695	5,096,082	6,410,684
Dairy products	2,908,422	3,313,834	3,241,295	3,710,983	4,060,992
All other	5,765,486	5,231,975	4,424,075	4,899,725	6,293,348
Miscellaneous	3,581,979	4,886,361	3,767,855	5,215,982	7,419,671
Articles free of duty	13,009,332	10,951,949	12,823,419	39,199,633	40,124,657
Total	$135,801,590	$134,008,138	$128,132,090	$201,023,670	$261,377,234

Imports by countries whence shipped for five fiscal years:

Countries	1912–1913	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916	1916–1917
United States	$71,753,872	$71,420,042	$78,971,636	$149,590,768	$194,822,851
United Kingdom	17,411,522	15,618,673	15,003,714	16,714,838	19,352,765
Spain	10,602,302	10,884,058	10,459,426	12,399,319	16,151,692
France	8,237,276	8,257,297	4,240,171	5,358,342	6,227,217
British India	2,360,438	2,896,929	3,023,206	3,410,185	4,578,116
Uruguay	2,224,436	1,714,298	1,588,847	2,661,578	4,239,010
Porto Rico	3,403,716	2,987,510	2,427,750	2,427,344	3,168,664
Canada	1,498,964	1,664,902	1,309,457	1,316,667	3,630,870
Mexico	938,180	1,353,899	1,710,763	1,297,097	2,573,712
China	130,943	118,423	151,616	426,662	1,232,787
Italy	624,560	770,019	717,161	735,783	738,061
Argentina	1,657,796	1,457,633	888,244	766,610	694,553
Japan	170,854	141,789	97,238	269,426	647,067
Netherlands	768,316	992,353	1,779,861	862,866	526,191
Switzerland	385,386	480,082	143,844	222,991	461,063
Chile	.....	1,938	123,018	16,412	394,600
Denmark	234,478	204,802	253,516	256,791	380,525
Norway	859,400	1,419,925	2,186,724	1,296,031	356,631
Germany	9,515,104	8,275,766	2,218,556	64,367	3,170
Other countries	3,033,047	3,347,800	837,343	929,593	197,689
Total	$135,810,590	$134,008,138	$128,132,090	$201,023,670	$261,377,234

Exports by classification of articles for five years:

Articles	1912–1913	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916	1916–1917
Animals and animal products:					
Live animals	$10,617	$14,869	$8,597	$11,011	$8,177
Hides and skins	2,431,421	2,568,154	2,413,711	3,338,309	3,151,278
Other animal products	111,043	150,147	102,615	111,479	107,190
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar	111,797,751	119,742,942	175,610,919	252,696,678	272,046,686
Molasses	1,978,071	2,434,908	2,726,956	3,169,516	7,078,821
Confectionery	68,593	83,296	57,681	77,513	104,372
Fruits, grains and vegetables:					
Fruits	2,474,949	2,823,672	2,708,829	2,699,341	2,541,353
Grains	705,223	739,539	724,434	847,958	676,556
Marine products:					
Tortoise shell	44,344	46,688	2,870	11,330	29,694
Sponges	295,354	300,472	182,261	199,091	228,091
Mineral products:					
Asphalt	60,924	23,951	11,070	15,294	12,229
Iron, gold and copper ores	4,837,798	4,263,121	3,798,470	6,978,610	12,039,614
Old metals	49,483	154,904	81,797	304,106	49,545
Forest products:					
Vegetable fibers	214,233	51,169	88,148	134,706	312,165
Woods	2,314,105	1,660,819	878,685	846,167	1,585,871
Dyes and tanning material	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured	21,649,893	19,007,213	14,637,303	16,264,491	17,626,575
Manufactured	13,913,650	13,773,202	8,312,134	9,495,369	9,689,418
Miscellaneous:					
Bee products	833,004	874,408	455,518	704,351	983,238
Distilled products	493,549	531,944	624,311	2,916,450	2,405,114
Other articles	435,865	259,636	718,209	301,037	414,967
Re-exportations	487,325	624,388	769,083	831,534	1,240,554
Money	890	667,210	4,533,721	34,847,037	24,708,200
Total	$165,208,265	$170,796,851	$219,447,322	$336,801,378	$357,039,783

Exports by countries for five fiscal years:

Countries	1912–1913	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916	1916–1917
United States	$132,581,459	$136,936,029	$185,995,364	$247,197,416	$255,728,562
United Kingdom	15,663,022	18,245,309	24,218,061	52,378,661	53,457,223
Spain	878,236	1,326,109	3,156,967	20,339,325	29,807,450
France	1,825,766	2,651,792	854,035	8,366,324	9,031,096
British West Indies	28,775	36,069	9,131	2,989	1,686,639
Argentina	1,518,857	971,820	582,969	1,058,718	1,501,976
Canada	2,919,664	2,065,715	1,415,946	770,341	1,022,164
Italy	36,087	91,273	49,899	2,380,642	764,551
Portugal	33,809	16,250	58,403	34,045	743,084
Mexico	61,065	30,511	61,733	111,927	639,198
Netherlands	594,140	374,585	807,547	1,830,252	341,724
Uruguay	415,836	342,797	239,695	348,847	302,464
Australia	338,885	412,643	230,810	228,315	240,351
Denmark	249	1,306	107,229	406,942	185,427
Germany	6,497,665	4,436,040	644,582	7*	.....
Other countries	1,814,750	2,858,603	1,014,951	1,346,627	1,587,874
Total	$165,208,265	$170,796,858	$219,447,322	$336,801,378	$357,039,783

Production and Industry

The principal resources of Cuba are sugar and tobacco. The island is the largest cane sugar producer in the world, and also grows fine tobacco. The following table gives the statistics for sugar production since 1900, in tons of 2,240 pounds each.

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1900	308,543	1910	1,804,349
1901	635,856	1911	1,480,217
1902	850,181	1912	1,893,687
1903	998,878	1913	2,429,240
1904	1,040,228	1914	2,596,567
1905	1,163,258	1915	2,582,845
1906	1,198,749	1916	3,006,624
1907	1,427,673	1917	3,019,936
1908	961,958	1918	3,444,605
1909	1,513,582	1919 (estimated)	4,010,571

The following table shows the number of sugar plantations in each of the provinces:

Province	Number of Plantations	Output in bags 1918 crop	Estimated total 1919 crop	Province	Number of Plantations	Output in bags 1918 crop	Estimated total 1919 crop
Pinar del Rio	11	521,051	784,000	Camaguey	21	3,735,130	5,065,000
Havana	22	2,446,595	2,695,000	Oriente	46	6,171,832	7,608,000
Matanzas	40	4,834,325	5,098,000				
Santa Clara	71	6,395,926	7,320,000	Total	211	24,104,859	28,570,000

The approximate acreage under cultivation of sugar is 1,384,812, the average yield per acre being 4,900 pounds. Of the total area planted to cane about 56 per cent. is controlled by the mill owners, while 44 per cent. is cultivated by independent farmers who sell their cane to the mills. In 1917 the mills numbered 201, over 200 less than a few years ago; the decrease in number being accompanied by an increase in size, capacity and equipment. The acreage is distributed as follows among the provinces: Pinar del Rio, 22,777; Havana, 153,835; Matanzas, 270,400; Santa Clara, 404,000; Camaguey, 183,000; and Oriente, 350,800; making a total of 1,384,812 acres.

The production of alcohol from molasses, or "miel," as the waste product of the sugar mill is named, grew from 200,500 gallons in 1912 to 2,570,329 gallons in 1918. The exports of the miel to the United States amounted in 1912 to 55,765,635 gallons, and in 1916 to 128,506,459 gallons. Ten new distillery plants are being constructed with a view to making use of this material, much of which has previously been an economic waste.

Alcohol made from molasses, after supplying local demand, is exported in considerable quantities.

The center of the tobacco region is the Province of Pinar del Rio, in which a strip of land 90 miles by 10, known as the Vuelta Abajo, produces the grade of that name, generally considered the finest grown. Other grades of excellent quality are produced in the Provinces of Havana and Santa Clara, the poorest Cuban tobacco being produced in the Province of Oriente. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and the preparation of tobacco is, next to the manufacture of sugar, the principal purely manufacturing industry of the republic.

Fruits, chiefly pineapples, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, bananas and cocoanuts are grown in considerable quantities, and are exported. In the Province of Oriente iron, copper and manganese mines are extensively worked, 1,510 mines being registered in 1913. There are rich asphalt beds as yet not extensively worked. There are large forest areas producing cedar and mahogany, the former being extensively manufactured locally into cigar boxes, and the latter exported.

In 1916 the total number of cattle on the island amounted to 4,000,000, an average of 87 per square mile and 1.62 per capita. The cattle ranches are located principally in the Provinces of Camagüey, Oriente, and Santa Clara.

Cacao, coffee and cereals are minor products, the production of cotton is being experimentally undertaken, agriculture is being developed, and sponges are gathered on the south coast at Batabano.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

The press in Cuba is progressive and flourishing, and the newspapers and magazines rank high. There are four important morning dailies in Havana and three important evening dailies besides a number of less important newspapers. There are three well edited weekly magazines of a high type, also one with a more popular appeal. There is a general monthly magazine, artistically printed, also two automobile monthlies, a sugar trade review, an engineering journal and two dental publications. There are also dailies in important cities throughout the island, including five in Santiago.

Money and Banking:

The coinage law of 1914 established the national coinage on the gold basis, the unit being the gold **peso** with a value equivalent to that of the United States dollar. There are 20, 10, 5, 4 and 2 peso gold coins; 1 peso, 40, 20, and 10 cent silver coins, and 5, 2, and 1 cent nickel coins. United States coinage is legal tender in Cuba. There is no paper money in use.

Weights and Measures: The metric system obtains.

Railways:

There are approximately 2,415 miles of railway in Cuba, the property of four companies: The United Railways of Havana, the Cuba Railroad, the Cuban Central Railway and the Western Railway of Havana. These lines now connect the chief cities and ports from Santiago de Cuba to Pinar del Rio. Further extensions to the railroads are under consideration. The larger sugar estates possess their own railroads which connect with the main lines.

Telephones: Telephone service is supplied in 114 towns, 16,000 instruments being in use.

Post Office and Telegraph:

In 1915 there were 658 post offices, 9 wireless stations and 226 telegraph stations, all operated by the government.

Shipping Routes:

New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line).
Munson Steamship Line.
United Fruit Company.
Cuban All Rail Route (Key West, Fla.)

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of Cuba imposes specific duties, usually on the basis of weight. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1903 between Cuba and the United States provides for preferences of from 25 to 40 per cent. on manufactures of the United States over similar goods imported from any other nation. The preferential reductions apply to a great variety of goods, including manufactures of copper, iron and steel; foodstuffs and cotton goods. All imports from the United States other than those specified for preferential reduction under the Reciprocity Treaty and not admitted free of duty, are subject to a 20 per cent. reduction from the rate of duty imposed on such merchandise by the Cuban tariff.

Samples of dutiable merchandise pay full duty upon entry. If sample lots valued at less than $500 are declared as samples and are re-exported within 90 days, 75 per cent. of the duty paid will be refunded. Certain samples of no commercial value are admitted free of duty.

Consular and Diplomatic Representatives:

Cuba maintains a minister in Washington, a consul-general in New York, consuls in New York, Mobile, San Francisco, Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Galveston, Charleston, Newport News, Mayagues, Ponce and San Juan (P. R.), vice-consuls in Washington and New York City, and honorary consuls in Atlanta, Brunswick and Savannah, Fernandina, Pensacola, Los Angeles, Louisville, Detroit, Gulfport, Pascagoula, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Norfolk, Aguadilla and Arecibo (P. R.) and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

The United States maintains a minister and consul-general at Havana, consuls at Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago and Nuevitas, vice-consuls at Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Antilla and Santiago, and consular agents at Caibarien, Sagua la Grande, Cardenas, Nueva Gerona, (Isle of Pines), Caimanera and Manzanillo.

Consular Regulations:

Five copies of consular invoices are required for Havana, and four for other ports. They may be drawn in either English or Spanish, but if drawn in English must be translated in Cuba within the 48 hours allowed for customs entry. Bills of lading must be certified by the consul, and for this purpose non-negotiable copies may be used. Consular blanks cost $0.10 per set, and consular invoices up to $5.00 in value are certified free. From $5.00 to $49.99 the charge is $0.50; from $50.00 to $200.00 the charge is $2.00; over $200 $2.00 plus $0.10 for each additional $100 or fraction thereof. Certification of bills of lading costs $1.00 per set. Extra consular invoices are certified at $0.50 each. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Cable Rate:

Havana, $0.15; other offices, $0.20 per word from New York or New England States.

Postal Rates: United States domestic rate.

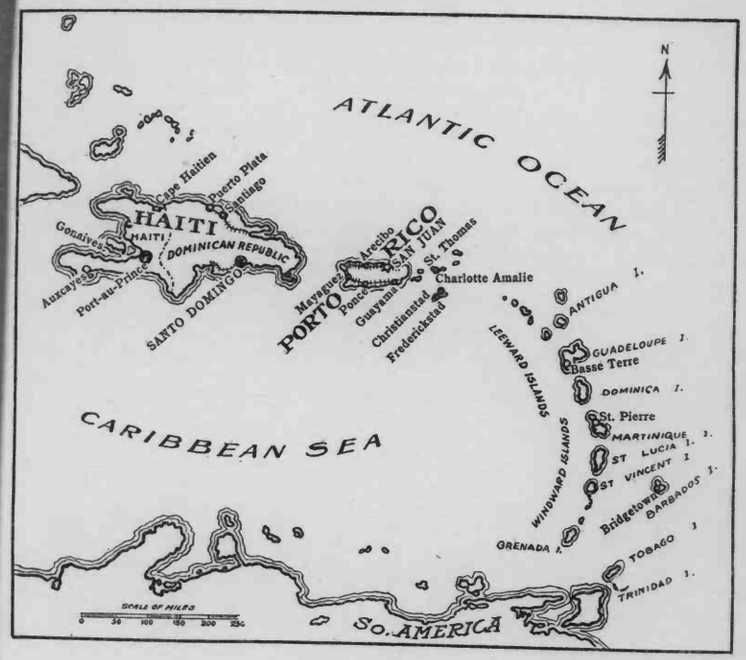
Mail Time: Four days to Havana direct.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Cuba. Limit of weight 4 pounds, 6 ounces. A consular invoice must be taken out for all parcels sent by parcel post.

Money Orders: Issued on domestic forms.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.



CURAÇAO

(Dutch West Indies)

The Dutch colony of Curaçao consists of six islands in the Caribbean, the area and population of which are shown in the following table:

Islands	Square Miles	Population	Islands	Square Miles	Population
Curaçao	210	34,168	St. Martin①	17	3,369
Bonaire	95	6,714	St. Eustatius	7	1,410
Aruba	69	9,481	Saba	5	2,339
				403	57,381

Note: ①Only the southern part belongs to Holland; the northern to France.

The population is mixed; there are many Dutch and Germans, some English, some of Latin American extraction and a large proportion of Negroes. The colony is adminis-

trated by a governor and council appointed by the queen of Holland. The island of Curaçao proper is 41 miles from the coast of Venezuela. Rainfall is scanty, and agriculture succeeds only where irrigation can be practised. The capital, and only important town, is Willemstad.

The principal industries are the making of straw hats, mining of phosphate, some gold and silver, and the growing of sisal. There is an ostrich farm, and a petroleum refinery; and the building of schooners is an important industry. Orange peel which is an ingredient of the Curaçao liqueur (manufactured in Holland) is shipped from the island.

There are two banks; the Curaçao Bank, a government institution, and Maduro's Bank. As a coaling port, the island does a large business.

Good harbor facilities, low port dues, and a bonded warehouse system, together with its strategic geographical position on the trade routes to the West Indies and northern coast of South America make Curaçao a trading port of unusual importance.

Commerce

Imports in 1916, $2,461,527 United States currency.

Exports in 1916, $967,339 United States currency.

Total imports of Curaçao with the share supplied by the United States during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916		1917	
	From all countries	From the U. S.	From all countries	From the U. S.
Automobiles	$23,035	$23,035	$10,655	$10,655
Bay rum	5,070	.....	1,260	1,257
Beans and peas	16,340	11,506	11,905	2,967
Beer and malt extracts	10,166	5,286	8,799	6,670
Biscuits	20,438	16,868	17,279	15,028
Butter	29,278	18,124	23,649	16,736
Candies and chocolates	10,500	7,714	9,388	8,463
Canned goods	48,270	34,568	40,382	33,701
Cattle	16,114	.....	18,452	.....
Cement	11,586	11,528	18,494	17,668
Cheese	11,734	3,502	9,157	5,160
Cigars	16,315	250	6,649	1,281
Cigarettes	42,207	124	37,187	1,408
Clothing, ready made	9,766	8,294	6,535	6,157
Coal, bunker	98,636	97,010	233,250	225,133
Copper sheeting	11,102	11,094	19,131	19,131
Corn	28,847	12,621	91,436	1,627
Corn meal	205,494	203,020	131,332	131,275
Drugs and chemicals	21,220	12,500	16,125	14,333
Enameled ware	.....	.....	5,169	5,086
Farm implements	.....	.....	1,195	1,195
Fish:				
Cod	2,282	2,672	1,816	1,630
Other	3,888	.....	4,103	.....
Flour, wheat and rye	177,796	166,054	239,290	217,068
Fruit:				
Fresh	8,670	1,464	9,500	1,105
Preserved	2,352	1,848	1,748	1,679
Furniture	12,908	11,116	13,032	12,756
Glass and glassware	6,390	4,268	4,654	3,925
Goats	542	90	2,038	.....
Gold and silver ware	1,674	1,592	4,715	4,631
Hats, straw	10,510	5,780	10,459	6,234
Lard	34,618	34,210	30,531	29,817
Leather:				
Sole	22,262	1,384	21,866	1,550
Other	7,242	7,224	9,134	8,778
Liquors:				
Gin	25,486	.....	4,324	58
Rum	45,518	5,946	30,367	4,180
Other	21,140	208	6,202	2,036

Continued on page 71

Table—continued:

Articles	1916		1917	
	From All countries	U. S.	From All Countries	U. S.
Lumber:				
Building	$45,302	$35,405	$67,932	$60,049
Hardwood	2,844	.....	12,460	3,320
Machinery:				
Electrical	5,004	5,004	5,348	5,348
Agricultural	2,632	2,604	.....	.....
Industrial	357,706	325,502	305,344	298,984
Mining	19,640	11,022	6,310	5,207
Street car	642	392	1,684	1,638
Matches	4,436	2,151	5,741	4,971
Manufactures:				
Iron	8,784	7,934	4,758	4,499
Other	240,861	159,113	200,338	154,568
Meat:				
Dried	2,167	.....	7,471	.....
Salt	9,426	9,232	4,829	4,474
Pork heads	15,751	15,251	8,749	7,988
Naval Stores	852	852	1,321	1,035
Notions	10,434	8,922	8,789	7,808
Oils:				
Crude	.....	.....	101,198	.....
Gasoline	16,686	16,606	35,172	35,150
Kerosene	21,454	20,896	29,878	29,623
Linseed	3,334	1,204	7,030	5,899
Other	15,971	14,331	24,372	20,695
Oleomargarine	14,550	9,132	13,653	10,741
Onions	5,952	2,246	7,604	3,055
Paints	6,978	1,968	7,209	4,274
Perfumes	15,774	3,688	20,327	11,688
Pianos and organs	3,709	3,540	1,287	1,287
Potatoes	12,898	8,297	14,688	9,665
Pottery and porcelain	4,152	2,804	4,774	2,276
Rice	7,456	3,772	11,105	8,149
Roof tiles	1,936	.....	966	.....
Rope	13,408	12,980	19,467	19,353
Sacks, empty	42,564	2,224	39,556	23,621
Shoes	20,972	18,680	23,092	22,556
Soap	22,426	14,210	16,770	13,462
Starch	8,241	874	11,574	1,238
Straw for hats	38,020	.....	55,752	.....
Sugar:				
Brown	76,090	60	112,456	72
White	25,150	24,570	20,115	17,383
Tea	3,076	310	1,719	1,351
Tobacco:				
Manufactured	21,184	19,881	15,502	14,389
Unmanufactured	3,018	2,892	4,496	4,474
Wine	11,276	96	9,480	2,484
All other articles	298,936	191,963	383,601	295,047
Total	$2,461,528	$1,721,607	$2,744,135	$1,920,199

Total foreign trade of the United States with the Dutch West Indies for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1913	$1,012,815	$7,689	$1,020,504	$482,519	$192,843	$675,362	71.45	+$345,142
1914	901,268	5,272	906,540	370,560	142,399	512,959	72.24	+393,581
1915	1,103,868	6,720	1,110,588	479,741	119,231	598,972	80.09	+511,616
1916	1,533,063	36,541	1,569,604	726,067	118,717	844,784	85.95	+724,820
1917	1,962,872	8,244	1,971,116	737,055	163,220	900,275	81.88	+1,070,841
1918	1,606,844	15,952	1,622,796	644,704	411,918	1,056,622	61.02	+566,174
1919	.....	.....	1,424,440	.....	.....	2,240,746	.....	–816,306

Exports to the United States during 1916 and 1917:

Article		1916		1917	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Aloes	pounds	52,142	$3,377	65,454	$4,177
Balsam, copaiba	"	.....	.....	3,007	1,205
Beans	bushels	.....	.....	7,194	29,081
Chicle, gum	pounds	.....	.....	3,000	1,202
Coffee	"	206,289	21,362	231,314	26,937
Copper, old	"	19,925	1,835	33,132	3,598
Divi-divi	"	14,144,530	212,811	9,468,720	145,333
Hats:					
Palm	dozen	.....	.....	2,200	1,343
Straw	"	84,837	129,034	102,454	164,777
Hides	pounds	168,337	41,889	328,186	76,901
Honey	gallons	.....	.....	45,160	4,643
Mangrove bark	tons	200	2,730	.....	.....
Manure	"	.....	.....	700	8,403
Salt	cwt.	16,463	2,342	.....	.....
Skins:					
Calf	pounds	3,208	562	3,919	1,149
Deer	"	7,916	1,849	9,789	2,524
Goat	"	862,974	341,505	746,848	414,793
Sheep	"	18,375	3,267	8,053	1,202
Sugar	"	200,000	4,805	.....	.....
Seed, castor	"	.....	.....	32,641	3,541
Woods:					
Box	tons	1,835	20,538	2,192	28,289
Brazil	"	.....	.....	216	6,051
Fustic	"	472	6,395	188	3,213
Lignum-vitae	"	.....	.....	294	6,551
Log	"	484	17,042	.....	.....
Vera	"	110	1,288	380	4,089
Other	"	.....	2,316	.....	1,567
Wool	pounds	13,809	1,175	20,431	2,174
All other articles	.....	.....	1,927	.....	1,711
Total			$818,049		$944,454

Money:

The currency of the Netherlands circulates and is supplemented by a colonial coinage. The guilder, equivalent to $0.40 United States currency, is the unit of value, and is divided into 100 cents. There are silver 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces, and copper 2½, 1 and ½ cent pieces. United States currency is accepted at a 2 per cent. discount.

Weights and Measures: Metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a consul at Willemstad. Representatives of the Netherlands take charge of the interests of Curaçao in the United States.

Languages:

The commercial languages of Curaçao are Spanish, Dutch and English; Spanish being most commonly employed. English is understood by the business men of the island. The Negroes and lower classes speak a patois known as Papiamente.

Shipping Routes:

Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.
Red "D" Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Curaçao fixes the valuation of most articles and assesses an **ad valorem** duty on the fixed value.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, nor are there any restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: To Curaçao $1.38 per word from New York and New England states.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rates.

Mail Time: About 8 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire Saba, St. Eustatius and Dutch part of St. Martin, via Curaçao. Parcels cannot be registered. Prohibitions: Coin and instruments for manufacture thereof; ammunition and arms, except upon special permit of government. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A republic in the West Indies occupying two-thirds of the island of Santo Domingo or Haiti. The area of the Dominican Republic is approximately equivalent to that of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Since 1915 the republic has virtually been a protectorate of the United States, being garrisoned by the United States Marine Corps and governed by a United States naval officer. Under these conditions the foreign commerce of the republic has increased enormously.

Of the total imports of the Republic in 1918 the United States supplied 80 per cent. and took 81 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of the Dominican Republic amounted to $59.55; imports to $27.87; exports to $31.68.

The climate is tropical, and there are, in general, two seasons, the rainy, from April to October, and the dry from October to April.

The principal products of the Dominican Republic are cacao, sugar and cocoanuts.

Area and Population

The area of the republic is estimated at 19,325 miles. The population by provinces is shown by the following table:

Province of	Population	Capital	Province of	Population	Capital
Santo Domingo	127,976	Santo Domingo	Barahona	17,891	Barahona
Seybo	68,135	Santa Cruz del Seybo	Samaná	12,675	Santa Barba de Samana
Azua	59,783	Azua	Pacificador	90,569	San Francisco de Macoris
Santiago	123,972	Santiago de los Caballeros	Puerto Plata	55,864	San Felipe de Puerto Plata
Espaillat	64,108	Moca.	Monte Cristi	41,459	San Fernando de Monte Cristi
La Vega	105,000	Concepcion de la Vega			
San Pedro Macoris	28,000	San Pedro Macoris			

Note: Population from "Renacimiento" of Santo Domingo, February 1, 1917.

This estimate is, however, believed to be high. Santo Domingo City, the capital, has 40,000 inhabitants; Santiago de los Caballeros, 45,000, San Pedro de Macoris, 20,000, La Vega, approximately 8,000; Azua, Monte Cristi, San Francisco de Macoris, Moca, Samaná and Sanchez from 4,000 to 5,000 each.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of the Dominican Republic in 1918 was $42,108,496. Of this total, imports amounted to $19,736,152 and exports to $22,372,344.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Dominican Republic for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$2,501,919	$77,401	$2,579,320	$2,063,170	$1,590,710	$3,653,880	56.47	$–1,074,560
1910	3,030,520	75,882	3,106,402	2,356,020	106,696	2,462,716	95.67	+ 643,686
1911	3,741,197	64,132	3,805,329	3,003,488	628,965	3,632,453	82.69	+ 172,876
1912	4,353,380	72,102	4,425,482	3,772,953	612,117	4,385,070	86.04	+ 40,412
1913	5,750,989	51,778	5,802,767	3,599,642	129,132	3,728,774	96.54	+2,073,993
1914	4,862,843	54,358	4,917,201	3,700,755	176,079	3,876,834	95.46	+1,040,367
1915	5,248,536	431,763	5,680,299	6,640,114	3,186,283	9,826,397	67.57	–4,146,098
1916	7,143,323	484,180	7,627,503	8,296,640	5,160,013	13,456,653	61.65	–5,829,150
1917	13,359,473	434,952	13,794,425	8,676,291	6,216,008	14,892,299	58.26	–1,096,874
1918	15,107,090	904,600	16,011,690	4,802,408	3,259,004	8,061,412	59.57	+7,950,278
1919	.....	.....	15,578,663	.....	.....	9,801,954	.....	+5,776,709

The total foreign trade for 11 years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Year	Exports	Imports	Total
1908	$4,767,775	$9,396,487	$14,164,262	1914	$6,729,007	$10,588,787	$17,317,794
1909	4,425,913	8,113,690	12,539,603	1915	9,118,514	15,209,061	24,327,575
1910	6,257,691	10,849,623	17,107,314	1916	11,664,430	21,527,873	33,192,303
1911	6,949,662	10,995,546	17,945,208	1917	17,400,064	22,444,580	39,844,644
1912	8,217,898	12,385,248	20,603,146	1918	19,736,152	22,372,344	42,108,496
1913	9,272,278	10,469,947	19,742,225				

Total foreign trade during 1917 and 1918, showing distribution by countries:

Countries	1918	1917	Countries	1918	1917
United States	$35,207,332	$32,267,138	French Africa	$10,000	$2,370
Porto Rico	3,016,543	2,531,825	Ecuador	1,121	.....
Cuba	253,847	88,536	Mexico	9,500	.....
United Kingdom	942,132	809,535	Argentina	2,579	.....
France	780,964	484,270	Venezuela	2,370	.....
Italy	39,869	105,013	French West Indies	23,259	47,936
Spain	842,195	401,797	Virgin Islands	28,272	28,692
Canada	595,724	2,562,369	Haiti	169,669	163,085
Netherlands	2,059	173,971	Other British West Indies	12,435	6,325
Denmark	24,126	86,206	Dutch West Indies	83,524	31,285
Belgium	.....	168	Jamaica	32,928	2,177
Switzerland	4,617	19,121	Canary Islands	.....	11,120
Sweden	3,171	6,593			
Gibraltar	18,000	15,000	Total	$42,108,496	$39,844,644
Japan	2,257	112			

Principal imports during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Agricultural machinery, tools, and implements	$124,620	$238,045
Automobiles	121,984	199,265
Other cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of	234,182	427,832
Cement	189,989	227,065
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products, simple drugs, oils, fats, waxes, and their derivatives	477,056	352,468
Coal, coke, briquettes, and other fuels	175,244	182,297
Cotton	3,943,199	3,643,806
Fibers, vegetable and manufactures	478,349	1,088,426
Foodstuffs, meats, fish, grains, fruits, vegetables, and preparation of (except rice and wheat flour)	1,261,550	1,375,458
Rice	1,317,112	2,543,320
Wheat Flour	833,149	512,786
Liquors and beverages	404,875	345,416
Hides and skins and manufactures	714,398	782,562
Iron and steel and manufactures	1,841,624	1,501,531
Machinery and apparatus	1,304,699	1,888,292
Oils, mineral	518,498	619,274
Paints and pigments	140,852	140,244
Woods and manufactures of	400,146	475,710
All other articles	1,828,538	3,425,195
Total	$17,400,064	$20,168,952

Value of imports showing principal countries of origin in 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
United States	$14,320,351	$17,037,041	Other British West Indies	$1,867	$7,734
Porto Rico	1,817,836	1,790,409	Ecuador	.....	1,121
Cuba	50,173	121,773	Dutch West Indies	8,141	8,886
United Kingdom	603,111	529,351	Mexico	.....	9,500
France	190,580	99,084	Jamaica	564	1,697
Italy	95,329	34,716	Sweden	6,593	3,171
Spain	193,870	48,795	Venezuela	.....	2,370
Netherlands	9,571	2,059	Canada	13	164
Denmark	72,016	24,126	French West Indies	6,059	20
Belgium	168	.....	Japan	112	2
Switzerland	19,121	4,617	China	.....	3
Virgin Islands	3,629	5,472			
Haiti	960	4,041	Total	$17,400,064	$19,736,152

Principal articles of export during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
Animals, cattle	$37,870	$59,180	Molasses	$157,563	$142,356
Beeswax	180,183	163,137	Sugar, raw	13,386,463	11,991,399
Cacao, crude	4,845,275	3,917,012	Sugar cane	349,216	513,402
Coffee	228,371	536,573	Tobacco leaf	1,658,521	3,623,780
Cotton, raw	32,164	51,410	Woods	104,660	35,458
Goatskins	189,942	85,587	All other articles	745,876	588,932
Hides of cattle	292,068	83,569			
Honey	236,408	584,779	Total	$22,444,580	$22,372,344

Value of exports and principal countries of destination during 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
United States	$17,946,787	$18,170,291	Gibraltar	$15,000	$18,000
Porto Rico	713,898	1,226,134	French Africa	2,370	10,000
Cuba	38,363	132,074	Jamaica	1,613	31,231
United Kingdom	206,424	412,781	French West Indies	41,877	23,239
France	293,690	681,880	Argentina	.....	2,579
Italy	9,684	5,153	Japan	.....	2,255
Spain	207,927	793,400	Netherlands	164,400	.....
Canada	2,562,356	595,560	Denmark	14,190	.....
Virgin Islands	25,063	22,800	Canary Islands	11,120	.....
Haiti	162,125	165,628			
Other British West Indies	4,458	4,701	Total	$22,444,580	$22,372,344
Dutch West Indies	23,144	74,638			

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the principal industry. Tobacco is cultivated in the northern part of the republic, and the entire crop was formerly bought by Germany. Cacao is grown in the eastern section, and with sugar, forms the principal export. Cotton and coffee are extensively cultivated; cocoanuts, bananas, and various hardwoods are exported.

The following table shows the value and geographical distribution of the principal crops in 1915 and 1916:

Ports	Cacao		Coffee		Sugar		Tobacco leaf	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Azua	.....	.....	$37,479	$21,576	$284,051	$545,279	.....	.....
Barahona	.....	.....	9,178	12,924	.....	.....	.....	$1,108
Comedador	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20,704	2,575
Dajabon	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	14,380	2,356
La Romana	$260,889	$112,654	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Las Lajas	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macoris	234,016	279,000	1,022	.....	6,071,120	9,616,024	660	122
Monte Cristi	1,756	.....	7,233	3,302	95	.....	15,490	86,955
Puerto Plata	924,113	916,950	145,357	99,378	.....	3,421	649,900	853,704
Samana	208,876	187,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanchez	2,964,642	4,249,970	47,146	13,564	.....	.....	271,652	478,077
Santo Domingo	269,462	212,360	210,842	166,083	1,315,838	1,863,573	110	8,526
Totals	$4,863,754	$5,958,669	$458,431	$316,827	$7,671,383	$12,028,297	$972,896	$1,433,423

The republic has mineral resources of some importance, comprising copper, silver, iron, lignite, salt and petroleum; of these copper only is worked at one mine. Manufacturing is of little importance.

Money, Banks, Weights and Measures:

The gold standard has become the theoretical basis of the monetary system, the theoretical unit being the gold peso, equivalent in value to the United States dollar. No gold coins have been struck, and the metallic currency of the United States is legal tender at par. The paper peso is worth approximately $0.20 United States currency.

The foreign debt in 1918 amounted to $13,686,000. Revenues in 1918, $3,163,000; expenditures, $2,953,000.

The principal banks are The International Banking Corporation, which has branches at Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, and which is the depositary of the receiver of customs;

the Royal Bank of Canada, with branches at Santo Domingo, San Pedro Macoris, Santiago, Sanchez and Puerto Plata, and the National Bank of Santo Domingo.

The metric system is legally in force, but the American system is usual also.

Railways:

There are 153 miles of public railway and some 250 miles of private railroad on the large estates.

Post offices, Telephones and Telegraph:

There are 87 post offices, 60 telephone and telegraph offices, 1,175 miles of telephone wire, and 690 telephones in the larger cities; 352 miles of telegraph line. Submarine cables connect Puerto Plata with New York and Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo with Porto Rico and Curaçao. There are two small wireless stations at Santo Domingo and La Romana with a radio to Porto Rico, and a smaller one at San Pedro de Macoris. The military government has erected its own stations.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The Dominican Republic has a minister in Washington, consuls general in New York and San Juan (P. R.), Consuls in Boston, Philadelphia, Mayaguez and Ponce (P. R.), vice consuls in Mobile, Chicago, Baltimore, Kansas City, Wilmington, Norfolk, Aquadilla, Guanica and Ponce (P. R.), honorary consul in San Francisco and honorary vice consuls in Galveston, Arecibo, Guanica and San Juan (P. R.).

The United States has a minister in Santo Domingo, consul at Puerto Plata, vice consuls at Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata and consular agents at Monte Cristi, Samaná, Sanchez, Azua, La Romana, and San Pedro de Macoris.

Language: Spanish.

Shipping Routes:

Clyde Line.

Bull Insular Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of the Dominican Republic imposes **specific** duties, usually on the basis of weight, although some articles are subject to **ad valorem** duties. There are surtaxes ranging from 50 to 150 per cent. on certain classes of goods.

Advertising matter without commercial value is admitted free.

Consular Regulations:

Consular invoice in Spanish and in quadruplicate is required. Four copies of bill of lading must be certified. Consular invoices are $0.15 per set; charge for certification are collected at port of entry. Shipments cannot be consigned "to order."

Cable Rate: Thirty cents a word from New York and New England States.

Postal Rate:

Letters: United States letter rate of $0.02 per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal Union rates on other matter.

Mail Time: Seven days to Santo Domingo City.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Dominican Republic. Prohibitions: Coin, precious metals, jewels, etc., daggers, firearms.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

Money Orders: Not issued.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES

Two islands of the French West Indies separated by a narrow channel (River Sales, 4 miles long), and lying between the islands of Montserrat and Dominica, and 79 miles north of Martinique, which with 5 smaller islands, constitute a French dependency. The two islands of Guadeloupe are Grande Terre, the northwestern portion, (area 255 square miles) Basse Terre, the southwestern portion (area 364 square miles). Its dependencies are the smaller islands of Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Dèsirade, St. Barthèlemy, and the northern half of St. Martin, the southern half being under Dutch control, with a total area of 688 square miles. Population (1912) 212,430, of whom approximately 75 per cent. are Negroes. Chief cities: Basse Terre, (capital), with 8,656 inhabitants, and Pointe-à-Pitre with 22,664 inhabitants, in Grande Terre. The language of the educated classes is French; the laborers speak a patois.

Commerce

The United States statistics of foreign commerce classify trade with Guadeloupe under the general heading of trade with the French West Indies. Trade of the United States with the French West Indies for a series of years ending June:

Imports			Exports		
1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
$104,953	$122,960	$61,128	$5,520,335	$6,381,127	$7,614,692

The total trade of Guadeloupe in 1917 amounted to $17,000,000.

Imports during 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916	1917	Countries	1916	1917
France	$1,717,682	$1,964,045	British colonies	$265,075	$643,453
French colonies	44,069	157,498	United States	2,426,055	4,343,822
England	67,083	8,405	All other	296,392	508,439
			Total	$4,816,356	$7,625,662

Quantity and value of the principal exports during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	Quantity 1916	Value 1916	Quantity 1917	Value 1917
Cocoa....pounds	1,583,258	$447,843	2,336,700	$499,554
Coffee....pounds	1,921,416	534,273	1,110,625	271,713
Sugar and molasses:				
Molasses....gals	183,382	43,825	160,098	35,090
Rum....gals	3,278,442	2,321,883	3,342,690	4,875,135
Sugar....tons	37,592	4,499,873	34,028	3,650,927
Vanilla and vanillin....pounds	69,401	68,382	41,985	67,824
All other articles	.....	229,600	.....	54,307
Total	.....	$8,145,679	.....	$9,454,550

Total imports and exports for five years, 1912 to 1916:

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
1912	$3,768,000	$5,034,000	1915	$3,784,000	$5,155,000
1913	3,893,000	3,529,000	1916	4,649,000	8,214,000
1914	2,713,000	4,667,000			

The last detailed report of the imports and exports of the colony is for the pre-war year 1913:

Articles	Imports	Exports	Articles	Imports	Exports
Animal products:			**Mineral products:**		
Live animals	$9,785	$ 321	Marble, stones, earthenware, etc	$115,250	$ 44
Animal products	258,416	25,429	Metals	135,896	22,929
Raw material for medicines, perfumes, etc	221,358	7,625	**Manufactured articles:**		
Miscellaneous	1,048	1,925	Chemical products	142,714	4,209
Total animal products	$490,607	$35,300	Prepared dyes	987	183
			Paints	12,344	1,558
Vegetable products:			Miscellaneous	81,680	7,860
Flour	746,583	33,650	Pottery	27,710	1,216
Fruits and grains	21,234	34,196	Glassware	20,892	238
Colonial products	476,775	2,461,250	Thread (yarn)	37,271	635
Oils and vegetables	179,537	13,387	Cloth	342,524	26,425
Medicines	1,107	2,053	Paper	23,299	1,128
Wood	106,115	3,412	Hides and skins	38,551	1,078
Cordage, yarn, etc	7,879	6,619	Metal goods	221,792	26,038
Dyes and tannin	25	4,712	Arms, powder, etc	2,885	.....
Miscellaneous	26,520	2,105	Furniture	16,657	1,593
Beverages	213,333	806,187	Woodenware	136,115	5,436
Total vegetable products	$1,779,108	$3,367,571	Musical instruments	7,752	2,385
			Esparto and wickerware	17,941	1,389
			Miscellaneous	241,763	22,248
			Total mineral and mfg'd products	$1,372,877	$ 103,616
			Grand Total	$3,893,738	$3,529,463

Banks and Money:

There are two banks in Guadeloupe; the Banque du Commerce and the Banque de la Guadeloupe, the latter being a semi-official institution. Currency is as in France.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

HAITI

A Negro republic occupying the western part, and about one-third of the area of the island of Santo Domingo or Haiti. The area of the republic is approximately equivalent to that of the combined areas of New Jersey and Delaware.

In 1915 the government of Haiti ratified a treaty with the United States which virtually established an American protectorate in Haiti. It has since had a garrison of United States marines. Since this protectorate was established, the trade and commerce of the republic have greatly increased.

The climate is tropical, and there are two seasons, the rainy from April to October, and the dry from October to April.

The principal products of Haiti are coffee and cacao.

Of the total imports of Haiti in 1918 the United States supplied 85 per cent. and took 61 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Haiti was estimated at $8.60; imports at $4.20, exports at $4.40.

Commerce

The total foreign commerce for the year 1917 amounted to about $24,000,000; exports amounted to about $13,000,000; imports to $11,000,000. No official statistics of foreign trade have been published since 1913. The following statistics are, however, approximately correct; 1918, imports, $10,500,100; exports, $11,000,000; total, $21,500,000.

No figures are available for total imports by countries and articles. Following are some of the principal exports from the United States:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Building material:					
Cement.....bbls.	21,954	15,650	①10,455	①39,526	35,922
Lumber.....ft.	4,767,015	3,527,049	1,257,585	2,454,622	3,061,352
Drugs, etc.:					
Bicarbonate of soda.....lbs.	9,154	5,968	19,527	87,914	⑤
Potash..... "	3,396	4,088	1,330	⑤	⑤
Soap..... "	8,069,723	6,145,520	5,383,135	6,879,135	6,529,998
Drygoods:					
Cotton cloth:					
Bleached.....yds.	549,540	544,160	840,380	2,108,574	266,758
Unbleached..... "	2,873,249	287,300	12,700	9,357,321	4,570,891
Denim..... "	1,027,333	1,445,571	1,800,750	2,516,721	920,169
Drills..... "	875,050	730,978	900,376	2,094,726	②1,390,126
Ginghams..... "	97,115	13,500	190,700	1,879,046	②658,436
Nankinette..... "	2,270,697	4,256,300	6,000,210	6,707,967	2,075,086
Zephyrs..... "	125,844	40,276	46,000	⑤	33,935
Glass Tumblers....doz.	14,284	7,449	3,145	9,343	10,700
Hardware, metals, etc.:					
Cooking utensils..lbs.	417,678	3,207	2,294	2,382	⑤
Iron:					
Bars..... "	293,029	273,565	542,895	864,304	211,066
Pipes..... "	⑤	⑤	33,461	115,111	186,082
Sheets..... "	⑤	⑤	19,437	⑤	⑤
Nails, cast..... "	417,468	246,085	235,746	381,845	317,166
Copper..... "	85,516	76,400	159,288	245,500	
Wire, bottling.... "	360,000	⑤	444,000	150,000	115,000
Provisions:					
Bacon..... "	3,476	1,264	1,303	2,365	②2,284
Biscuits..... "	47,497	39,297	43,656	71,559	21,650
Butter..... "	591,952	414,733	441,213	477,814	375,702
Candy..... "	46,968	20,909	35,698	56,864	43,154
Cheese..... "	42,392	19,490	39,234	57,560	1,144,748
Codfish..... "	2,988,263	1,447,253	395,277	1,400,218	1,736,133
Flour.....bbls.	190,002	137,538	②146,402	④205,985	⑤
Hams.....lbs.	150,855	626,235	56,731	108,334	74,873
Herring, smoked..bxs.	186,255	156,264	58,031	121,122	82,393
Herring, pickled .bbls.	23,615	1,006	12,166	24,151	17,004
Lard.....lbs.	4,402,779	1,183,606	3,188,086	4,101,308	2,236,237
Macaroni..... "	59,211	58,070	69,289	91,807	79,071
Rice..... "	⑤	⑤	1,773,252	2,521,771	915,780
Onions..... "	79,401	37,106	40,602	42,989	⑤
Pork, salted.....bbls.	9,128	5,802	2,917	5,144	2,410
Potatoes..... "	1,408	902	1,096	1,514	⑤
Salt, table.....lbs.	⑤	4,895	5,338	5,210	6,606
Sugar..... "	8,648,147	790,794	978,625	908,735	259,988
Beef, salted.....bbls.	2,499	1,228	761	1,390	⑤
Mackerel, salted.. "	1,752	857	419	504	⑤
Wheat..... "	661,756	124,300	⑤	⑤	⑤
Tobacco leaf.....lbs.	1,089,788	890,512	506,257	43,585	1,108,109
Bags, paper.....no.	54,906	1,070,900	638,000	2,509,000	⑤
Rope—manila....lbs.	52,558	32,300	42,897	⑤	18,931
Oakum..... "	29,117	31,456	25,332	⑤	32,758
Kerosene.....gals.	928,093	87,565	330,379	701,161	797,014
Paints, in tins....lbs.	71,284	32,630	38,792	122,952	344,524
Paints.....gals.	5,393	41,314	4,458	1,300	⑤
Ochre, yellow....lbs.	45,455	⑤	18,150	51,219	48,072
Sail cloth.....yds.	⑤	32,330	31,683	82,789	⑤

Note: ① Bags. ② Pieces. ③ Barrels. ④ Bags of 196 lbs. each. ⑤ Not reported.

The value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Haiti for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$3,857,042	$80,317	$3,937,359	$522,416	$3,531	$525,947	99.33	+$3,411,412
1910	4,381,513	116,936	4,498,449	786,568	4,011	790,579	99.49	+ 3,707,870
1911	5,226,640	132,121	5,358,761	785,246	28,467	813,713	96.50	+ 4,545,041
1912	7,042,772	229,227	7,271,999	794,181	5,997	800,178	99.25	+ 6,471,828
1913	6,426,873	213,282	6,640,265	872,139	2,592	874,731	99.70	+ 5,765,534
1914	5,431,712	108,993	5,540,705	686,511	5,296	691,807	99.23	+ 4,848,898
1915	3,080,735	103,883	3,184,618	1,538,183	4,653	1,542,836	99.70	+ 1,641,782
1916	6,288,016	254,963	6,542,979	2,555,390	4,950	2,560,340	99.60	+ 3,982,639
1917	7,216,734	153,662	7,370,396	4,002,825	231,706	4,234,531	94.53	+ 3,135,865
1918	8,196,863	163,059	8,359,922	4,375,201	440,343	4,815,544	90.86	+ 3,544,378
1919	.....	.....	12,152,876	.....	.....	9,496,937	.....	+ 2,655,949

Imports by countries for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$5,908,956	$6,381,688	$3,806,673	$8,775,064	$8,500,000
United Kingdom	595,319	409,811	296,228	719,959	700,000
France	817,335	345,190	167,779	467,336	500,000
Germany	535,543	338,004	20,509	.....	.....
Other countries	242,972	138,099	53,574	349,641	1,300,000
Total	$8,100,125	$7,612,792	$4,344,763	$10,312,000	$11,000,000

Estimated exports by principal countries:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$1,000,000	$1,171,649	$1,494,927	$3,744,510	$3,542,167
France	5,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,2000,00
United Kingdom	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Germany	4,200,000	3,000,000	100,000	.....	.....

Exports of the four products of Haiti for 10 years:

Years	Coffee	Cacao	Cotton	Campeachy logs and roots
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1908	60,649,613	5,918,968	3,062,440	109,237,870
1909	39,136,535	4,433,282	3,527,359	88,408,031
1910	77,417,662	4,152,660	3,778,118	96,61,639
1911	51,795,619	3,288,350	4,198,227	75,197,092
1912	79,276,555	6,905,338	4,338,837	94,870,193
1913	57,593,830	3,919,120	4,287,722	97,198,150
1914	81,484,525	6,629,844	3,492,458	72,080,450
1915	36,260,085	4,200,406	2,492,982	49,832,611
1916	45,062,354	3,395,554	2,896,870	231,258,891
1917	47,423,101	4,896,076	8,381,786	56,759,328

Production and Industry

The industries of Haiti are chiefly agricultural. The principal crops are coffee, cacao, the annual output of which is estimated at approximately 6,000,000 pounds; cotton, tobacco and sugar. There are several sugar refineries, and rum and other spirits are distilled for local consumption.

Dyewoods, chiefly campeché and fustic, are abundant and exported. Mineral resources comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, coal, sulphur, kaolin, nickel, gypsum and limestone, are as yet undeveloped. Manufacturing is limited, shoes being the principal article produced.

Money and Banks:

The gold standard is theoretically established, having as its unit the **gourde**, with a value of $0.965. No gold coin has ever been issued; the paper currency is not convertible, and the average value of the paper gourde is about $0.20. There is a subsidiary coinage of nickle 50, 20, 10 and 5 centime pieces, and bronze 3, 2 and 1 centime pieces. Customs duties, which constitute the principal source of national revenue, are now payable in United States gold. The Banque National de la Republique de Haiti, established in 1910 and since 1916 controlled by the National City Bank of New York, is the only bank in the republic.

Weights and Measures: The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Railways, Telegraphs and Post Offices:

There are 163 miles of railway in operation, 55 being controlled by the Central R. R. of Haiti; 108 by the National R. R. of Haiti, which is constructing a system having a projected total mileage of 321. There are 30 post offices and about 124 miles of telegraph line.

Language: French.

Shipping Routes:

Royal Dutch West India Mail.
Raporel Line.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

There are some 1,500 articles enumerated in the Haitian tariff, most of which are subject to **specific** duties, on the basis of weight; certain articles pay **ad valorem** duties. There is a small free list. Cordage and beer of American origin pay reduced duties. There are, in addition, surtaxes on importation, of 50, 33⅓ and 25 per cent.

Consular Regulations:

Six consular invoices in either English or French, are required. Blanks, per set of 6 cost $0.06. Certification costs $1.00. There is no charge for certification of bills of lading, five signed copies of which must be certified. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, and net weight in pounds as well as name or initials of consignee must be marked on the package.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Cape Haitien and Port au Prince. Consular officials of Haiti are stationed at San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, New York City, Chester (Pa.), Mayaguez (P. R.), Ponce, San Juan and St. Thomas.

Cable Rate:

Cape Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Mole St. Nicholas, from New York or New England, $0.80 per word. To other places $1.30 per word from New York and New England.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Port-au-Prince direct, about 6 days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Haiti, limit of weight 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

JAMAICA

The largest island of the British West Indies, lying about 80 miles south of Cuba. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of Connecticut.

The coast lands are warm and humid, but the climate of the uplands is mild and equable. There are two rainy seasons, lasting about three weeks each, in May and October.

The principal industries of Jamaica are agriculture and fruit growing, the chief products being bananas, sugar, cacao, coffee and oranges.

Area and Population

Jamaica has a length of 144 miles; its greatest width is 49 miles, and its total area is 4,193 square miles, or 2,683,250 acres. Of this amount only 645 square miles, or 413,440 acres are flat land, the rest being hills and mountains, and in large part uncultivatable. In 1911 the island had a total population of 831,383 (397,439 males and 433,944 females) of whom 15,605 were white, 163,201 were half breeds, 630,181 were negroes, 17,380 were West Indians, 2,111 were Chinese and 3,623 were unclassified. Kingston, the capital, is also the largest city, having a population of 57,379. Other towns are Half Way Tree (pop. 23,322); Spanish Town (7,119); Montego Bay (6,616); Port Antonio (7,074); Savanna-la-Mar (3,400); Morant Bay (1,984); Port Maria (3,833); St. Anna Bay (2,592); Falmouth (2,288); Lucea (1,447); Black River (1,262); Mandeville (1,198).

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Jamaica for nine years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1911	$4,340,827	$38,758	$4,379,585	$6,006,682	$236,018	$6,242,700	96.23	$–1,863,115
1912	4,928,946	44,349	4,973,295	6,101,259	224,047	6,325,306	96.46	–1,352,011
1913	5,242,742	44,477	5,287,219	5,151,358	140,030	5,291,388	97.35	–4,169
1914	5,212,760	41,364	5,254,124	6,424,042	277,871	6,701,913	95.86	–1,447,789
1915	4,489,746	74,957	4,564,703	5,237,547	324,038	5,561,585	94.17	–996,882
1916	6,356,158	128,049	6,484,207	4,279,680	487,345	4,767,025	89.78	+1,717,182
1917	7,966,886	107,888	8,074,774	3,528,972	710,968	4,239,940	83.24	+3,834,834
1918	7,628,361	205,735	7,834,096	2,639,606	643,376	3,282,982	80.40	+4,551,114
1919	.....	.....	7,579,635	.....	.....	3,377,210	.....	+4,202,425

Value of imports from the United States, United Kingdom, and British possessions, for the five-year period 1912-1916:

Article	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Food stuffs:					
United Kingdom	$703,713	$794,274	$662,884	$777,838	$929,197
British Possessions	1,392,054	1,247,216	1,024,833	1,077,826	1,173,077
United States	2,669,301	2,751,532	2,141,019	2,009,087	3,110,006
Other countries	58,320	89,462	84,452	91,013	113,233
Total Foodstuffs	4,823,388	4,882,484	3,913,188	3,955,764	5,325,513
Liquors:					
United Kingdom	343,597	290,521	279,124	210,467	291,580
British Possessions	1,098	1,414	1,244	835	8,733
United States	58,543	46,709	59,102	81,730	99,790
Other countries	77,298	66,985	44,770	13,034	21,388
Total Liquors	480,536	405,629	384,240	306,066	421,491
Tobacco and Cigars:					
United Kingdom	36,104	41,723	50,121	44,279	38,685
British Possessions	111	636	325	38	145
United States	19,308	24,081	14,196	27,352	44,998
Other countries	14,283	8,621	8,752	1,982	58
Total Tobacco	69,806	75,061	73,394	73,652	83,886
Household Furniture:					
United Kingdom	16,980	13,714	9,754	2,245	4,957
British Possessions	3,538	1,769	1,360	495	442
United States	32,921	33,893	35,069	18,927	19,814
Other countries	3,406	1,788	748	447	111
Total Furniture	56,845	51,164	46,931	21,484	25,324
Clothing:					
United Kingdom	2,145,194	1,472,103	1,297,348	1,131,310	1,381,396
British Possessions	1,219	6,347	3,849	4,626	2,318
United States	885,292	788,141	904,761	1,355,162	1,524,353
Other countries	34,540	34,656	56,162	7,907	5,584
Total Clothing	3,066,245	2,301,247	2,262,120	2,499,005	2,913,651
Hardware and Ironmongery:					
United Kingdom	407,102	392,381	342,474	243,352	166,586
British Possessions	2,289	1,628	3,698	1,117	14,895
United States	287,303	190,302	196,071	254,717	341,458
Other countries	30,875	27,162	15,061	801	1,375
Total Hardware	727,569	611,473	557,304	499,987	524,314
Building Materials:					
United Kingdom	293,184	365,987	209,801	91,562	39,166
British Possessions	30,909	50,335	16,543	2,677	12,830
United States	597,187	606,440	420,025	276,966	528,680
Other countries	6,313	6,522	2,561	1,258	5,603
Total Building Materials	927,593	929,284	648,930	372,463	586,279
Estates' Machinery and Supplies:					
United Kingdom	287,318	171,810	154,062	135,530	134,087
British Possessions	14	.....	.....	.....	1,224
United States	37,130	31,356	43,778	51,239	93,807
Other countries	4,116	32,498	7,353	68	1,759
TotalEstates'Machinery and Supplies	328,578	235,664	205,193	186,837	230,877
Other Machinery and Tools					
United Kingdom	27,118	25,898	57,474	10,677	18,740
British Possessions	.....	520	.....	1,370	908
United States	43,030	65,911	78,110	85,560	132,430
Other countries	2,405	1,633	2,206	14	801
Total Machinery and Tools	72,553	93,962	137,790	97,621	152,879
Coal and Coke:					
United Kingdom	2,298	1,691	1,190	452	1,015
British Possessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	288,173	223,059	486,763	298,365	453,277
Other countries	.....	24	.....	.....	48
Total Coal and Coke	290,471	224,774	487,953	298,817	454,340
Books and Printed Matter					
United Kingdom	62,057	47,890	45,805	34,583	39,769
British Possessions	2,493	2,342	3,761	1,487	1,492
United States	12,208	10,716	8,553	5,591	6,736
Other countries	792	121	340	77	48
Total Books	77,550	61,069	58,459	41,738	48,045
Miscellaneous:					
United Kingdom	2,155,395	1,775,882	1,602,706	1,071,630	1,871,663
British Possessions	179,270	184,208	219,885	89,122	130,631
United States	1,258,239	1,670,848	1,547,321	1,638,850	2,310,293
Other countries	310,923	297,114	244,103	148,405	64,472
Total Miscellaneous	$3,903,827	$3,918,052	$3,614,015	$2,948,007	$4,377,059

The gain of the United States in Jamaica's trade is shown in the following table of imports from the United States and the United Kingdom during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	From United States		From United Kingdom		From All Countries	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
Books and printed matter	$6,745	$7,979	$39,822	$28,951	$48,125	$37,871
Building material	529,388	502,539	39,212	48,636	587,075	370,091
Clothing and boots	1,526,392	1,913,712	1,383,244	1,009,181	2,915,033	2,930,295
Coal and coke	453,884	852,041	1,017	1,012	454,949	853,054
Cotton manufactures	937,390	1,346,760	1,000,976	762,955	1,939,227	2,112,037
Agricultural machinery	93,933	128,959	134,267	122,319	231,193	260,781
Foodstuffs	3,114,166	4,202,549	930,441	332,718	5,332,647	5,857,908
Hardware and ironmongery	341,915	414,149	166,809	93,918	525,017	527,631
Household furniture	19,840	18,556	4,964	1,129	25,363	20,921
Liquors	99,924	127,745	277,137	136,919	407,467	295,728
Machinery and tools	132,607	121,526	18,765	36,785	153,095	160,142
Oils	395,340	580,865	27,773	18,021	426,846	643,517
Tobacco and cigars	45,059	109,647	38,737	15,646	84,010	125,380
All other articles	980,668	1,008,879	845,695	555,457	1,990,187	1,980,607
Total	$8,677,251	$11,335,904	$4,908,849	$3,163,648	$15,120,234	$16,175,963

The foreign trade of Jamaica was distributed as follows in the years 1916 and 1917:

Countries	Imports From		Exports To	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
United Kingdom	$4,908,849	$3,163,648	$5,964,971	$5,412,113
Canada	1,132,479	1,086,977	1,883,170	1,825,142
Other British colonies	186,844	487,997	247,042	348,967
United States	8,677,251	11,335,904	4,480,610	3,381,060
Denmark	26,567	4,828	.....	.....
France	18,707	7,434	694,259	627,214
Italy	2,336	13,640	130,197	124,095
Netherlands	40,568	25,630	.....	.....
Norway	67,065	1,337	19,753	458
Panama	4,137	2,833	188,036	178,065
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands	24,284	15,765	.....	1,357
Sweden	14,132	14,532	.....	.....
All other countries	17,015	16,438	121,496	166,103
Total	$15,120,234	$16,175,963	$13,729,534	$12,064,574

Imports and exports under the Board of Trade headings for the period 1913-1917:

Articles	Imports				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Food, drink, and tobacco	$5,958,489	$4,967,008	$4,859,004	$6,047,132	$6,925,944
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	592,861	1,369,740	686,582	1,546,768	2,035,267
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	7,244,592	6,084,492	5,781,835	7,258,305	7,082,071
Total	$13,795,942	$12,421,240	$11,327,421	$14,852,205	$16,043,282
	Exports				
Food, drink, and tobacco	8,985,980	11,790,303	8,373,082	8,901,843	8,406,051
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	898,090	935,282	1,204,882	2,540,237	1,463,215
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,053,981	1,044,380	1,255,834	2,194,309	2,157,582
Total	$10,938,051	$13,769,965	$10,833,798	$13,636,389	$12,026,848

Proportionate distribution of imports and exports from 1914 to 1916:

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916
United Kingdom	38.4%	33.2%	32.4%	18.2%	38.1%	43.4%
United States	47.6%	54.6%	57.4%	60.9%	46.8%	32.7%
Canada	8.2%	9.0%	7.5%	7.2%	7.5%	13.7%
Other countries	5.8%	3.8%	2.7%	13.7%	7.6%	10.2%

Principal exports in 1916 and 1917:

Articles	To United States		To United Kingdom		To All Countries	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
Cacao	$262,080	$137,371	$472,629	$304,013	$314,340	$573,531
Cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,769	39,102
Cocoanuts	677,972	567,264	113,881	97,943	873,001	721,965
Coffee	307,845	218,068	129,337	96,955	706,177	569,264
Dyewoods	1,223,541	442,597	370,438	151,270	1,983,614	774,615
Fruit	1,051,397	929,302	118,523	240,249	1,227,243	1,211,899
Ginger, etc	750,925	832,371	1,832,690	1,914,685	3,161,308	3,565,310
Horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,970	1,061
Pimento	50,757	141,683	147,747	186,567	213,187	348,611
Rum	13,427	10,984	1,641,339	176,692	1,762,106	271,234
Sugar	8,122	77,859	1,067,326	2,128,807	2,447,217	3,426,259
Tobcco and cigars	3,142	905	31,588	47,453	252,255	319,889
All other articles	131,402	42,656	39,473	67,474	232,347	241,834
Total	$4,480,610	$3,381,000	$5,964,971	$5,412,113	$13,729,534	$12,064,574

Agricultural exports of Jamaica for the years 1915 to 1917:

Products	Year ended May 31—		
	1915	1916	1917
Coffee.....hundredweight	72,415	57,261	64,103
Cacao..... "	65,548	63,758	64,988
Cocoanuts.....number	30,129,432	25,039,961	27,373,243
Bananas.....stems	12,875,163	5,724,931	2,429,689
Oranges.....number	14,002,200	25,187,560	11,551,677
Grapefruit.....packages	24,782	54,094	36,250
Cotton.....pounds	44,692	34,986	65,281
Honey.....gallons	88,182	135,323	135,464
Ginger.....hundredweight	8,819	18,081	19,688
Pimento..... "	72,600	116,911	57,284
Rum.....gallons	767,774	1,557,449	1,216,868
Dyewoods.....tons	47,836	70,315	57,604
Dyewood extract.....packages	24,988	30,913	26,285
Sugar.....tons	14,279	22,518	26,715

Production and Industry

Jamaica's principal source of wealth is her agricultural produce; bananas, sugar, cacao, coffee, cocoanuts, pimento, tobacco, oranges, ginger and annatto. Privately held acreage amounts to 2,126,411; 1,114,283 being wood and "ruinate," and 1,013,025 under cultivation. Of the latter, 739,917 acres are grazing land and 273,108 are under various crops, as follows: 31,727 acres under sugar, 11,088 acres under cacao, 18,175 acres under coffee, 29,731 acres under cocoanuts, 881 acres under tobacco, 1,126 acres under oranges, 89 acres under ginger (231 in 1914), 1,243 acres under cassava.

The forest lands of the islands produce 113 timbers, 46 of which are suitable for cabinet work; 35 for house work and furniture; for general purposes, 35 for outside and 40 for inside work; 20 for turnery; 17 for carriage and wagon work; 17 for posts; 15 for shingles; 12 for supplies; 9 for railway ties; 8 for millwork; 8 for coopering; 6 for fuel. Among these woods are mahogany, cedar, mahoe, sabinwood, rosewood, logwood and fustic. There are but two saw mills on the island; the wood which grows on small tracts on the hills and mountains, being principally sawed by hand.

Manufacturing is not extensive; the two principal industries in this field being the production of Jamaica rum, said to be the finest in the world, by approximately 80 stills; the manufacture of "jippi-jappa" ("Panama") hats, and the manufacture of banana food products, principally dried bananas (banana figs), banana flour and meal. Other industries are:

Kingston: 1 match factory; 1 ice; 5 aerated water and soft drink; 4 cigar and cigarette; 1 biscuit and cracker, and 1 leather factory and tannery, and 2 small breweries.

Port Antonio: 1 ice factory; 1 bottling works for soft drinks; 2 copra factories; 2 cigar factories; 1 tannery.

St. Mary: 2 banana flour factories; 1 small brewery.

St. Anns Bay: 1 factory for extraction of essential oils; 1 coffee mill; 1 small grist mill.

Trelawney: 1 starch factory.

Montego Bay: 1 ice factory; 1 aerated water bottling works; 1 small distillery.

Savanna-la-Mar: 2 aerated factories; 2 steam bakeries.

Georges Plain: 1 rice treating plant; 1 lime juice factory.

St. Elizabeth: 1 dye factory.

Manchester: 1 aerated water factory.

Trout Hall: 1 banana products factory.

Aenon Town: 1 banana products factory.

Spanish Town: 1 dyewood extract factory.

Linstead: 1 electrical plant, 1 ice factory.

Railways:

Jamaica has 197¼ miles of 4-foot 8½-inch gauge, operated by the government. There are electric lights and tram-lines in Kingston. There are over 2,000 miles of main road, and adequate telephone and telegraph systems.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Great Britain. American coins are current.

Language: English.

Local Advertising Media:

One of the daily newspapers published in Kingston is a popular advertising medium, which circulates throughout the island. There are also two weeklies, published in Kingston.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Jamaica provides specific duties for most articles and **ad valorem** duties on a few.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required and there are no regulations as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states $0.36 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Kingston direct, 5 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Jamaica and Cayman Islands. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Each parcel must be accompanied by a customs declaration, describing the contents and giving the value of the package.

Money Orders: Issued for Jamaica and Cayman Islands on domestic form.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

Consular Representatives: United States has a consular official stationed at Kingston.

ISLANDS

The population of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac is 5,564; 2,322 of whom are white; 2,211 half breed, and 1,031 Negro. The industries are cocoanut raising, turtle raising, etc. Communications are irregular, and all trade is handled through Jamaica. The trade of the islands is small, and emigration has been steady. The Turks and Caicos Islands are geographically a part of the Bahamas, but are governed as a dependency of Jamaica. Seat of the government is at Grand Turk (population about 1,700).

The population in 1911 was 5,615, of whom 286 were white. Principal industry, salt raking. Total imports amount to about $139,140, and are flour, meats and rice. Total exports amount to about $135,108 and are salt, sisal and sponges. The cable station is at Grand Turk.

There are about 30 islands, 8 of which are inhabited. The largest is Grand Caicos, 20 miles in length, 6 in width. Currency, weights and measures as in Great Britain. American currency is subject to a discount of 1½ per cent.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands, a British possession, comprise Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, and several islands of less importance. They lie to the north of the Windward Islands and southeast of Porto Rico. The colony is divided into 5 Presidencies: St. Kitts, with Nevis and Anguilla; Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; Montserrat, the Virgin Islands and Dominica.

Area and Population

Area and population according to census of 1911:

Islands	Square miles	Males	Females	Total
Antigua	108	13,989	18,280	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda	62			
Virgin Islands	58	2,613	2,949	5,566
Dominica	305	15,231	18,632	33,863
St. Kitts	65	10,969	15,314	26,283
Nevis	50	5,521	7,424	12,945
Anguilla	35	1,562	2,513	4,075
Montserrat	32	5,245	6,951	12,196
Total	715	55,130	72,063	127,193

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the islands 1913-1918:

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18
Imports	$2,859,439	$3,029,296	$2,840,757	$3,114,907	$4,373,628
Exports	2,740,860	3,020,023	3,249,989	5,439,532	5,308,960

(1). St. Kitts and Dependencies:

Temperature ranges from 75° to 85°, eastern side of island being coolest. Hurricanes are likely to occur in March, August and September. Basseterre, on the southwestern side of the island, has about 10,000 inhabitants and is the only business place of any importance and the main trading place for the island of Nevis. Most of the houses are of frame construction; some have one story of coral rock and the rest frame. There are few stone houses. The town has ample customs and warehouse space, 2 piers, 170 and 200 feet long. Ships anchor in the open roadstead and lighters are used in landing freight.

Water supply is piped from the hills. Population is largely Negro and Negroid. The island is strictly agricultural, the principal crop being sugar. There are several modern sugar estates and 2 "centrals" financed by British capital, using steam tractors, many miles of plantation tram lines, and generally modern equipment.

The Colonial Bank and The Royal Bank of Canada have branches in St. Kitts. The peculiarities of the market as differentiated from other West Indian islands are that flour is desired in sacks rather than barrels, and other goods are required in smaller packages, adapted to a population unable to buy large quantities at a time. Flour, corn meal, potatoes, butter, and cheese, condensed milk, biscuits, plain and fancy, canned meats and fish (dry salted, smoked and canned, such as salmon and cheap sardines), jams, jellies, apples, dried fruit and cooking oil are the principal foodstuffs imported.

In textiles, cotton goods, aside from sugar bags and burlap for cotton bales, which are principally imported from Great Britain, are the chief item. American prints and colored cottons are the favorites as well as sheetings, drills and domestic; in the finer grades of white goods the English product is considered superior. Shoes were coming into general use before the advance of high prices consequent upon the war; sizes generally bought are quite large.

The purchasing power of the laboring classes is small, wages being not over $0.60 per day for men and $0.40 per day for women. Miscellaneous hardware is in demand, but there is only a small demand for ready-made clothing.

St. Kitts is a party to the preferential tariff agreement with Canada.

Nevis is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 2 miles wide. Population, 1911, 12,945. Charlestown, the chief town, has a population of 1,500. The whole trade of Nevis is carried on with Basseterre.

Anguilla, an island 14 miles long, has a population (1911) of 3,890. It has no industries or trade of any importance, and is reached by sailing vessels only.

(2). Antigua:

Area, 108 square miles. Climate dry and pleasant; hurricanes in summer. Population chiefly Negro. Principal town, St. Joyn, 9,262 inhabitants. Principal products, sugar, molasses, rum, cotton and pineapples. Neither Barbuda nor Redonda, which islands are attached to Antigua for administrative purposes, are of any commercial importance.

(3). Montserrat:

Area, 33 square miles. Greatest length 12 miles; greatest width 8 miles. Principal products, cotton, (2,350 acres, 382,522 pounds of lint in 1914); sugar; lime juice, (1,000 acres under lime trees, average output 156,736 gallons 1913-14; 236,362 gallons 1905-13); cotton seed, cattle and papain.

(4). Virgin Islands:

Include islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost-Van-Dykes, Peters and Salt. They lie east of Porto Rico and close to Virgin Islands of the United States. Cotton is the

staple industry, small quantities of sugar, cocoanuts and onions are also produced. The seat of the administration and principal town is Roadtown, on the island of Tortola.

(5). Dominica:

Greatest length, 29 miles, greatest width, 13 miles. Only a small part of the land is cultivatable because of the rough and broken surface. It is well timbered and well watered, and the arable land is fertile. Principal town, Roseau. Principal products are limes and lime juice and oil; also some cacao, coffee and fruit.

Warm springs abound on the island and there are sulphur deposits. St. Thomas exports (to the United States) in 1916 amounted to 66 tons, valued at $5,339. Lime and limestone are quarried and used for building purposes. A total of 29,037 bags of lime valued at $7,090, and 2,449 tons of limestone, valued at $1,489 were exported in 1916.

In addition to the gas and electric light plants, there are 9 factories in the colony as follows: 2 cotton, 2 ice, 2 biscuit, 1 manure and chemical plant, 1 tobacco and 1 cigar and tobacco factories. Much of the revenue of the island is derived from its popularity as a resort of tourist travel.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Money, weights and measures as in Great Britain. In St. Kitts, Canadian and American bills circulate, and accounts are frequently kept in dollars.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Quebec Steamship Co.
Raporel Line.

Customs Tariff:

Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat and Dominica each have a separate tariff. In each case the duties assessed are specific; on weight or measure and not on value. These islands are parties to British and Canadian preference agreements.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates:

From New York or New England states to Antigua, $0.36; St. Kitts, $0.36; St. Thomas, $0.50.

Postal Rates:

United States domestic letter rates; Postal Union rates apply to other classes of matter.

Mail Time: Varies.

Parcel Posts:

Service extends to Leeward Islands. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: goods bearing any name or trade-mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or any British possession, unless such name or trade-mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or purchased.

Money Orders: Issued to all islands on domestic forms.

International Reply Coupons: Issued to all islands with the exception of Antigua.

MARTINIQUE

An island, one of the French West Indies, lying between Dominica and Santa Lucia, approximately 43 miles long and 20 miles wide, the superficial area being estimated at about 380 square miles or 244,000 acres. It has been a French possession since 1635, and its government is administered by a governor and General Council.

The island is of volcanic formation and has had severe seismic disturbances, the most violent of which was the eruption of Mont Pelee on May 8, 1902, which destroyed the capital city of St. Pierre, almost all the 25,792 inhabitants perishing in the disaster. The total population of the island (1916) is 193,087.

The present capital and principal commercial town is Fort de France with 26,400 inhabitants. The chief products are sugar, rum, cocoa, coffee, tobacco and limes. Manioc starch is manufactured for local consumption. There are 45 sugar works and 100 rum distilleries. Other industrial establishments include 8 lemonade factories, 1 pineapple cannery, 1 plant for the manufacture of cocoa powder and cocoa butter, 1 cooperage plant, 1 pottery factory, 11 gaseous water factories, 4 printing presses and 2 foundries. The manufacture of charcoal, universally used as fuel, has deforested the island almost completely.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce classify trade with Martinique under the general heading of trade with the French West Indies. For statistics of United States trade with the French West Indies, see page 78.

The foreign trade of Martinique in 1917 showed an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the average for the five preceding years. France takes most of the exports. In 1917 the United States received goods from the island valued at $14,127.

The sugar exports for 1917 were 20,881 metric tons, valued at $3,802,024, while in 1916 they were 34,444 tons valued at $5,143,103. In spite of this decrease the total exports showed an increase in value of over 33 per cent. over 1916.

Value of imports from various countries during 1916 and 1917:

Countries of origin	1916	1917	Countries of origin	1916	1917
Argentina	$5,558	$10,047	Netherlands	$930	$2,226
Brazil	5,100	11,385	Panama	4,364	6,174
British Empire:			Peru	.....	1,158
Great Britain	399,446	597,664	Porto Rico	79,193	39,399
India	36,808	16,605	St. Croix	.....	6,677
Colonies	700,858	1,460,945	St. Martin	21,140	12,403
Chile	139,188	321,264	Spain	1,628	1,301
Dominican Republic	.....	38,579	Sweden	1,607	.....
Dutch Guiana	20,971	24,165	Switzerland	11,817	6,355
Ecuador	4,342	6,199	St. Thomas	18,940	6,940
France	1,847,340	2,056,858	United States	2,966,884	5,652,727
French Colonies	162,950	205,808	Venezuela	97,566	411,728
Haiti	4,200	1,576	All other	2,517	18,502
Italy	456	1,205			
			Total	$6,533,803	$10,917,872

The United States supplies the island with most of its foodstuffs, salted and preserved meats, provisions, feedstuffs, coal, petroleum products, oils, woods, tobacco, ament, chemical products, automobiles, metals, machines and machinery, a total of nearly 52 per cent. of all imports.

France supplies most of the clothing and textile fabrics, manufactured articles, yarns, cordage and twines, and beverages. France's share in the imports is about 20 per cent. of the total.

Quantity and value of the principal exports during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Metric tons	Value	Metric tons	Value
Cacao	385.94	$189,798	379.2	$205,595
Lime juice	1.76	289	10.1	1,438
Coffee	3.50	1,450	5.5	3,122
Hides	110.40	28,500	176.8	41,827
Pineapples	69.25	13,160	160.2	42,991
Pottery	44.62	3,153	10.9	1,786
Rum	*6,175,933	5,522,948	*6,980,610	9,592,223
Semolina	7.84	1,500	9.3	3,287
Sugar	34,443.50	5,143,103	20,880.8	3,802,630
Skins	3.75	1,136	4.5	2,572
Vanilla	.80	18,449		14,682
Total		$10,927,225		$13,720,038
Re-exports		843,812		1,988,673
Grand Total		$11,771,037		$15,708,711

* Gallons.

Money: The currency is the same as in France.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

Language: French.

Shipping Route: Raporel Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

French imports are free; but foreign imports pay the duties of the French tariff.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.95 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Nine days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Martinique. Two copies of customs declaration must be attached to each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

PORTO RICO

The most easterly and the fourth largest island of the Greater Antilles, and a possession of the United States, lying about 70 miles east of Haiti and 500 miles southeast of Cuba. The climate of Porto Rico is tropical, the temperature being moderated by the northeast trade winds. There are two seasons, the rainy from June to November, and the dry from November to June.

Agriculture is the principal industry, and sugar, tobacco, coffee and fruit are the principal crops. Over 400,000 tons of sugar are annually produced. Grape fruit is the most important single fruit crop, but other citrus fruits as well as pineapples and cocoanuts are likewise raised. Cotton growing is being developed. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant, the principal branches being the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes and drawn work.

The estimated per capita imports of Porto Rico in 1918 amounted to $52.82. In the same year the per capita exports amounted to $61.90. The share of the United States in the imports of Porto Rico in 1918 was 92 per cent., in the exports, 88 per cent.

Area and Population

The area of Porto Rico is 3,606 square miles. The estimated population in 1915 was 1,200,100. The principal towns are San Juan (population, 1910, 48,716), Ponce (population, 63,444), and Mayaguez (population, 42,429).

Commerce

Value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the ten-year period 1909-1918:

Years	To the United States	To Foreign countries	Total	Years	To the United States	To Foreign countries	Total
1909	$26,394,312	$3,996,913	$30,391,225	1914	$34,423,180	$8,679,582	$43,102,762
1910	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219	1915	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1911	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367	1916	60,952,768	5,778,805	66,731,573
1912	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413	1917	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917
1913	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565	1918	65,514,989	8,779,033	74,294,022

Value of merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries, during the ten year period, 1909-1918:

Years	From the United States	From Foreign countries	Total	Years	From the United States	From Foreign counties	Total
1909	$23,618,545	$2,925,781	$26,544,326	1914	$32,568,368	$3,838,419	$36,406,787
1910	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	1915	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296
1911	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	1916	35,892,515	3,058,641	38,951,156
1912	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	1917	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224
1913	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	1918	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282

Imports from United States and foreign countries for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

	From United States		From foreign countries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural implements	.....	$62,194	.....	$51,246
Animals	.....	5,766	.....	17,780
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuits, lbs.	3,255,108	400,323	.....	3,416
Cornmeal, bbls.	23,555	219,870	.....	.....
Oats, bushels	131,929	114,850	.....	.....
Wheat flour, bbls.	295,796	3,280,960	.....	.....
Rice, lbs.	125,131,832	9,144,940	2,617,456	94,511
All other	.....	294,077	.....	2,063
Candles, lbs.	937,846	145,064	.....	.....
Car, carriages and parts of	.....	1,562,807	.....	.....
Cement, bbls.	248,407	559,692	.....	.....
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	.....	926,163	.....	279,379
Coal, tons	104,908	527,453	.....	3,398
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared	.....	68,495	.....	1,944
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths, yds.	44,922,200	4,734,248	75,233	19,012
All other manufactures of	.....	3,675,765	.....	128,578
Earthen, stone and china ware	.....	284,127	.....	355
Explosives	.....	52,978	.....	.....
Fertilizers, tons	40,289	2,927,249	523	2,477
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses:				
Cordage, lbs.	856,012	177,706	176	94
Jute bags	.....	1,085,958	.....	540,342
All other	.....	275,829	.....	53,234
Fish:				
Dried, smoked or cured, lbs.	10,860,900	1,111,368	6,284,174	880,040
All other	.....	267,433	.....	8,302
Fruits and nuts	.....	220,343	.....	46,264
Glass and glassware	.....	166,793	.....	4,217
India rubber, manufactures of	.....	954,415	.....	337
Instruments and apparatus, scientific	.....	32,380	.....	.....
Iron and steel, manufactures of	.....	5,012,359	.....	5,952
Leather and manufactures of	.....	2,325,309	.....	34,782
Meat and dairy products:				
Bacon, lbs.	110,959	29,667	.....	.....
Hams and shoulders aired, lbs.	2,770,625	674,623	.....	.....
Pork, pickled, lbs.	7,183,263	1,677,892	.....	.....
Lard, lbs.	2,699,956	734,878	.....	.....
Lard compounds, lbs.	6,164,577	1,316,446	.....	.....
All other meat products	.....	578,460	.....	85,915
Butter, lbs.	861,999	182,827	86,280	53,667
Cheese, lbs.	1,163,022	328,714	8,436	1,939
Milk, condensed, lbs.	3,667,089	551,105	.....	226
Musical instruments and parts of	.....	58,116	.....	1,723
Oils:				
Mineral, gals.	5,916,744	1,416,416	13,524,000	257,236
Vegetable	.....	162,482	.....	78,918
Paints, pigments and varnishes	.....	336,681	.....	2,011
Paper, manufactures of	.....	1,190,754	.....	95,488
Perfumeries, cosmetics and toilet prep.	.....	134,837	.....	32,319
Seeds	.....	.....	.....	25,329
Silks, manufactures of	.....	426,575	.....	352
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy	.....	75,825	.....	7,837
All other	.....	764,524	.....	.....
Spirits, wines and malt liquors:				
Malt liquors, gals.	86,548	44,134	2,409	1,923
Spirits, distilled proof, gals.	9,848	57,256	1,767	8,431
Wines, gals.	20,375	17,032	26,227	37,707
Champagne, doz, qts.	.....	.....	607	9,092
Sugar, refined, lbs.	3,017,215	245,074	.....	.....
Straw and palm leaf, Mfrs. of	.....	91,727	.....	5,749
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured, lbs.	2,003,224	637,872	.....	19,681
Manufactures of	.....	120,103	.....	5
Toys	.....	69,130	.....	1,459
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas, bushels	218,608	1,259,334	18,583	72,467
Onions, bushels	46,928	86,263	3,572	3,763
Potatoes, bushels	261,911	310,949	6,991	10,766
All other canned	.....	54,431	.....	3,697
All other, incl. pickles and sauces	.....	9,869	.....	99,284

Continued on page 95

Table Continued:

	From United States		From foreign countries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wood and manufactures of.				
Boards, deals, planks, etc., M ft.	14,645	512,232	1,639	46,129
Furniture	.....	335,764	.....	4,908
All other	.....	87,551	.....	12,700
Wool, manufactures of	.....	271,644	.....	535
All other articles	.....	2,604,557	.....	1,265,982
Total Value		$58,945,758		$4,443,524

Distribution of imports for 5 years, ending June 30, 1918:

Countries	Imports				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	$32,568,368	$30,929,831	$35,892,515	$49,539,249	$58,945,758
Austria-Hungary	4,964	5,043	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	53,563	16,033	370	.....	.....
Denmark	121,956	90,026	80,979	85,252	54,231
France	309,376	149,059	144,209	157,101	147,211
Germany	336,109	139,373	1,011	.....	.....
Italy	74,205	76,033	61,551	66,734	51,720
Netherlands	234,084	159,078	23,805	3,927	1,631
Norway	.....	4,446	15,746	9,705	.....
Spain	772,200	679,415	650,317	985,370	523,041
Sweden	5,659	1,296	23,146	32,141	23,767
Switzerland	548	2,911	295	.....	4,002
United Kingdom	475,639	339,681	351,011	191,122	253,732
Canada	594,344	506,328	651,183	776,482	863,550
Newfoundland	60,872	8,272	12,142	93,058	38,021
Panama	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	20,996	87,986	212,520	251,269	257,236
West Indies:					
British	70,553	735	.....	10	430
Cuba	52,006	68,871	65,754	73,966	85,634
Virgin Islands	4,877	4,868	29,060	20,016	29,345
Dutch	13,165	7,224	6,309	35,235	43,346
French	6	1,350	14,419	4,685	1,652
Haiti	2,610	.....	16	1,666	1,652
Dominican Republic	92,605	234,356	382,441	595,450	1,166,859
Argentina	81,800	69,550	36,336	14,958	.....
Colombia	3,079	5,295	7,430	433	887
Ecuador	.....	184	.....	30	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	14	19,955	.....
Peru	.....	111	1,244	1,928	3,678
Uruguay	4,330	38,113	4,457	31,831	81,196
Venezuela	3,790	16,232	11,588	17,650	54,823
East Indies—British India	394,499	205,928	196,917	446,727	471,182
Japan	.....	291	1,316	7,371	97,467
Canary Islands	50,473	50,241	54,461	54,199	24,918
Nicaragua	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	21	5	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	.....	118	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
British East Africa	.....	.....	18,828	.....	.....
Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	27,251	162,313
	.....	.....	.....	453	.....
Total	$36,406,787	$33,884,296	$38,951,156	$53,545,224	$63,389,282

Coffee and sugar exports for 5 years, 1914 to 1918:

Year	Coffee		Year	Sugar	
	Pounds	Value		Short tons	Value
1914	50,211,947	$8,193,544	1914	320,633	$20,240,335
1915	51,125,620	7,082,791	1915	394,475	27,278,754
1916	32,144,283	5,049,283	1916	424,955	45,809,445
1917	39,615,146	5,892,081	1917	488,943	54,015,903
1918	37,618,613	5,505,316	1918	336,788	41,362,229

Distribution of exports to foreign countries for the years 1914-1918:

Countries	Exports				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	$34,423,180	$42,311,920	$60,952,768	$73,115,224	$65,514,989
Austria-Hungary	1,601,988	1,630	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	18,818	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	3,216	28,557	.....	.....	.....
France	843,294	815,527	276,091	567,046	229,724
Germany	496,100	21,369	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	24,451	7,143	1,566	.....	.....
Italy	692,363	733,354	401,551	39,292	259
Netherlands	105,659	146,065	86,456	174	.....
Norway	15,795	13,464	9,830	.....	.....
Russia	19,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	24,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1,368,491	1,876,106	1,292,378	1,837,874	1,651,161
Sweden	96,215	140,910	253,696	.....	.....
Switzerland	4,225	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	79,748	6,300	33,507	53,880	155,684
Canada	10,072	22	85	.....	.....
West Indies:					
British	2,920	2,593	18,589	4,745	15,465
Cuba	3,089,075	2,790,771	2,781,292	3,561,478	3,809,504
Virgin Islands	29,932	23,780	39,595	298,653	312,226
Dutch	32,561	34,436	71,322	106,100	67,623
French	2,116	13,673	62,267	54,537	113,475
Haiti	.....	.....	.....	1,376	11,293
Dominican Republic	51,088	223,645	276,892	1,257,090	2,361,770
Argentina	16,467	31,958	13,571	.....	.....
Colombia	10,227	21,799	50,050	.....	.....
Uruguay	745	777	150	.....	.....
Venezuela	4,910	89,792	30,425	16,893	31,459
Philippine Islands	13,568	7,942	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands	8,814	11,624	75,834	49,891	19,099
Spanish Africa	1,915	1,750	1,690	1,623	.....
Finland	11,170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	.....	2,058	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	2,841	.....
Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Total	$43,102,762	$49,356,907	$66,731,573	$80,970,917	$74,294,022

Production and Industry

In 1915-16 203,491 acres of land, valued at $21,840,428, were planted to sugar cane. Sugar crops for 4 years have been as follows: 1915, 346,490 tons; 1916, 483,589 tons; 1917, 453,976 tons; 1918, 405,174 tons; 1919, 375,000 tons. Sugar is grown principally on the low alluvial lands along the coast. Tobacco is grown on 16,308 acres, valued at $1,326,859. The principal tobacco growing districts are Cayey (2,713 acres), Cedra (2,620 acres), Aibonito (2,390 acres), Gurabo (1,920 acres), Comerio (1,824 acres), Caguas (1,531 acres), Juncos (811 acres), Loiza (371 acres) and Barranquitas (308 acres.)

The manufacturing of cigars and cigarettes is constantly increasing. Coffee is planted on 167,637 acres, and is exported to Europe and the United States. The fruit industry has largely been developed since the establishment of American authority on the island. In 1916 there were 5,380 acres devoted to the raising of citrus fruits over half of which was in grape fruit. Pineapples are grown on 3,086 acres, cocoanuts on 6,091 acres; the milk of the green cocoanut is consumed as a drink, the fibre (cois) woven into various textile products. There is no copra manufacturing.

Cotton growing is assuming increased importance. The census of 1910 enumerated 4,712 growers of sugar cane, with 75,814 laborers; 2,314 coffee planters with 29,307 laborers,

Exports, Continued:

Exports from Porto Rico to United States and foreign countries for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

Articles	To United States		To foreign countries	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Beeswax lbs.	55,296	$17,243	567	$171
Cocoa lbs.	79,398	8,320	.....	.....
Coffee lbs.	256,697	39,064	87,361,916	5,466,252
Cotton, Sea Island lbs.	128,071	48,345	.....	.....
Fruits and nuts:				
Grape fruit boxes	549,125	1,120,330	.....	.....
Oranges boxes	602,987	1,230,984	239	567
Pineapples boxes	.....	617,496	.....	.....
All other	.....	4,461	.....	3,917
Canned pineapples	.....	75,216	.....	.....
All other	.....	30	.....	.....
Prepared and preserved pineapples	.....	2,010	.....	603
Cocoanuts	.....	561,062	.....	11,538
Hides and skins lbs.	981,827	283,143	5,459	3,767
Honey lbs.	3,137,942	388,653	672,471	71,737
Leather, sole lbs.	998	450	33,903	16,250
Tallow lbs.	38,814	6,106	134,954	21,993
Perfumeries, cosmetics, bay rum	.....	31,183	.....	.....
Seeds:				
Annatto lbs.	.....	.....	701,049	15,300
Cotton lbs.	766,094	78,337	81,938	84,869
Spirits, distilled—Alcohol ... proof gals.	133,799	156,736	.....	18,678
Straw hats	.....	160,187	319	51,384
Sugar and Molasses:				
Sugar short tons	336,469	41,310,845	1,088,292	108,167
Molasses lbs.	14,495,752	1,213,382		
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Cigarettes M.	4,255	16,656	2,030	9,076
Cigars M.	179,038	7,131,535	150	3,158
Leaf lbs.	13,124,315	7,913,675	82,177	14,085
Scrap lbs.	3,989,831	1,054,370	.....	.....
All other domestic articles	.....	1,584,023	.....	2,815,332
Total exports of domestic merchandise		$65,053,842		$8,716,844
Total exports of foreign merchandise		461,147		62,189
Total Exports		$65,514,989		$8,779,033

Note: Includes all U. S. goods exported from Porto Rico and also those exported from the U.S. via Porto Rico.

Production and Industry, Continued:

180 tobacco planters with 5,346 laborers; 614 fruit growers and 3,668 laborers; 16,176 general farmers and 62,667 general farm laborers. Tobacco and fruit farmers are estimated to have increased by 25 per cent. in the subsequent decade. Kapok, hemp and dye woods and plants grow wild and are gathered to some extent.

The making of charcoal, which is universally used as a fuel, has depleted the lumber resources of the island. The manufacture of charcoal is, however, an important industry. Mineral resources include iron, copper, salt, phosphates largely undeveloped. Bat guano is used locally as a fertilizer. Manufacturing is largely undeveloped; cigars, cigarettes, hats, ice, laces, embroidery and drawn work constitute the principal branches. In 1910 there were 939 industrial establishments employing 18,122 persons, with a total capital of $25,544,385 and an output valued at $36,749,742.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

The government operates the telegraph service; there are 37 offices and 590 miles of wire. There are privately owned telephone systems giving good service.

Acreage devoted to the various agricultural industries in each of the 75 municipalities (districts) of the island. The estimated population, and the total assessed value of real property in the fiscal year 1916:

Municipalities	Population (Estimated 1915)	Total Assessed Valuation of real Property	Number of Acres, by Classes										
			Cane	Coffee	Tobacco	Pine-apples	Citrus fruits	Cocoa-nuts	Minor fruits	Pasture	Timber and Brush	Marsh lands	Other lands	Total
Adjuntas	18,197	$1,516,851	452	11,984	.....	.....	10	.....	3,256	9,758	17,221	.....	489	43,170
Aguada	12,437	1,538,571	3,003	956	.....	5	.....	424	1,634	10,765	200	2	6	17,013
Aguadilla	22,990	1,533,421	3,276	108	2	.....	.....	453	1,072	10,539	5,640	2	183	21,275
Aguas Buenas	8,900	391,208	22	1,184	99	.....	.....	.....	948	13,941	2,371	.....	46	18,611
Aibonito	11,608	909,869	.....	2,045	2,390	8	.....	.....	1,936	10,165	3,207	.....	117	19,948
Anasco	15,463	1,565,144	5,133	4,592	.....	.....	40	209	2,267	8,351	2,604	20	857	24,073
Arecibo	45,540	5,698,435	11,196	2,475	182	81	526	8	1,926	26,189	29,891	52	3,754	76,280
Arroyo	7,449	1,269,456	2,637	221	2	.....	.....	97	51	4,846	1,077	.....	379	9,316
Barceloneta	12,498	1,778,352	3,933	1,193	9	173	338	7	311	6,717	6,782	144	6,137	21,214
Barranquitas	11,273	442,481	4	639	308	.....	.....	.....	1,850	13,612	4,267	.....	51	20,731
Barros	16,130	709,165	14	3,512	36	.....	.....	.....	2,896	16,226	16,205	4	5	38,898
Bayamon	27,736	3,169,274	1,881	641	.....	142	709	29	746	23,102	2,761	676	110	30,797
Cabo Rojo	20,996	1,792,426	6,959	91	17	70	.....	644	2,533	21,433	7,229	90	2,489	41,555
Caguas	29,152	3,183,191	2,583	301	1,531	5	.....	5	986	23,019	8,329	276	.....	37,035
Camuy	12,174	1,479,396	2,512	991	63	.....	.....	.....	1,655	15,647	6,662	.....	415	27,945
Carolina	16,451	2,033,359	2,795	134	7	179	.....	219	509	21,944	812	999	855	28,453
Cayey	19,010	2,159,653	949	3,109	2,713	.....	.....	.....	1,956	13,049	9,796	.....	121	31,693
Ceiba	4,739	639,437	3,031	3	.....	.....	.....	1	57	7,587	1,690	610	.....	12,979
Ciales	19,747	1,379,749	67	8,811	10	.....	.....	.....	3,986	13,450	14,425	.....	852	41,601
Cidra	11,372	683,161	124	504	2,620	2	.....	.....	1,370	14,263	3,083	.....	.....	21,966
Coamo	16,385	1,421,983	.....	2,450	6	.....	.....	.....	2,027	39,140	4,397	70	26	48,116
Comerio	11,989	1,721,535	24	849	1,824	.....	.....	.....	689	12,922	1,618	.....	313	18,239
Corozal	13,930	436,836	48	926	47	.....	.....	.....	1,094	21,118	1,502	.....	.....	24,735
Culebra	1,411	115,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,437	1,627	.....	24	5,090
Dorado	5,243	938,997	3,641	4	.....	160	239	48	41	4,038	4,891	127	96	13,285
Fajardo	13,864	2,633,828	3,837	1	.....	.....	80	60	56	13,703	1,781	19	43	19,580
Guanica	6,909	2,905,971	2,813	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	934	6,351	2,494	439	8,227	21,268
Guayama	18,653	3,315,994	7,625	897	.....	.....	.....	156	510	25,215	4,712	401	454	39,970
Guayanilla	11,113	1,471,449	1,876	3,000	11	.....	.....	55	3,119	8,039	6,941	60	.....	23,102
Guaynabo	7,745	698,770	1,082	374	13	38	429	10	496	11,724	1,667	68	76	15,977
Gurabo	11,956	1,120,106	2,594	164	1,920	.....	.....	.....	333	11,587	915	.....	8	17,521
Hatillo	11,409	1,059,253	2,007	428	25	7	.....	.....	1,432	15,384	6,969	14	11	26,277
Hormigueros	4,172	750,137	3,434	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	2,120	180	20	9	6,464
Humacao	18,917	3,508,349	7,284	8	.....	6	.....	219	247	17,734	726	.....	1,145	27,369
Isabela	18,088	983,432	1,004	776	41	.....	.....	99	6,080	11,335	11,808	4	3	31,150
Jayuya	11,033	813,443	36	6,215	3	3	.....	.....	2,166	8,137	12,165	.....	.....	28,725
Juana Diaz	31,295	2,894,773	7,824	4,410	.....	.....	10	.....	2,541	38,113	4,662	242	1,983	59,785
Juncos	12,549	1,707,499	2,463	11	811	.....	.....	.....	304	10,586	1,955	.....	.....	16,130
Lajas	11,883	1,541,307	6,812	169	.....	250	.....	10	1,279	25,848	1,778	274	2	36,422

Municipalities	Population (Estimated 1915)	Total Assessed Valuation of real Property	Number of Acres, by Classes										
			Cane	Coffee	Tobacco	Pine-apples	Citrus fruits	Cocoa-nuts	Minor fruits	Pasture	Timber and Brush	Marsh lands	Other lands	Total
Lares	24,311	2,082,427	59	13,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	722	10,549	13,637	.....	154	38,459
Las Marias	10,783	1,367,200	189	12,744	.....	10	100	.....	415	2,101	15,733	.....	140	31,432
Las Piedras	9,717	674,662	1,772	86	5	.....	.....	.....	301	13,936	731	.....	14	16,835
Loiza	14,293	2,138,973	3,245	889	371	.....	.....	1,115	462	20,176	1,515	883	3,138	31,794
Luquillo	6,659	743,038	2,877	129	.....	2	.....	269	89	9,357	2,939	50	.....	15,712
Manati	18,504	2,127,693	3,588	266	73	405	508	39	727	15,668	4,463	.....	1,025	26,762
Maricao	7,683	1,321,560	28	11,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1,175	9,944	.....	294	23,229
Maunabo	7,627	670,780	2,875	141	.....	.....	.....	30	209	6,822	1,207	.....	14	11,298
Mayaguez	41,368	5,723,886	5,054	9,741	.....	65	.....	488	1,740	10,609	4,677	332	462	33,168
Moca	16,640	747,328	1,533	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	402	12,425	7,174	.....	1,000	25,546
Morovis	13,359	586,405	530	2,899	44	.....	.....	.....	1,347	16,059	4,208	.....	424	25,451
Naguabo	15,418	1,606,591	3,447	39	60	.....	55	133	97	20,639	882	719	860	26,931
Naranjito	9,527	309,756	10	802	114	1	.....	.....	919	13,799	594	.....	3	16,242
Patillas	15,507	1,152,587	3,076	1,136	2	.....	.....	17	2,876	12,998	8,215	1	1,387	29,708
Penuelas	12,870	829,363	1,590	2,350	1	.....	9	3	2,593	10,770	10,666	.....	92	28,074
Ponce	68,101	11,994,781	10,160	7,683	7	.....	24	10	3,794	32,536	13,923	1,558	2,338	72,033
Quebradillas	8,750	627,301	1,256	596	42	.....	.....	4	816	7,968	1,989	.....	1	12,672
Rincon	7,808	682,187	1,495	124	.....	.....	4	217	727	5,140	268	.....	.....	7,975
Rio Grande	12,394	1,351,869	3,277	605	.....	.....	.....	571	287	19,958	4,891	2,271	.....	31,860
Rio Piedras	16,968	3,814,664	2,894	178	.....	534	738	5	567	17,445	1,160	196	497	24,214
Sabana Grande	12,368	547,744	1,540	1,042	105	.....	.....	3	2,530	9,695	3,483	298	1,832	20,528
Salinas	12,339	3,242,720	5,707	564	18	.....	.....	20	226	31,944	2,864	677	753	42,773
San German	23,767	1,951,725	4,665	3,253	215	2	.....	4	3,488	15,346	4,883	.....	12	31,868
San Juan	52,293	19,718,364	.....	.....	.....	3	1	26	5	658	163	240	34	1,130
San Lorenzo	15,325	705,745	1,142	439	146	.....	.....	.....	1,326	16,108	9,461	.....	2,759	31,381
San Sebastian	20,290	1,436,636	863	8,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,907	19,273	4,714	2	706	42,018
Santa Isabel	7,469	1,944,413	5,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	153	15,103	150	.....	505	21,546
Toa Alta	9,796	589,738	1,180	83	2	76	377	.....	312	10,656	1,414	.....	983	15,083
Toa Baja	6,713	1,691,748	4,498	.....	.....	284	543	54	202	4,887	2,694	170	1,051	14,383
Trujillo Alto	6,810	753,407	931	30	.....	128	121	.....	271	10,547	162	.....	21	12,411
Utuado	33,032	2,123,685	786	12,829	91	.....	.....	.....	5,048	19,100	34,611	30	1,652	74,147
Vega Alta	8,730	1,118,379	1,066	92	3	.....	123	9	225	6,827	6,289	75	1,047	15,756
Vega Baja	13,772	1,796,122	4,472	87	8	447	396	54	376	11,976	7,316	854	750	26,726
Vieques	11,189	2,453,133	7,067	37	26	.....	.....	5	19	18,232	4,897	835	64	31,183
Yabucoa	18,609	1,794,012	8,212	28	49	.....	.....	200	238	18,270	2,551	194	105	29,847
Yauco	26,905	2,188,709	1,801	7,219	226	.....	.....	41	4,780	15,671	9,942	.....	2,358	42,048
Total	1,200,100	$148,624,417	203,491	167,137	16,308	3,086	5,380	6,091	102,180	1,055,538	421,530	13,969	51,271	2,045,981

Roads and Railroads:

There are over 1,000 miles of road and 300 miles of railroad on the island, the railroad almost encircling the island and penetrating for some distance into the interior. Transportation is largely by automobile.

Cable and Wireless:

Porto Rico is connected with the outside world by two cable lines, the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., and the French Telegraph Cable Co. Through Mayaguez there is direct communication with Santo Domingo and Curaçao as well as Venezuela and other South American countries. The French Cable Co. operates from San Juan to New York via Cape Haitien, and from New York to Brest, France. There is a naval radio station at San Juan, having a day radius of 300, and a night radius of 1,000 miles. This station receives commercial messages for points in Porto Rico and for cable relay to foreign points.

Local Advertising Media:

There are three daily papers in San Juan which rank as leaders, one of them being published in both English and Spanish. There is a popular illustrated weekly which has a wide circulation. There are also dailies in Ponce and Mayaguez.

Money, Banks, Weights and Measures:

Money, as in the United States. Metric system adopted in 1902, but in practice American system is equally current.

Shipping Routes: New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

Cable Rate: From New York or New England. $0.30 per word.

Postal Rate: United States domestic rate.

Mail Time: To San Juan direct from New York, 5 days.

Parcels Post: At domestic rates.

Money Orders: As in United States.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

Trinidad is the most southern, and with the exception of Jamaica, the largest of the British West Indian Islands. It is situated 6 miles east of the coast of Venezuela. Its area approximates that of the State of Delaware. For administrative purposes Trinidad includes the neighboring island of Tobago.

Since Trinidad lies in the track of the trade winds, and is practically a part of the mainland, it is immune from the climatic vicissitudes to which the other islands of the Antilles are exposed. It is not subject to hurricanes, and its seasons are regular, and two in number, the wet and the dry. The wet season lasts from May to January, interrupted by a brief dry season of four weeks' duration in October; the dry season lasts from the end of January to the middle of May.

Trinidad:

The island is directly opposite the delta of the Orinoco river on the Venezuelan coast. It is 55 miles long by 40 broad, and has an estimated total area of 1,860 square miles. Trinidad has three mountain ranges running east to west. The chief settlements are along the western coast. Total population of island (census of 1911) 312,803; (estimate, 1917), 350,000. Chief towns are Port of Spain (capital), population, 1911, 65,004; San Fernando, the principal sugar port, population, 1911, 8,666; Tunapuna, population, 1911, 5,644; Princes Town, population, 1911, 4,438; Arima, population, 1911, 4,020.

The population of Trinidad is composed of about one-third East Indians, and the remainder principally of mixed European and Negro blood. The birth rate is 34 and the death rate 30 per 1,000, partially explained by large infant mortality among negroes and East Indians. The East Indian immigrants average about 2,400 per year in number.

Tobago: An island about 20 miles northeast of Trinidad. Total area, 114½ square miles; length, 26 miles; width, 7½ miles. Population (census of 1911), 20,762, with same racial characteristics as that of Trinidad. Capital, Scarborough, population about 2,500; Plymouth, population about 1,500. Dry season from December to June. Average rainfall 85 to 95 inches. The birth rate is 24 and death rate 19.

Sugar was for many years the chief product, but has given way to cocoa. Cocoanuts, coffee, limes, nutmegs, tobacco and some cotton are likewise grown. Cotton growing is discouraged by the prevalence of insect pests. The principal business of Tobago is done with Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Commerce
(Trinidad and Tobago)

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Trinidad and Tobago for nine years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1911	$3,350,330	$24,808	$3,375,138	$4,223,946	$441,164	$4,665,110	90.55	+ $1,289,972
1912	3,338,679	16,002	3,354,681	4,444,332	583,587	5,027,919	88.39	– 1,673,238
1913	3,107,851	11,738	3,119,589	4,899,185	494,365	5,393,550	90.83	– 2,273,961
1914	3,447,266	18,344	3,465,610	6,694,795	180,309	6,875,104	97.38	– 3,409,494
1915	3,236,905	20,283	3,257,188	5,409,936	125,622	5,535,558	97.73	– 2,278,370
1916	4,330,532	41,984	4,372,516	6,754,633	255,201	7,009,834	96.36	– 2,637,318
1917	6,198,453	35,193	6,233,646	7,772,049	451,564	8,223,613	94.51	– 1,989,967
1918	6,874,311	125,635	6,999,946	6,759,171	385,244	7,144,415	94.61	– 144,469
1919	.....	.....	7,041,495	.....	.....	4,964,791	.....	+ 2,076,704

Distribution of imports and exports for the years 1913 to 1917:

Country	Imports				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United Kingdom	$4,338,002	$4,854,347	$4,660,987	$4,782,072	$4,133,449
Canada	1,246,274	1,581,323	2,036,408	2,494,701	3,634,385
Other British possessions	869,556	977,691	1,143,174	1,395,335	2,063,298
United States	3,954,669	4,145,521	4,407,495	6,181,929	7,676,671
Venezuela	2,277,677	1,411,348	1,967,814	2,221,272	2,168,950
France	297,349	291,731	226,928	286,905	201,699
Germany	195,269	174,668	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	567,954	601,638	471,360	410,004	225,975
	$13,746,750	$14,038,267	$14,914,166	$17,772,818	$20,104,427

Country	Exports				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United Kingdom	$2,406,190	$2,781,237	$7,620,169	$6,931,579	$9,460,519
Canada	850,456	1,683,970	822,788	2,498,137	1,328,456
Other British possessions	280,495	251,164	270,182	488,046	731,488
United States	6,768,940	5,367,772	8,214,751	7,214,495	7,161,846
Venezuela	322,767	189,564	255,373	197,384	297,636
France	2,450,446	2,255,817	1,942,269	2,233,710	2,770,992
Germany	667,846	410,606	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	1,152,952	1,185,825	630,805	1,229,152	1,299,291
	$14,900,092	$14,125,953	$20,756,337	$20,792,503	$23,050,228

Total value of imports and exports for the five years 1913-1917:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1913	$13,746,750	$14,900,092	$28,646,842	1916	$17,772,818	$20,792,503	$38,565,321
1914	14,038,267	14,125,953	28,164,217	1917	20,104,427	23,050,228	43,154,955
1915	14,914,166	20,756,337	35,670,503				

Value of imports of articles in 1917 in respect of which there are preferential rates of duty in favor of Canada and the United Kingdom:

Articles	United Kingdom	Canada	Other British Possessions	Other Countries	Total
Cattle	.....	.....	$495	$219,881	$220,376
Goats	.....	.....	4,578	1,725	6,303
Horses	.....	.....	620	21,719	22,341
Sheep	.....	.....	2,313	330	2,643
Swine	.....	.....	6,060	6,896	12,956
Bags, trunks and valises	$2,648	$4,782	9	5,452	12,893
Baskets	3,227	.....	.....	252	3,479
Biscuits, bread and cakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilot bread and crackers	.....	.....	14	28,003	28,017
Other kinds	3,207	573	.....	28,970	32,751
Boots and shoes	52,444	3,610	.....	230,087	286,142
Brooms and brushes	12,514	8,310	349	6,726	27,901
Butter	29,101	16,300	1,224	140,760	187,387
Bicycles and Tricycles	17,107	.....	194	631	17,933
Tricycles (motor)	1,833	.....	174	5,112	7,0120
Motor cars and Motor-vehicles	1,671	2,162	.....	128,969	132,804
Other carriages, carts and wagons	.....	388	.....	7,324	7,712
Cattle and other animal foods	1,025	29,733	1,822	181,141	213,713
Cement	117,403	.....	.....	119,512	236,915
Cheese	1,030	3,878	.....	30,049	34,962
Calcium carbide	63	3,129	.....	11,824	15,017
Cordage and twine	75,909	13,841	179	83,179	174,265
Fish	938	418,097	908	92,354	572,299
Glass and glassware	15,211	4,024	48	66,460	85,745
Grain etc:					
Oats	.....	196,557	.....	32,824	229,382
Flour, wheaten	.....	2,397,914	660	444,461	2,843,036
Pulse	520	1,003	13,272	23,264	38,160
Farinaceous Preparations	4,767	1,292	1,647	12,203	19,911
Hay	.....	2,386	48	2,794	5,229
Hardware:					
Casket and Coffin fittings	952	413	.....	.....	1,365
Jams, jellies and preserves	2,575	957	19	11,450	14,993
Machinery	273,885	15,838	3,217	931,948	1,224,890
Meats	4,398	5,389	452	460,509	470,749
Metals, manufactures of	86,595	46,563	4,626	366,857	504,643
Milk, condensed	37,076	72,904	10,176	134,043	254,202
Musical Instruments:					
Pianos and Organs	1,968	335	.....	17,520	19,824
Paints, colours, and materials	55,583	16,028	19	22,045	93,676
Paper, manufactures of	95,639	26,384	184	117,845	240,054
Playing cards	1,127	48	.....	466	1,642
Plate and plated ware	4,704	.....	408	8,038	13,151
Rubber, manufactures of	18,788	14,371	.....	23,577	66,737
Soap:					
Common	222,058	8,728	63	6,648	237,498
Toilet	9,122	.....	14	12,033	21,170
Starch	140	.....	8,942	3,868	12,052
Vegetables	1,914	55,510	22,890	78,591	158,907
Wood and Timber Unmanufactured	.....	116,761	12,203	349,264	349,264
Wood and Timber, manufactured	5,229	18,293	4,233	24,756	52,512
	$1,163,386	$3,566,598	$102,094	$4,512,524	$9,392,203

Principal products exported from the colony in 1917:

Asphalt (crude and dried)	102,953 tons.	$610,012	Fruit	.....	2,255
Asphalt, pure	6,937 "	67,466	Molasses	1,398,324 gals.	249,959
Bitters	22,667 gals.	110,161	Rum	87,192 "	75,257
Cocoa	70,144,898 lbs.	8,021,643	Sugar	62,654 tons.	7,093,753
Coconuts	16,595,282 nuts.	441,565	Petroleum (crude)	35,890,511 gals.	1,697,112
Copra	7,201,448 lbs.	533,496	Petroleum (spirit gasoline)	1,248,097 "	256,914

Production and Industry

Statistics for production and industry include both Trinidad and Tobago.

The principal articles produced for export are sugar, cocoa, cocoanuts, copra, fruit, molasses, rum, petroleum, asphalt and manjack. About 483,000 acres are under cultivation. There are 12 sugar factories. The largest buyers of cocoa are the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and France. Petroleum is an important industry, and there are several refineries on the island.

In 1916, there were 370,282 acres of Crown land controlled by various companies; 58,203 acres under lease; 26,743 under prospective licenses, and 285,345 under exploration licenses. There are certain restrictions placed on oil exportation. Large quantities are consumed locally for fuel and power purposes. The famous asphalt lake of the island is located near the town of La Brea on the Southwestern promontory near Venezuela. Manjack is mined near San Fernando. Small quantities of nutmeg, mace, butter, oranges, bananas, balata and rubber, hides and skins, limejuice and wood are likewise exported.

Consular Representation:

United States consular officials are stationed in the following places:

Trinidad, with a consular agency at Brighton. The interests of Trinidad and Tobago are taken care of by British representatives in the United States.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Trinidad Line.
Raporel Line.
Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties are levied chiefly on the basis of weight. Trinidad and Tobago have a British Preferential Tariff.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England states, $0.36 per word.

Postal Rates:

Letters: United States domestic letter rate, $0.02 for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postal Union rates apply to other matter.

Mail Time: Direct, 8 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Trinidad. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Base and counterfeit coin; oil cloths; carbon paper containing free carbon or oiled paper.

Money Orders: Issued on domestic forms for both Trinidad and Tobago.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

A group of three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, which form part of the Virgin Island group of the West Indies, and which were formerly possessions of Denmark, but were purchased by the United States in 1916 for $25,000,000. Area of group, 132 square miles; population, 26,051, of whom 1,922 are white. St. Thomas, the principal island, lies 40 miles east of Porto Rico. The principal towns are Christianstadt and Frederickstadt on the island of St. Croix, and Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas. St. Thomas was formerly the chief distributing center of the West Indies, but its importance in this respect has declined. It is a port of call for ships destined for Panama, and is likewise of importance as a coaling station for ships plying to and from the West Indies. The principal products of the Virgin Islands of the United States are cotton, sugar, aloes and fruits. Cattle raising is an important industry. The climate is tropical. The official language is English. Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish are also spoken.

The chief trade of the Virgin Islands of the United States is carried on with the United States. Exports from the United States to the Virgin Islands in 1919 amounted to $1,804,-117; imports from the Virgin Islands to the United States to $1,593,120. The principal imports of the Virgin Islands are breadstuffs, cereals, coal, iron and steel products, boots and shoes, textiles, meat and dairy products, oils, lumber, and refined sugar. The principal exports are cotton, raw sugar, fresh fruits and lime juice.

Money, Weights and Measures:
As in the United States.

Shipping Routes:
Raporel Steamship Line, Inc.
A. H. Bull & Co.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.50 per word.
Postal Rates: Domestic rates.
Mail Time: Six days.
Parcel Post: Domestic service.
Money Orders: As in the United States.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands, consisting of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia, which lie between Trinidad and Martinique in the Caribbean Sea are a British colony. Each island has its own institutions but all are governed by a governor resident at Grenada. The Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada are the only two banking institutions, and each issues $5.00 notes. American gold and British currency are legal tender. English is the language of commerce; the laborers speak a patois. Weights and measures are the same as in the United States and Great Britain.

The total area of the islands is 516 square miles; the total population in 1911 was 157,264. The islands are widely scattered. The only two important islands of the Grenadines are Carriacou (8,467 acres; population 6,886) and Bequia (4,422 acres); and their chief product is the "Marie Galante" variety of cotton.

(1). Grenada:

Southernmost of the Windward Islands; about 90 miles north of Trinidad, 65 miles southwest of St. Vincent, and about 100 miles southwest of Barbados. The island is 21 miles long and 12 miles broad, the south area being about 120 square miles, or 76,548 acres. Population (estimate, 1915) 71,567; principally Negro. Towns are St. George, the capital, (population 5,188 in 1911); Grenville, (population about 3,000), and Gouyave, (population about 1,200). The chief product of Grenada and its dependencies was formerly sugar, but now limes and spices and cocoa are the principal products.

The Government is pursuing the policy of purchasing unused land, and selling it in small farms of from two to ten acres to the poorer population, in the attempt to develop a small landed peasantry.

Commerce

Foreign trade of Grenada during 1917:

Imports		Exports	
From United Kingdom	$465,009	Cocoa	$2,003,583
From United States	766,703	Nutmegs	114,307
		Mace	74,829
		Lime juice	54,354

The principal imports are flour, salted and cured fish, and rice, and in an average year the total foreign trade amounts to about $3,000,000. Cotton goods and a small amount of cement and corrugated iron are sold. The principal exports are cacao, spices, (chiefly mace), cotton, and cotton seed. Grenada is a party to the preferential tariff agreement with Canada.

(2). St. Vincent and Dependencies:

Location; about 30 miles southwest of St. Lucia and 97 miles west of Barbados. The island is 12 miles long and its greatest width is about 11 miles. Total area, 140 square miles, about 90,000 acres. Population, 1911, 41,877; 1914, 45,605. Birth rate, 33, and death rate 18 per 1,000. The island is volcanic, and was the scene of a devastating earthquake in May, 1903. Principal town and capital, Kingstown, 4,300 (1911). Dependencies; Bequia (area 4,422 acres; about 9 miles from Kingstown); Mustique (area 1,257 acres; about 18 miles from Kingstown); Canouan (area 1,694 acres; about 25 miles from Kingstown); Mayreau (area 600 acres; about 37 miles from Kingstown); Union Island (area 2,600 acres, about 37 miles from Kingstown), and the islets of Balliceaux and Battowia. Population estimated at 4,000. Inhabitants principally Negro, with some admixture of native Carib. All the islands are volcanic.

The principal products of St. Vincent are arrowroot, for the preparation of which there is a mill at Kingstown, and Sea Island cotton, considered of the highest quality. There is a central ginning-mill at Kingstown, operated by the Government. Spices are exported in small quantities, and sugar and rum are produced in small amounts. The lands are fertile, and the Government is endeavoring to attract immigrants; but the population is small, and being off the main lines of travel, the island is of slight commercial importance.

Commerce

Imports		Exports	
1917	$593,474	1917	$507,369

(3). St. Lucia:

The most northerly of the Windward Islands, lying about 25 miles south of Martinique and 30 miles northeast of St. Vincent. Its area is 238 square miles, or 152,320 acres, about 20 per cent. of which is under cultivation. Population, 1915, 51,590. Chief town and port, Castries, population 17,245. Birth rate 35.5 and death rate 20.4. Castries is the chief coaling station in the West Indies for the British navy. Vessels drawing 30 feet of water can come alongside its wharves. Most of the coaling is done by women, who outnumber the men on the island by several thousands. Principal agricultural products are sugar, and rum; there are several modern sugar factories. Other products are limes, cacao, vanilla beans, spices, and some cotton. The soil and climate are adapted to the culture of coffee, which has not been extensively embarked upon. The Government is making every effort to encourage agriculture and land owning by making small allotments. Fertilizer is in demand for the cane fields.

Commerce

Imports		Exports	
1917	$2,026,464	1917	1,638,767

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Trinidad Line.
Raporel Line.
Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.
Quebec Steamship Company.

Customs Tariffs:

The customs tariffs of the Windward Islands provide specific duties on most articles.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.36 per word.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rate.

Mail Time: Varies.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Windward Islands. Prohibitions same as Great Britain.

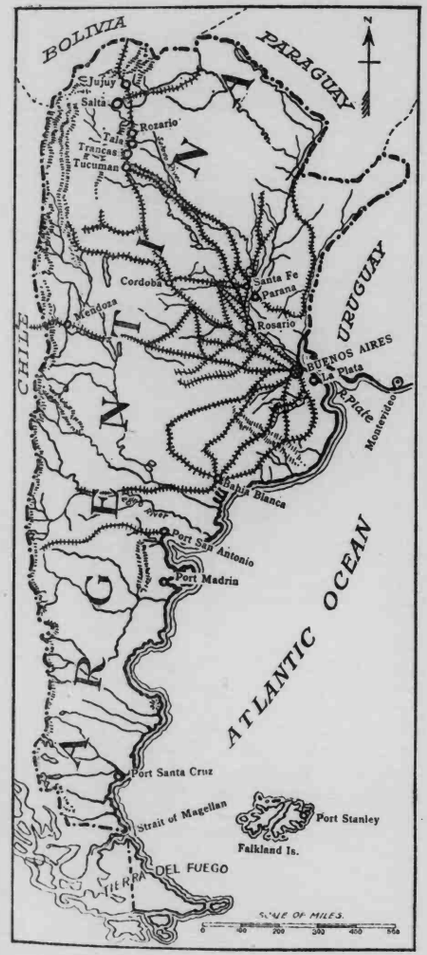
Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

The Argentine republic embraces the southeastern portion of the South American continent, being bounded by Chili, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is approximately as great as the combined areas of the states east of the Mississippi, with the addition of Kansas and Iowa.



The seasons in Argentina, owing to its geographical position south of the equator, are exactly the opposite from our own. The spring season in Argentina is from September 21 to December 21, the summer season from December 21 to March 21, the autumn season from March 21 to June 21, and the winter season from June 21 to September 21.

Of the total population about one-fifth live in the city of Buenos Aires, which is approximately as large as Philadelphia, and is the capital and principal commercial center. The city of Buenos Aires ranks, next to Paris, as the largest Latin city in the world. It is in every respect thoroughly modern, and its standard of living is fully as luxurious as that of Paris, London, or New York.

This is the most important single market in South America. Although much smaller both in area and population than Brazil its annual imports customarily exceed those of Brazil by some 25 per cent. The United States, which supplied only 15.4 per cent. of Argentina's total imports in 1912, in 1918 supplied 33.8 per cent. of the total imports of that country.

Argentina's per capita foreign trade in 1918 amounted to $159.17; per capita imports amounted to $61.20, and per capita exports to $97.97.

Of a total population of approximately 8,000,000, over one-fourth are Italians, and a number of the commercial enterprises of Argentina are controlled by Italian capital. Foreign capital, especially British, German, and Spanish has played a large part in the development of the country.

Argentina is not, despite a somewhat widespread impression to the contrary, a tropical country. It is below the tropical zone and enjoys a temperate climate, not unlike that of the Carolinas.

Unlike Brazil, which is geographically divided into three distinct commercial regions, Argentina is a single market.

Area and Population

The republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories, and the federal district of Buenos Aires, which together contain the land area and population shown by the following table:

Federal District, Provinces and Territories	Area Square Miles	Population Census 1914
Federal District		
Buenos Aires	71	1,575,814
Provinces		
Buenos Aires	177,777	2,066,165
Santa Fé	50,713	899,640
Córdoba	66,912	735,472
Entre Ríos	29,241	425,373
Corrientes	33,535	347,055
San Luis	29,035	116,266
Santiago del Extero	55,385	261,678
Tucumán	10,422	332,933
Mendoza	56,502	277,535
San Juan	37,685	119,252
La Rioja	37,849	79,754
Catamarca	36,800	100,391
Salta	48,302	140,927
Jujuy	14,802	76,631
Territories		
Misiones	11,511	53,563
Formosa	41,402	19,281
Chaco	52,741	46,274
Pampa Central	56,320	101,338
Neuquén	40,530	28,886
Rio Negro	79,805	42,242
Chubut	93,427	23,065
Santa Cruz	109,142	9,948
Tierra del Fuego	8,299	2,504
Los Andes	34,740	2,487
Total	1,153,119	7,885,237

From 1857 to 1915 there were 4,709,092 immigrants as follows: 2,295,019 Italians, 1,497,854 Spaniards, 215,479 French, 161,422 Russians, 136,451 Turks and Syrians, 87,264 Austrians, 62,331 Germans, 55,789 English, 33,340 Swiss, 27,211 Portuguese, 12,566 Greeks, 8,922 Danes, 7,692 Dutch and 6,669 Americans. The following table shows the rate of immigration over a period of years:

Year	Number of Immigrants	Year	Number of Immigrants
1857–60	20,000	1891–1900	648,326
1861–70	159,570	1901–05	526,030
1871–80	260,613	1906–10	1,238,073
1881–90	846,568	1911–15	1,009,925

The proportion of illiteracy is estimated at 54 per cent. of the total population.

Estimated present population of the chief cities:

Buenos Aires, January 1, 1919	1,637,155	Corrientes	28,681
Rosario (Santa Fe)	222,592	Quilmes	19,311
Córdoba	104,894	Concordia	20,107
La Plata	90,436	Mar del Plata	27,611
Avellaneda	46,277	Santiago del Estero	23,479
Tucuman	91,216	Chivilcoy	23,241
Bahía Blanca	44,134	Resistencia	8,387
Santa Fe	59,574	Mercedes (San Luis)	18,256
Mendoza	58,790	Tandil	10,784
Paraná	36,089	Junin	21,172
Salta	28,436	Bell-Ville	8,732
Lomas de Zamora	22,231	Gualeguaychú	17,880
Rio Cuarto	18,421	Pergamino	20,549

Commerce

During the first three months of 1919, the imports of Argentina amounted to $101,036,465, and the exports of Argentina to $107,279,050. On the basis of these statistics, we may estimate the total foreign trade of Argentina during the year 1919 at $833,262,060, with imports valued at $404,145,860 and exports at $429,116,200.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Argentina:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent.	Excess of exports (*)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$33,458,105	$254,400	$33,712,505	$3,745,558	$18,484,624	$22,230,182	16.85	*$11,482,323
1910	40,364,342	330,599	40,694,941	17,590,832	15,872,432	33,463,264	52.57	*7,231,677
1911	43,753,424	165,087	43,918,511	12,879,479	16,211,253	29,090,732	44.27	*14,827,779
1912	53,050,943	107,236	53,158,179	21,100,777	8,746,239	29,847,016	70.70	*23,311,163
1913	52,807,331	87,503	52,894,834	18,562,978	8,300,754	26,863,732	69.10	*26,031,102
1914	45,053,874	125,215	45,179,089	43,655,906	1,468,082	45,123,988	96.75	* 55,101
1915	32,167,859	381,747	32,549,606	69,106,865	4,669,393	73,776,258	93.67	–41,226,652
1916	65,826,002	552,364	66,378,366	96,521,654	15,990,766	112,512,420	85.79	–46,134,056
1917	81,939,982	435,183	82,375,165	142,154,472	10,457,939	152,612,411	93.15	–70,237,244
1918	108,513,188	859,962	109,373,150	173,314,821	22,318,527	195,633,348	88.59	*86,260,198
1919	.....	.....	138,831,832	.....	.....	166,061,539	.....	–27,229,707

Value of Argentina's foreign trade during 11 years (values in United States currency):

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1908	$263,418,689	$353,195,154	1914	$309,480,987	$386,917,706
1909	292,159,631	383,443,259	1915	293,181,713	558,918,441
1910	339,458,683	359,584,143	1916	351,472,606	550,300,665
1911	353,972,311	313,333,124	1917	364,979,122	528,163,247
1912	371,381,597	463,577,562	1918	482,576,800	772,549,600
1913	476,094,663	498,512,527	1919 (3 mos.)	101,036,465	107,279,050

Exports for the first quarter of 1919, by principal classifications:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Pastoral products	$76,520,640	Forestry	$1,424,340
Agricultural products	27,110,710	Other products	2,221,430

Percentages of total Argentine imports borne by imports from principal countries of origin for six years:

Countries	1912 Per Cent.	1913 Per Cent.	1914 Per Cent.	1915 Per Cent.	1916 Per Cent.	1917 Per Cent.
United Kingdom	30.8	31.1	34.0	29.9	28.2	21.8
Germany	16.6	16.9	14.8	2.5	0.2	0.1
United States	15.4	14.7	13.4	24.8	29.2	36.3
Italy	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.3	9.8	6.9
France	9.8	9.0	8.2	5.9	6.9	5.9
Belgium	5.3	5.2	4.4	0.4	0.1	....
Brazil	2.5	2.2	3.5	4.6	5.5	10.0
Spain	3.1	2.9	3.1	5.0	6.2	7.2

Imports by principal countries of origin from 1913 to 1918, inclusive. Values are given in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	$70,092,160	$41,761,106	$72,476,288	$102,708,966	$131,601,523	$163,398,000
United Kingdom	147,891,372	105,287,972	87,585,017	99,074,764	79,665,399	120,500,000
Brazil	10,462,134	10,577,516	13,614,560	19,234,270	36,360,601	47,621,600
Spain	13,999,264	9,796,159	14,651,875	21,788,129	26,393,206	40,295,200
Italy	39,309,624	28,303,023	27,352,932	34,495,914	25,289,639	19,280,000
France	43,022,619	24,498,404	17,199,489	24,248,081	21,698,181	25,064,000
Uruguay	3,611,679	3,338,020	2,428,818	3,975,238	6,698,311	4,338,000
Mexico	1,528,668	2,038,733	15,535,338	10,540,663	5,849,952	5,157,400
Paraguay	2,566,201	2,037,436	2,920,135	3,342,962	5,005,272	7,037,200
Chile	799,980	559,081	1,083,011	1,533,334	3,582,934	8,001,200
Japan	981,041	554,585	1,056,595	1,911,374	3,185,918	14,652,800
British Possessions	8,560,554	3,740,933	10,803,083	9,103,207	3,154,839	....
Switzerland	3,106,919	1,643,130	1,986,117	3,263,435	2,892,638	3,084,800
Cuba	1,273,032	1,156,338	1,125,710	2,138,865	2,577,023	3,084,800
Netherlands	4,603,411	3,189,383	1,959,970	2,669,137	2,176,200	....
Sweden	3,529,533	2,145,324	2,664,131	3,394,315	1,942,058	3,181,200
Norway	2,555,135	1,676,352	1,767,918	1,345,461	1,555,797	867,600
Peru	1,515	1,382,887	1,653	448,806	1,235,624	3,856,000
Bolivia	284,765	303,758	365,036	707,410	812,161	....
Portugal	662,104	364,753	308,375	443,156	671,890	....
Canada	1,866,412	549,376	1,462,928	1,818,853	463,494	....
China	635,743	456,189	298,306	390,065	386,115	....
Germany	80,576,434	45,537,996	7,304,980	567,244	282,868	....
Denmark	230,622	164,334	794,476	670,256	192,465	....
Belgium	24,796,161	13,819,298	1,103,176	446,937	92,190	....
South Africa	89,156	94,300	260,976	41,750	54,814	1,831,600
Austria-Hungary	6,704,316	2,900,591	341,367	16,319	9,404	....
Dutch Possessions	17,964	3,601	9,603	81,000	6,188	....
Turkey	143,528	88,185	43,657	20,257	2,195	....
Russia	506,028	295,499	16,408	16,859	1,419	....
Australia	1,156,120	55,173	10,874	16,389	34	....
Other countries	308,031	141,799	138,886	86,932	171,782	11,327,000
Total	$476,094,663	$309,480,987	$293,181,713	$351,472,606	$364,979,122	$482,576,800

Imports under nineteen major classifications for five years, values in United States currency:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Live animals	$1,603,683	$1,416,676	$1,702,363	$3,991,177	$4,841,545
Food products	39,472,574	26,556,208	29,145,877	42,044,276	67,738,832
Tobacco	7,952,438	6,727,142	7,940,596	7,064,932	11,199,304
Wines, liquor and other beverages	15,866,515	9,257,713	8,478,608	8,712,297	8,188,758
Textiles, and manufactures of	101,301,477	59,794,075	67,107,770	106,138,765	93,799,378
Oils, grease, etc	26,772,272	22,831,997	46,699,032	25,338,251	29,728,898
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products	17,167,617	12,649,008	13,684,245	20,203,801	19,161,318
Paints, dyes, etc	2,864,840	1,902,051	1,865,125	2,778,226	3,256,995
Timber, wood, straw, and manufactures of	12,235,834	6,673,262	5,442,008	15,169,370	12,348,388
Paper and manufactures of	11,188,460	8,441,473	7,525,204	11,699,858	12,298,225
Hides, skins, and mfrs. of	5,209,563	3,019,641	2,716,811	3,540,781	2,984,734
Iron, steel, and mfrs. of	56,541,541	40,029,619	24,093,548	33,938,912	36,570,280
Other metals and mfrs. of	16,010,307	8,707,906	7,858,173	11,947,809	14,344,666
Agriculture	10,310,103	3,687,973	8,459,405	9,106,937	12,315,641
Locomotion, railway cars, equipment, carriages, automobiles, etc	42,059,381	26,139,803	8,783,384	①	①
Earths, stone, glass, coal, etc	41,426,135	32,844,556	25,701,652	31,215,361	17,548,465
Building materials	40,423,543	20,420,257	15,421,423	①	①
Electrical apparatus	11,393,890	7,996,729	4,844,175	5,396,406	5,603,200
Miscellaneous	16,270,377	10,377,203	5,974,899	13,275,395	13,050,480
Total	$476,094,663	$309,480,987	$293,181,713	$351,472,606	$364,979,121

Note:—① Reclassified in 1916 and 1917.

Percentages of total Argentine exports borne by exports to principal countries and on orders for six years:

Countries	1912 Per Cent.	1913 Per Cent.	1914 Per Cent.	1915 Per Cent.	1916 Per Cent.	1917 Per Cent.
United Kingdom	25.3	24.9	29.3	29.6	29.4	29.2
United States	6.7	4.7	12.3	16.1	20.9	29.3
Germany	11.3	12.0	8.8	....	....	....
France	7.5	7.8	5.7	7.2	11.9	13.2
Belgium	7.8	6.8	5.0	....	....	....
Brazil	4.7	5.0	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.1
Netherlands	3.3	4.7	3.2	3.4	5.1	1.0
Italy	4.4	4.1	2.4	7.3	5.0	5.3
On orders	23.9	24.4	23.7	25.6	13.9	5.6

Five-year table of principal agricultural exports:

Year	Indian Corn Tons	Flaxseed Tons	Wheat Tons	Oats Tons	Bran Tons	Wheat Tons
1913	4,806,951	1,016,732	2,812,149	889,744	274,058	124,649
1914	3,542,280	841,590	980,525	353,700	230,934	67,325
1915	4,330,594	981,192	2,511,514	592,797	177,661	116,049
1916	2,873,910	639,914	2,294,876	804,443	29,035	144,290
1917	893,939	141,308	935,828	271,713	19,872	112,465

Exports to principal countries of destination for five years is shown in the following table; values in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	$23,805,461	$47,570,171	$89,957,831	$114,940,938	$154,819,933	$159,156,400
United Kingdom	124,104,027	113,165,217	165,183,185	162,800,168	154,413,138	294,791,400
France	38,889,319	22,125,368	40,407,641	65,566,266	69,665,461	109,932,000
Italy	20,660,900	9,452,580	40,991,804	27,495,967	27,738,754	38,752,800
Brazil	25,063,668	17,401,589	21,933,284	24,810,802	21,907,669	32,101,200
French Possessions	316,500	162,589	158,712	2,546,761	13,388,356	.....
Uruguay	6,496,137	5,226,315	7,967,537	6,570,660	10,260,501	14,460,000
Spain	4,967,848	2,664,484	7,150,782	8,673,291	8,769,207	22,943,200
Norway	1,111,577	2,028,533	2,800,460	4,180,897	7,501,598	4,048,800
Netherlands	23,326,014	12,377,980	19,055,502	27,843,394	5,063,306	.....
Chile	2,004,743	1,266,219	1,732,957	1,381,639	4,190,391	8,290,400
Denmark	755,546	858,289	1,551,633	6,171,960	3,810,314	.....
Paraguay	1,962,897	1,346,604	1,552,299	3,025,974	3,225,972	5,012,800
Sweden	1,107,312	1,855,788	5,027,712	10,213,425	2,561,529	4,241,600
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	154,177	2,237,617	19,280
Japan	18,084	.....	.....	.....	2,026,174	2,699,200
South Africa	168,432	58,848	362,124	265,151	1,918,363	4,723,600
British Possessions	718,532	277,272	932,721	800,285	1,075,683	.....
Bolivia	1,166,718	852,822	519,964	856,697	656,873	.....
Peru	5,179	.....	281,703	.....	283,828	289,200
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	925,995	278,109	.....
Cuba	658,040	375,766	227,391	75,857	70,645	289,200
Portugal	552,609	12,915	1,002,287	1,377,735	56,160	289,200
Russia	626,821	282,770	.....	2,987,944	.....	.....
Mexico	120,549	151,684	137,794	30,688	.....	48,200
Australia	.....	141,006	4,978,299	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	33,746,865	19,393,721	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	2,300,820	1,525,325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	59,809,588	34,045,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Orders	121,370,148	91,533,749	143,319,839	75,563,871	29,763,587	.....
Other countries	1,926,263	831,800	1,980,752	859,880	2,479,071	71,750,520

Exports classified under six general heads for five years. Values in United States currency:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Live animals and meat products	$171,846,568	$168,110,541	$219,060,524	$273,852,485	$360,993,856
Tanning products	309,718,424	204,249,504	313,284,198	247,256,821	138,703,940
Forest products	10,947,566	10,235,050	19,036,042	22,739,166	17,035,420
Mine products	200,733	92,915	180,566	1,206,773	1,201,981
Hunting and fishing	1,873,307	1,462,251	2,047,216	1,464,088	1,375,237
Miscellaneous	3,925,925	2,767,442	5,386,690	3,781,037	8,852,810
Total	$498,512,523	$386,917,703	$558,995,236	$550,300,370	$528,162,244

Exports of wool, hides and skins for five years:

Year	Wool Tons	Sheep Skins Tons	Cattle Hides Tons	Horse Hides Tons	Goat Hides Tons
1913	120,080	19,026	86,974	1,183	2,441
1914	117,070	12,962	78,065	1,394	1,632
1915	117,670	20,225	89,827	2,548	2,515
1916	117,657	14,551	99,390	3,951	3,213
1917	127,432	11,325	95,487	3,951	1,904

Meat exports for the five-year period, 1913-1917:

Year	Frozen Beef Tons	Chilled Beef Tons	Frozen Mutton Tons	Canned Meats Tons	Jerked Beef Tons
1913	332,054	34,175	45,298	12,574	3,910
1914	328,278	40,690	58,688	13,087	2,377
1915	351,036	11,703	35,035	31,944	213
1916	411,547	16,153	51,318	44,569	1,119
1917	355,842	38,995	39,820	100,784	(a) 7,613

Note: (a) Includes salt beef and pork.

Commercial Establishments

According to the Argentine industrial census, there are 29,690 business houses in the city of Buenos Aires. The proprietorship according to nationality is as follows: Italian, 12,383; Spanish, 7,822; Argentine, 4,358; French, 983; Russian, 768; Turkish, 545; Uruguayian, 404; German, 299; English, 163; Austrian, 132; Hebrew, 100; American, 44 Argentine and foreign, 713; others, 976.

There are 11,132 industrial establishments in the city, divided according to the nationality of the proprietors as follows: Italian, 4,970; Spanish, 1,869; Argentine, 1,664; French, 694; Russian, 419; Uruguayian, 172; German, 144; Argentine and foreign, 547; American, 7; others, 646.

Details with respect to certain commercial lines are shown in the following table:

Classification	Number	Employees	Capital
Clothing	208	19,826	$16,866,878
Men's and women's specialties	39	123	244,423
Haberdashery	269	1,493	7,181,256
Shoes and footwear in general	898	1,525	2,151,367
Perfumery and soap	109	283	1,247,678
Tobacco	807	1,116	2,052,711
Notions and dry goods	1,530	6,219	16,005,136
Furniture	344	1,492	4,301,769
Groceries and foodstuffs	6,100	12,267	39,047,124
Coffee, tea and yerba maté	57	357	1,784,060
Liquors	598	1,507	6,598,271
Fruit stores	432	591	390,760
Booksellers and stationers	953	999	3,361,090
Phonographs anff records	51	126	1,406,099
Automobiles and accessories	173	2,096	7,879,547
Moving-picture shows	113	896	1,370,520
Pastry shops, cafés, billiard rooms	58	3,610	6,070,167
Hotels and restaurants	1,381	8,858	11,938,692
Theaters	23	310	8,920,926
Barber shops and hairdressing establishments	1,932	3,104	1,319,844
Laundries and cleaning establishments	169	1,435	1,594,622
Dairies	880	1,445	2,310,274
Jewelers	283	701	6,378,863
Sewing machines	34	256	519,420
Hardware and tools	419	2,582	16,632,894
Bicycles	65	114	186,218
Drug stores and druggists' supplies	493	5,156	9,755,489
Electrical supplies and lighting fixtures	119	1,027	3,001,018
Coal yards	1,323	1,503	1,485,630
Machinery, agricultural implements, etc	111	3,268	18,698,615
Lumber	89	980	4,771,329
Building and construction materials	99	519	1,523,619
Chemical products and oils	32	298	18,698,615
Iron dealers	19	164	4,212,959
Steamship agencies	71	879	17,131,191
Department stores and shops	389	1,336	5,588,550

Santa Fé:

Number of commercial establishments, 9,582; amount of capital invested, $108,299,313; number of persons employed, 29,351.

Córdoba:

Number of commercial establishments, 6,411; amount of capital invested, $66,025,505; number of persons employed, 18,873.

Mendoza:

Number of commercial establishments, 4,117; amount of capital invested, $23,561,147; number of persons employed, 8247.

San Juan:

Number of commercial establishments, 1,544; amount of capital invested, $7,935,402; number of persons employed, 2,189.

Clearing House Returns

Total clearing house returns 1916, 1917 and 1918, with first ten months of 1919:

1916	$1,580,536,697	1918	$12,390,343,039
1917	8,759,911,648	1919 (10 months)	11,411,428,434

Liabilities of failures in Argentina during the first ten months of 1919 amounted to $11,275,110, as compared with $14,398,188 during the corresponding period in 1918.

Production and Industry

The chief source of Argentina's wealth are her pastoral and agricultural industries. The following table shows the number of animals reported in the live stock census of 1908 and the estimated number for the year 1915:

Live Stock	1908	1915	Live Stock	1908	1915
Cattle	29,116,125	29,500,000	Sheep	67,211,754	80,000,000
Horses	7,531,376	9,700,000	Asses	285,088	340,000
Mules	465,037	580,000	Pigs	.....	3,050,000
Goats	3,245,086	4,520,000			

Cattle and sheep are raised on the pampas and also in the north and south of the country. In Patagonia the industry is practically confined to sheep-raising. The province of Buenos Aires contains over 70 per cent. of the total number of sheep in the republic. A large number of pedigreed animals are constantly imported. For the period 1901-1914 these imports were estimated as follows: cattle, 12,761; sheep; 34,597; horses, 5,558; pigs, 2,488.

Ten meat-freezing establishments are now in operation in the Province of Buenos Aires, which in 1916 slaughtered 1,925,281 head of cattle; 2,334,937 sheep, and 64,996 pigs. The 10 establishments represented an invested capital of $106,719,783 (United States currency); employed 15,492 employees; 939 machines, of which 585 are operated by electricity, 158 by hydraulics, and 196 by steam, the combined horsepower being 28,922. There are, besides, meat-freezing and canning establishments at Rio Gallegos, San Julien, Puerto Deseado, and the erection of a similar plant in Tierra del Fuego is projected.

Exports of wool for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, amounted to 349,622 bales, compared with 299,207 bales in 1915-16, 304,517 bales in 1914-15 and 305,606 bales in 1913-14. The United States purchased nearly two-thirds of the supply in 1916-1917. Sheepskins to the amount of 29,081 bales were exported during the first seven months of 1917, as compared with 19,226 bales in the corresponding period of 1916, and 34,807 bales for the year 1916; 44,445 bales for the year 1915, 29,602 bales for the year 1914, and 41,541 bales for the year 1913.

The dairy industry is rapidly assuming importance, and large quantities of butter and cheese are being exported to Europe. The number of dairies in the country is estimated at 1,259, which produce milk valued at $11,750,000. Casein is produced and successfully marketed; the production in 1912 amounting to 11,590,144 pounds.

The total area under cultivation in 1914 was 60,829,305 acres; the distribution of the principal crops over a period of years is indicated by the following table:

Grains	1900–1901	1913–1914	1914–1915	1915–1916	1916–1917
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat	8,352,000	16,243,500	15,471,000	16,420,000	16,089,000
Linseed	1,501,000	4,257,500	4,262,500	4,000,500	3,207,500
Maize	2,493,500	10,260,000	10,386,000	9,928,500	8,969,000
Oats	80,500	2,869,000	2,821,500	2,565,000	2,525,000

The tonnage of grain exported during 1915 and 1916 is indicated by the following table:

Grains	1915	1916	Grains	1915	1916
Wheat	2,448,724	2,273,205	Oats	591,212	784,734
Linseed	1,001,542	638,654	Barley	75,946	53,032
Maize	4,349,951	2,864,209			

The Argentine census of 1914 recorded 1,074,964 owners of real estate in the republic as follows: Argentinians, 673,409; Italians, 203,000; Spaniards, 104,339; French, 22,105; Uruguayans, 13,973; Russians, 9,687; Austrians, 8,666; Ottomans, 7,709; Swiss, 4,730; Germans, 4,711; English, 4,344; others, 17,791. With respect to rural property holdings, the agricultural census of 1908 reported the number of these holdings as 190,945; of which 60 per cent. were exploited by the owners, 30 per cent. by tenants and 8 per cent. on joint ownership (share cultivation).

Comparative statistics for the cereal region (Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba, Entre Rios and the territory of Pampa Central):

Harvest	Owners	Tenants	Share Cultivation
1906–1907	18,476	31,029	7,551
1910–1911	21,546	36,458	7,107

The following table shows the comparative distribution of holdings in three provinces and the territory of Pampa, with respect to size of holdings (amounts in hectares; 10 hectares equal 24.71 acres).

Size of Holdings in Hectares	Number of Holdings			
	Province of Buenos Aires	Province of Cordoba	Province of Santa Fé	Territory of Pampa
10 to 25	14000	5671	6876	583
26 to 50	14191	5045	6830	423
51 to 100	9248	5280	7276	2174
201 to 300	3850	2658	3020	37
301 to 650	4940	3872	2545	330
651 to 1250	3256	1685	1263	512
1251 to 2500	2530	992	768	1412
2501 to 5000	1649	619	566	445
5001 to 10,000	6682	268	208	431
1000 and upwards	306	147	136	172
Totals	62119	31969	37360	7170

In the province of Mendoza, the seat of the wine industry, which in 1916 produced 99,334,745 gallons of wine, the average holdings are smaller, and the distribution is indicated by the following table:

Size of Holdings in Hectares	Number of Holdings		Size of Holdings in Hectares	Number of Holdings	
	1912	1902		1912	1902
1 to 4	5093	2964	651 to 1250	158	160
5 to 9	2234	849	1251 to 2500	162	128
10 to 25	2198	831	2500 to 5000	105	121
25 to 50	738	468	5001 to 10,000	50	69
51 to 100	632	333	10,000 and upward	137	167
101 to 200	453	266			
201 to 300	178	112	Total	12647	6680
301 to 650	309	221			

The sugar industry is rapidly developing. The first sugar mill was established in the Province of Tucuman in 1840. At present there are 38 mills, 27 in the Province of Tucuman, 3 in Jujuy, 3 in the Territory of Chaco, 2 in Santa Fé and 1 each in Salta, Corrientes and Formosa. The total amount of cane handled in 1913 was 3,131,018 tons, of which 2,611,114 tons was handled by the mills in Tucuman, 399,790 tons by those in Jujuy, 65,170 tons by those in the Chaco, 27,008 tons by those in Santa Fé, 19,026 tons by those in Salta, 7,108 tons by those in Corrientes and 928 tons by those in Formosa. The total amount of sugar produced in that year was 276,140 tons. The total land under cultivation to sugar amounts to 250,000 acres of which approximately 85 per cent. are located in Tucuman, 9 per cent. in Jujuy and the rest is scattered.

The principal forest resources of Argentina are in the Provinces of Santa Fé, Santiago del Estero, Córdoba and Tucuman, and in the Territory of Chaco. Rich timber lands also exist in western and southern Patagonia, which cover relatively large areas. The quebracho is the most valuable tree found; it has been used extensively for railway sleepers and ties, and for the extraction of tannin. In former years Great Britain purchased the largest amount of quebracho extract, but the United States has gradually replaced her as a purchaser. In June, 1917 the United States purchased 8,224,380 pounds; Great Britain, 5,782,966 pounds; France, 5,663,660 pounds; Norway, 2,425,062 pounds; Italy, 2,262,698 pounds; Spain, 44,092 pounds. Exports of quebracho extract and quebracho logs during recent years are shown by the following table: (amounts in Argentine gold pesos, or oro sellado, 1 peso equals $0.9648 United States currency):

Years	Quebracho Extract		Quebracho Logs	
	Tons	Gold Pesos	Tons	Gold Pesos
1901	4,310	431,000	198,920	1,989,200
1906	30,839	2,162,950	230,100	3,425,101
1911	68,431	4,980,027	438,219	6,897,435
1912	74,910	4,836,860	279,342	3,568,557
1913	79,684	4,974,687	383,964	4,988,349
1914	80,153	5,186,946	291,942	3,777,124
1915	100,213	15,873,372	209,679	2,684,408

Petroleum production is increasing in Argentina, largely because of the coal shortage incident to the war. There are four regions in which petroleum is known to occur as follows: at Comodoro Rivadavia, located in the vicinity of the Atlantic port of that name about 850 miles south of Buenos Aires; the Salta Jujuy field in northwestern Argentina in the provinces of those names; the Cachueta field a few miles south of Mendoza, and the Mendoza-Neuquen field 600-800 miles southwest of Buenos Aires. The chief field at present worked is that at Comodoro Rivadavia, which in 1916 yielded 820,000 barrels. The yield in this field since the inception of operations in 1907 has been as follows: 1907, 101 barrels; 1908, 11,472 barrels; 1909, 18,431 barrels; 1910, 20,753 barrels; 1911, 13,119 barrels; 1912, 47,007 barrels, 1916, 820,000 barrels.

Of other minerals, tungsten, gold, copper, borax and wolfram have been the most important developed.

The total mineral exports from Argentina in the ten years from 1908-1918 were less than $2,880,000. The total gold production from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, was estimated at $832,400. Copper exists in the Andean ridges, sulphur in Mendoza, coal in Mendoza, Neuquen and Patagonia, tungsten in San Luis, San Juan and La Roja.

Although Argentina is engaged primiarily in pastoral and agricultural industries, rather than manufactures, manufacturing has developed moderately, as the following table indicates:

Kind of Industry	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Total Production	Raw Material Consumed	Horse-power used	Number of Persons Employed
Meat packing houses	13	$39,521,561	$114,004,927	$98,109,228	24,287	14,867
Flour mills	401	36,878,953	63,282,112	52,038,119	26,531	4,909
Sugar refineries	44	51,055,362	59,754,304	34,438,136	57,511	14,685
Preparation of wine	4,317	77,658,543	36,248,745	17,449,659	14,651	16,362
Bakeries	3,242	13,364,840	34,709,770	19,236,188	6,514	27,105
Foundries and metal works	1,177	25,389,184	24,987,634	12,851,834	14,161	16,109
Cigarette factories	55	13,552,383	22,471,474	6,553,601	1,191	4,295
Dairies, cheese factories, etc	8,161	42,833,791	22,439,534	12,565,114	3,317	28,589
Tailors	3,085	14,365,803	21,554,202	14,750,637	34	21,380
Leather shoes	231	9,126,084	20,884,830	11,800,976	2,388	12,869
Sawmills	305	8,940,018	19,220,005	14,059,505	13,514	7,378
Extracts of tannin and preparation of firewood	493	33,212,346	17,778,903	.....	12,874	19,616
Jute and cotton sacks	24	8,970,475	16,200,466	13,739,672	1,248	1,808
Lithographers and printers	938	12,338,093	15,409,435	5,380,739	2,985	11,491
Breweries	29	13,702,876	15,163,839	3,366,630	8,680	2,509

(Continued on page 118)

Table—Continued:

Kind of Industry	No.	Capital	Production	Raw Material	H. P.	No. Employees
Carpentry, painting and horseshoeing	4,681	$ 9,970,046	$ 15,150,120	$ 6,257,618	3,970	18,454
Liquors	326	8,984,383	13,775,247	7,621,173	1,518	3,035
Tanneries	189	8,396,155	13,655,719	8,933,491	5,416	3,474
Woodworking	736	4,843,097	12,503,539	6,674,605	6,906	5,903
Cotton and woolen mills	81	9,155,267	10,722,594	5,993,741	5,887	8,384
Furniture, trunks, and tapestry	1,058	9,242,590	9,771,501	3,798,159	2,206	8,101
Leather goods	986	5,349,305	9,746,658	5,968,603	326	5,497
Brick kilns	953	7,545,538	9,383,312	2,126,196	2,090	10,485
Preparation of herva mattê	31	3,137,775	9,328,448	5,327,953	1,128	1,051
Soap factories	294	4,111,091	9,123,774	6,340,394	964	2,092
Clothing, etc	448	5,698,993	8,772,495	4,420,091	657	4,986
Chocolate and candy	299	4,672,106	8,761,916	6,108,327	2,337	3,854
Wagons and carriages	1,270	6,437,754	8,519,805	3,698,430	3,882	8,291
Macaroni and pastes	332	4,601,288	8,261,764	5,792,369	4,216	3,880
Ice and aerated waters	742	7,973,585	7,200,569	2,772,847	7,965	3,864
Rope and cloth shoes	241	3,714,781	7,133,657	3,892,221	1,097	4,764
Match factories	16	975,163	5,951,700	1,508,819	610	3,094
Crackers and cakes	207	2,800,278	4,451,572	2,369,431	588	2,062
Jewelry, watches, etc	769	4,198,454	4,098,250	1,922,813	43	2,231
Hats	92	2,671,231	3,662,194	1,825,152	1,298	2,362
Paper and cardboard mills	11	4,922,945	3,616,611	1,914,971	10,860	1,901
Alcohol	187	3,935,447	3,364,134	128,775	1,456	1,133
Dressmakers	574	2,474,434	3,300,508	1,110,719	15	3,754
Tinsmiths, etc	974	1,930,730	2,878,153	1,053,603	133	3,071
Preparing and refining oil	22	1,759,411	2,750,706	1,987,128	969	468
Fishing	4	1,957,295	2,416,961	10,625	17	278
Coffee roasters, etc	54	1,537,225	2,300,725	1,542,618	191	517
Cigars and tobacco	179	1,579,330	2,162,705	1,111,775	95	2,826
Confectionery	185	1,493,698	2,024,445	1,126,378	113	1,856
Glass factories	16	2,479,875	1,807,950	537,838	269	2,136
Gas fitters, etc	353	3,215,845	1,803,173	702,638	25	2,321
Cleaners and dyers	124	1,478,283	1,455,873	201,358	1,031	1,641
Artistic iron work	35	978,308	1,434,744	622,541	242	827
Petroleum refineries	1	3,187,500	1,062,500	637,500	265	220
Washing wool	10	673,731	1,038,545	748,255	885	255
Ore smelting	29	8,741,770	744,987	4,250	797	793
Preparation of salted hides	8	68,425	209,950	169,788	55	45
Construction companies	197	10,587,395	.....	.....	565	7,664
Paving companies	14	3,853,914	5,397,755	3,056,876	140	1,932
Light and power companies	305	127,785,724	.....	.....	391,959	9,916
Grain elevators	19	8,641,962	.....	.....	6,137	1,666
Other	6,971	47,173,084	62,847,327	33,614,817	18,479	48,093
	48,779	$759,756,475	$791,260,627	$461,881,333	678,757	410,201

There were in addition, 71 telephone companies, capitalized at $2,085,017, employing 4,494 persons; 143 banks, capitalized at $217,332,260, employing 10,834 persons; 85 insurance companies, capitalized at $17,103,633, employing 1,549 persons.

Shipping and Navigation:

In 1916 the registered shipping consisted of 238 steamers over 100 tons, of 181,929 tons.

Railways:

In December, 1917, there were approximately 22,500 miles of railway open for traffic in Argentina, of which some 3,819 miles belonged to the state.

The valuation of the privately owned railways is placed at $1,171,052,360; that of the state owned lines, $146,880,000. The investment of Great Britain in the privately owned lines amounts to $960,000,000. There were, in December, 1915, 7,086 locomotives, 6,279 passenger train cars, and 161,669 freight cars in service on all lines throughout the republic. The passenger density at Buenos Aires may be gauged by the fact that approximately 500 outbound passenger trains leave the city daily. Argentine is the ninth country of the world in respect to railway development.

The following table shows the quantity of rolling stock owned by each of the large companies in 1913, the last pre-war year:

Railroads	Locomotives	Passenger Cars	Freight and other Cars	Total
Central Argentine	620	651	31,233	22,504
Buenos Aires Great Southern	627	786	15,200	16,613
Buenos Aires Pacific	742	409	12,651	13,802
Buenos Aires Western	327	348	9,747	10,422
Cordoba Central	267	323	6,960	7,550
Central Norte	387	206	6,537	7,130
Province of Santa Fe	160	147	5,604	5,911
Province of Buenos Aires General Railroad	104	98	2,566	2,768
Entre Rios	84	94	2,168	2,346
Argentine del Norte	66	100	1,829	1,995
Argentine Northeastern	68	74	1,136	1,278
Rosario Puerto Belgrano	44	28	1,094	1,166
Buenos Aires Central	38	25	1,016	1,079
La Plata & Meridiano Quinto	21	25	923	969
Buenos Aires Midland	34	33	869	936
Central Railway of Chábut	6	7	86	99
Total	3,595	3,354	89,619	96,568

Money, Weights and Measures:

The **peso nacional** or dollar of 100 **centavos** is the monetary unit. The gold **peso** has a par value of $0.965 in U. S. currency. Theoretically, gold is the standard of value. The money in circulation is, however, chiefly paper, the paper peso being convertible by law into gold at the rate of $0.44 gold. During the war conversion of paper was suspended. The paper money is known as **moneda nacional,** and is designated thus: **$ M. N.** The theoretical gold peso is known as **oro sellado** and is designated thus **$ O. S.** Silver dollars are coined, and there is a subsidiary coinage of 20, 10 and 5 centavo nickel coins, and fractional copper coins.

The metric system has been legally obligatory since 1887.

Consular Representatives:

United States Consular officials are stationed in Buenos Aires and Rosario.

Argentina consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Apalachicola, Fernandina, Pensacola, Brunswick, Savannah, Chicago, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Pascagoula, St. Louis, New York City, Philadelphia, Manila, San Juan (P. R.), Port Arthur, Newport News, and Norfolk (Va.)

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are in Argentina between 425 and 475 publications regularly issued, whose circulations range from a few thousand to over 100,000. With the exception of the newspapers, practically all of these are published in Buenos Aires. As advertising media, however, there need be considered only about ten newspapers in Buenos Aires and four principal dailies in the largest cities in the interior, some ten general magazines, about thirty trade and professional reviews, an English daily and an English weekly. Extensively used media are posters and signs in railway stations, also billboards and electric signs.

Shipping Routes:

Lamport and Holt Line.
Norton Line.
Barber Steamship Lines.
Houston Line.
Prince Line.
American and Rio Plata Line.
New York and South American Line.
Wilhelmson Steamship Line (Kerr Steamship Co., Inc.)

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff provides **specific** duties only upon articles of food and drink, tobacco and a brief list of miscellaneous articles. **Ad valorem** duties based, not on the declared value of the goods, but on the valuation tariff, are assessed on all other articles. There are also various surtaxes.

Consular Regulations:

Three copies of the bills of lading signed by the steamship company must be presented to the consul for certification. A copy of the certificate of origin, which must also be certified, must be attached to the first copy of the bill of lading. Parcels receipts must be certified. Documents must be presented to the consul not later than the day preceding the sailing of the steamer. Packages may be marked with either a stencil or a brush. Shipping mark, number and name of the steamer should be marked on two adjacent sides of the package. The consul charges $2.10 for the certification of each set of three bills of lading and certificate of origin. Certification of each extra bill of lading costs $0.50. Certification of parcels receipts costs $0.50. Certification of health certificate required on meat and vegetable products, seeds, etc., costs $2.00.

Cable Rates: From New York City, $0.50 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

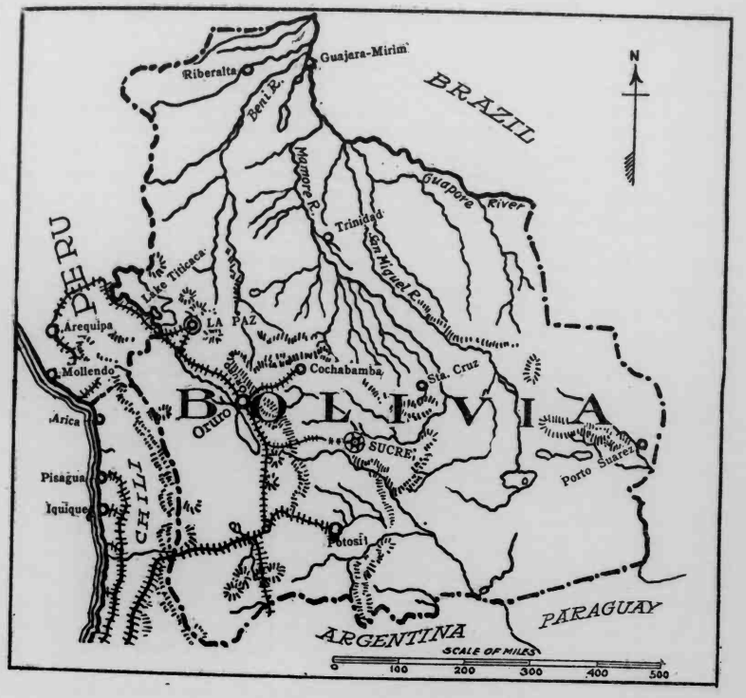
Mail Time: About 25 days by direct steamer.

Parcel Post:

Parcel post service extends to Argentina. Catalogues should not be sent parcels post. Rates, $0.12 per pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Two copies of the customs declaration must be attached to each package. A delivery charge or surtax of 0.30 peso (29 cents) is collected on all packages. Packages cannot be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Valid.



BOLIVIA

An inland republic of South America bounded by Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Paraguay. In area it is about twice the size of Texas. The capital and principal city, La Paz, is approximately the size of Savannah, Georgia.

With the exception of a very small corner in the extreme south, Bolivia lies within the Torrid Zone. But its climate is not tropical, owing to the great altitude of the country. The majority of the population lives at an altitude of from 8,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. The winter months are from March to October.

The principal industry of Bolivia is mining, and the chief mineral products are tin, wolfram, copper, tungsten, silver and bismuth, of which latter Bolivia is the world's most important source of supply. The principal mines are located in the vicinity of the cities of Oruro and Potosi. Rubber is an important product of the Beni district, and is largely shipped from Guayaramerin on the Madeira-Mamore Railway into Brazil. The principal city of the rubber district is Rïberalta. The district surrounding the city of Cochabamba is an important agricultural center, producing wheat, corn, and fruits. The southeastern

portion of Bolivia, although sparsely populated, is destined to become an important cattle-raising country.

The principal commercial center of the country is the city of La Paz. Bolivia may be reached from the ports of Mollendo, or Arica, in Peru and Antofagasta in Chili. From Mollendo the distance to La Paz is some 520 miles, and the trip takes a little less than two days, including an overnight trip by boat across Lake Titicaca, the highest inland sea in the world. The distance from Arica to La Paz, the shortest route from the Pacific, is 278 miles, and the trip takes from eighteen to twenty hours, direct railway connections being maintained between the two cities. La Paz is 711 miles by rail from Antofagasta, and through trains are operated to Oruro, where a change is made for La Paz. La Paz will eventually have direct railroad communication with Buenos Aires; about 125 miles of line remain to be built to link the cities. The journey at present requires a week. The route to Bolivia via the Amazon and Maderia Rivers from the Atlantic coast to Brazil is not practicable for the traveller, since long distances must be covered by mule.

The per capita imports of Bolivia in 1918 amounted to $6.50, and it is estimated that the United States was the source of 37 per cent. of the total imports of that year. Per capita exports in the same year amounted to $34.00, and it is estimated that the United States took 41 per cent. of the total exports of that year.

Area and Population

The area of Bolivia is estimated at from 473,560 to 704,195 square miles. It is the most sparsely populated of any of the American republics. The total population (estimated 1916) is 2,093,925. The capital of the Republic of Bolivia, in so far as the seat of government action is concerned, is La Paz, which has a population of 82,000. The next city in size is Cochabamba with 30,000 inhabitants. Sucre, with a population of 25,088, is the legal capital of the republic. Potosi, one of the highest cities in the world, the seat of the National Supreme Court and the Archbishopric, and noted for its silver mines, has a population of 25,000.

The following table gives the area and population of the eight Departments and the three national territories of Bolivia, together with the population of their capitals, which are the principal cities of the republic.

Departments and Territories	Area	Population		Capital	Population
		Census 1900	Estimated 1916		
La Paz	40,686	445,616	517,316	La Paz	82,000
Cochabamba	25,288	328,163	366,395	Cochabamba	30,000
Potosí	45,031	325,615	395,738	Potosi	25,092
Santa Cruz	144,941	209,592	210,000	Santa Cruz	22,002
Chuquisaca	36,132	204,434	240,720	Sucre	25,088
Tarija	31,567	102,887	102,887	Tarija	8,376
Oruro	20,657	86,081	160,000	Oruro	25,000
El Beni	95,354	32,180	35,816	Trinidad	5,152
Territorio Nacional de Colonias del Noroeste					
Territorio Nacional de Colonias del Gran Chaco	74,499	10,000	65,053	.....	.....
Delegacion Nacional en el Oriente					
Totals	514,155	1,744,568	2,093,925		222,710

In 1900 there were 920,864 Indians, (50.90 per cent. of the total population), 486,018 mixed, (26.70 per cent. of the total), 3,945 negroes, (0.21 per cent. of the total), 170,936 unclassified, (9.40 per cent. of the total), and 231,088 whites, (12.70 per cent. of the total).

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Bolivia in 1918 was $84,868,968; imports were valued at $13,649,956, an exports at $71,219,012.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Bolivia for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) of imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$792,579	$112	$792,691	$16	$122	$138	11.60	+$792,553
1910	603,721	.....	603,721	10	179	189	5.29	+603,532
1911	891,593	31	891,624	210	117	327	64.22	+891,297
1912	991,255	270	991,525	9,845	39	9,884	99.61	+981,641
1913	939,501	1,243	940,744	12	338	850	3.43	+940,394
1914	1,143,792	1,763	1,145,555	2	68	70	2.86	+1,145,485
1915	543,316	7,284	550,600	.....	290	290	.....	+550,310
1916	1,287,596	27,080	1,314,676	204,387	517	204,904	99.75	+1,109,772
1917	2,871,879	53,651	2,925,530	15,637	28,524	44,161	35.41	+2,881,369
1918	3,516,054	65,341	3,581,395	121,777	1,140	122,917	99.07	+3,458,478
1919	.....	.....	6,731,916	.....	.....	700,253	.....	+6,031,633

Value of the total foreign trade of Bolivia for 7 years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1912	$19,308,506	$35,147,964	$54,456,470	1916	12,128,304	39,579,072	51,707,376
1913	21,357,505	36,551,390	57,908,895	1917	13,057,524	61,521,741	74,579,265
1914	15,506,876	25,662,447	41,169,323	1918	13,649,956	71,219,012	84,868,968
1915	$8,804,081	$37,132,037	$45,936,118				

Imports by countries of origin for six years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918①
United States	$1,577,200	$1,808,333	$1,858,854	$3,663,971	$4,355,285	$5,100,000
Chile	2,168,194	2,140,045	1,315,562	2,488,451	3,074,451	.....
Peru	1,180,045	1,114,845	1,665,695	1,667,566	1,743,286	.....
United Kingdom	4,329,659	3,045,416	4,417,333	1,617,029	1,583,921	1,500,000
Argentina	1,286,734	1,006,137	575,589	824,434	841,384	.....
Brazil	388,004	308,340	324,433	374,567	456,625	.....
France	802,664	412,754	165,592	246,428	286,400	250,000
Spain	240,150	206,084	95,864	173,409	239,440	250,000
Italy	508,248	297,677	239,828	180,184	164,808	.....
China	32,993	52,111	54,961	49,137	121,785	.....
Belgium	881,163	899,466	360,495	648,261	37,610	.....
Portugal	53,630	25,618	3,320	10,769	21,080	.....
Uruguay	28,916	16,083	4,218	11,310	19,146	.....
India	1,176	5,512	65,736	50,357	13,197	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	18,880	33,607	10,138	.....
Germany	7,835,632	4,143,867	419,551	14,829	5,969	.....
Netherlands	1,444	.....	208,157	23,306	5,926	.....
Other countries	41,113	24,588	10,013	50,689	77,073	.....
Total	$21,357,505	$15,506,876	$8,804,081	$12,128,304	$13,057,524	$13,649,956

Note: ① Values of imports from principal countries in 1918 are estimated.

Exports by countries of destination for six years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United Kingdom	$29,548,088	$20,255,138	$25,988,368	$25,746,341	$35,225,550	$29,634,231
United States	218,195	956,476	9,757,058	11,268,692	22,193,030	35,502,677
Chile	230,302	483,774	291,418	893,611	1,187,541	1,075,407
France	1,783,017	1,036,425	318,749	426,520	1,672,630	113,950
Argentina	356,400	345,344	364,971	948,192	944,880	3,731,876
Peru	12,722	395,199	30,912	80,852	129,073	199,413
Uruguay	38,273	5,009	9,391	26,751	81,154	②
Brazil	5,319	391	64,774	178,836	77,234	868,872
Spain	802	3,715	51,991	6,299	6,738	.....
Italy	239	2,193	29,392	468	864	②
Germany	3,109,758	1,439,078	25,013	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	1,237,172	736,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	11,103	3,116	.....	2,510	3,047	92,586
Total	$36,551,390	$25,662,447	$37,132,037	$39,579,072	$61,521,741	$71,219,012

Note: ② Included in other countries.

The principal exports of Bolivia are tin, ore, rubber, silver, copper ore, bismuth, coca, wolfram, zinc, cattle hides and lead ore. The principal imports are iron and steel products, machinery, arms and ammunition, coal, railway supplies, textiles, (cotton and wool), silk goods, ready-made clothes, provisions, sugar, flour, aerated waters and wines.

Although the country has no coast line, and therefore no seaports, it is easily reached by three routes on the Pacific. The first of these is from Arica, Chile, to La Paz (274 miles), by railway, which is by far the shortest and quickest route. From Mollendo, Peru, by rail to Puno, thence to Guaqui, Bolivia across Lake Titicaca, and from Guaqui to La Paz by rail, makes a total distance of 525 miles. The third route is from Antofagasta, Chile, to La Paz, Bolivia, covering a distance of 719 miles. The country may also be reached from the Atlantic Ocean by steamers from Para up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers and the Mamore-Madeira Railway to Villa Bella, a distance of 2,152 miles.

Production and Industry

There are about 5,000,000 acres under cultivation. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes are grown for domestic consumption, but agriculture in general is in a backward condition, due in part to the poverty and ignorance of a large majority of the population, and to the prevailing antiquated methods pursued. Coca, quina are exported to Argentine and Chile; cocoa and coffee, grown near La Paz and especially Cochabamba, which is the center of the agricultural district, are to some extent exported.

Bolivia is second to Brazil in point of rubber production in South America. It is produced in the Departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, parts of La Paz and Cochabamba, and in the national territories. In 1918, 5,843,213,260 kilograms of rubber were exported. The mineral deposits of Bolivia, the source of the country's greatest wealth, are abundant, including silver, tin, copper, bismuth, lead, molybedenum, wolfram and tungsten. The total value of mineral production for six years is shown by the following table:

1910	$18,236,542	1913	$30,964,855
1911	23,948,862	1914	20,579,613
1912	27,689,685	1915	29,762,966

Bolivia produces one-quarter of the world's output of tin, being, next to the Malay Peninsula, the largest single producer of tin. Statistics of tin production for six years, in metric tons (metric ton equals 2,205 pounds) follow:

Years	Metric Tons	Value	Years	Metric Tons	Value
1910	38,548	$14,399,415	1913	44,595	$26,375,245
1911	37,073	20,482,415	1914	37,260	16,529,120
1912	38,614	23,438,985	1915	39,312	19,268,860

Copper, produced chiefly in the Cocoro district, yielded 23,820 tons in 1915. Exports of other minerals in the same year were tungsten, 793 tons; antimony, 17,923 tons; lead, 2,208 tons; zinc, 104 tons; bismuth (a government monopoly) 658 tons, valued at $1,071,125.

Salt is found in southern Bolivia, and petroleum in large quantities has been found, but as yet undeveloped. Bolivia has made little progress in manufacturing. Breweries are operating in La Paz and Sucre, and there is a national match factory. Flour mills are at Cochabamba and a shoe factory at Oruro; numerous small industries are found in each of the larger cities.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Bolivia has adopted the gold standard, but does not coin her own gold. English and Peruvian gold pounds are legal currency. The Banco Nacional de Bolivia issues paper notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 **bolivianos** (equivalent to $0.39); the conversion rate is legally established, 12.50 bolivianos being equivalent to 1 pound. The boliviano is divided into 100 **centavos**, and silver 20 and 50 centavos pieces are minted.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are eight dailies in La Paz and several weeklies. In other towns there are about thirty.

Shipping Routes:

As Bolivia has no seacoast, shipments are made via ports in Chile, Peru, Brazil and Argentina. For details see under those countries.

Railroads:

The railways of Bolivia are 1354 miles in length; there are 275 miles under construction.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff establishes a valuation for some 3,500 articles, duty being assessed at a fixed per cent. of the established valuation.

Advertising matter carried by travellers is taxed as follows:

On pasteboard, tin, brass	$0.15 per pound	Those with colored cuts	$0.046 per pound
Paper, loose, or in books, uncolored	0.03 " "	Any advertisements in frames of wood or pasteboard	0.076 " "

Consular Regulations:

No Chilian, Peruvian, Brazilian or Argentine consular documents are required for shipments to Bolivia. Bolivian consular invoices are necessary and must be made in Spanish. Four copies are required for shipment via Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; five for shipment via Peru. Consular invoices cost $1.00 per set of five and $1.20 per set of six. Certification of consular invoices costs $1.20 for each set on shipments valued at less than $80; for shipments over $80 in value, 2 per cent. of the value stated in the consular invoice. Certification of extra copies of consular invoices costs $1.00 per copy. Consular invoices for Bolivia must state the Custom House destination if there is no Custom House at the

place of consignment. Packages should be marked "En transito a Bolivia" (in transit to Bolivia), to avoid payment of double duty. Customs house clearance must be submitted with bills of lading and consular invoices; as must the manufacturers original bills as a confirmation of value declared in the consular invoices. Consular invoices must bear the name of both the consignee at port of transhipment, and consignee at point of final destination. The consul keeps no copy of the bill of lading, but four copies of consular invoice are required for shipment via Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and five copies for shipment via Peru. Packages must be marked with a stencil for shipment via Chile, and with either stencil or brush for shipment via Argentina, Brazil or Peru.

Consular Representatives:

The United States has a consul and vice-consul at La Paz. Bolivia has consular representatives in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Boston, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Seattle.

Cable Rates: Fifty cents per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rate: Postal Union rates.

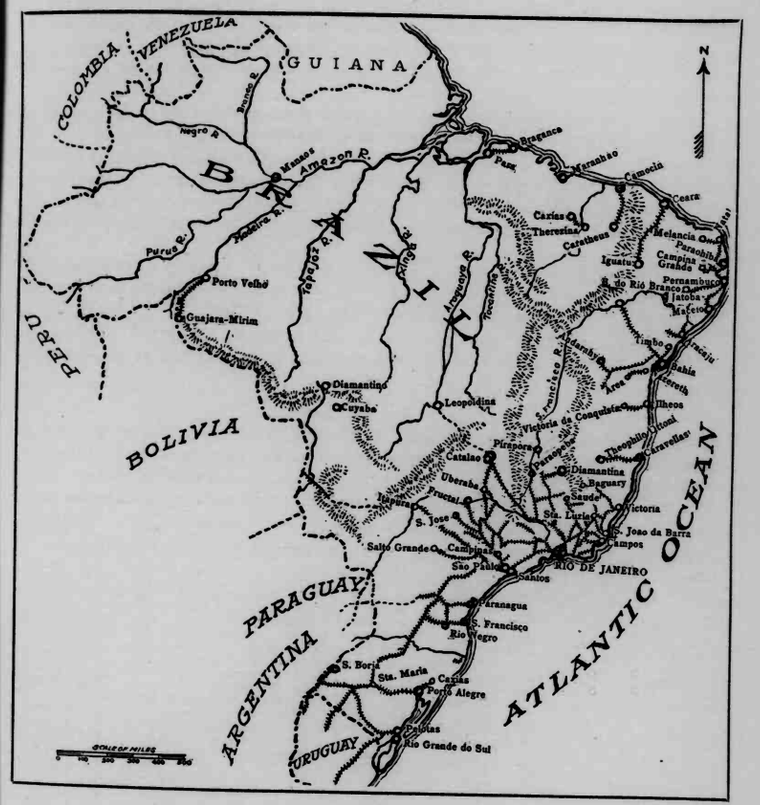
Postal Time: Varies; service through other countries.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Bolivia: Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Arms and ammunition; tobacco; plants in baskets; gold and silver and jewels, nickel or silver coins.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

Money Orders: Issued.


COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
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BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
ARGENTINA
URUGUAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BRAZIL
Negro R.
Manaos
Amazon R.
Purus R.
Madeira R.
Tapajos R.
Xingu R.
Tocantins R.
Araguay R.
S. Francisco R.
Porto Velho
Guajara-Mirim
Diamantino
Cuyaba
Leopoldina
Victoria
Catalao
Uberaba
Franca
S. Jose
Salto Grande
Campinas
Sao Paulo
Santos
RIO DE JANEIRO
Victoria
Joao da Barra
Campos
Diamantina
Theresina
Caxias
Iguatu
Jatoba
Maceio
Bahia
Ilheos
Aracaju
Penedo
Aracajo
Caravellas
Parahyba
Pernambuco
Rio Branco
Campina Grande
Melancia
Camocim
Ceara
Parnahyba
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The latitude in Brazil has little to do with the climate. Variation in altitude is responsible for a wide variation in temperature between two places in the same latitude. At a given altitude midsummer heat is as great in any part of Brazil as it is at the same altitude at a point near the equator. The winters in the extreme south are, in general, colder than in the far north.

Unlike Argentina, Brazil has no one city which dominates the life of the country as does Buenos Aires. Commercially, Brazil is divided into three regions; the region of the Amazon in the north, the principal city being Para; the central region, of which the principal cities are Pernambuco and Bahia, and the southern region, including Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Porto Alegre. This geographical division is the result, not only of the tremendous area of the country, but of the reliance upon steamship service between many of the coastal stations.

Coffee is the principal product of Brazil. The country is rich in mineral resources, which are beginning to be extensively exploited. Cattle raising is increasing in importance. The principal manufacturing industry is the weaving of textiles.

The per capita foreign trade amounted in 1918 to $23.63; imports, $10.52; exports, $13.11. The United States supplied 35 per cent. of the imports and took 34 per cent. of the exports.

Area and Population

The estimated population of Brazil is 24,000,000; its density is estimated at 2.8 per square mile. The following table indicates the area and population of the twenty states, Federal District, and Territory of Acre, and the population of the principal cities:

	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Cities	Population of the Cities
Alagôas	22,583	785,000	Maceió	40,000
Amazonas	732,439	387,000	Manáos	60,000
Bahia	164,643	3,000,000	Bahia (São Salvador)	280,000
Ceará	40,247	886,000	Fortaleza	50,000
Espirito Santo	17,312	297,000	Victoria	20,000
Goyaz	288,536	280,000	Goyaz	16,000
Maranhão	177,561	562,000	São Luiz	50,000
Matto Grosso	532,683	142,000	Cayaba	20,000
Minas Geraes	221,951	4,500,000	Bello Horizonte	50,000
Pará	443,903	568,000	Belém do Para	200,000
Parahyba	28,854	520,000	Parahyba	20,000
Paraná	85,451	406,000	Curityba	50,000
Pernambuco	49,573	2,000,000	Recife (Pernambuco)	250,000
Piauhy	116,523	400,000	Theresina	50,000
Rio de Janeiro	26,634	968,000	Nictheroy	50,000
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	279,000	Natal	20,000
Rio Grande do Sul	91,333	1,400,000	Porto Alegre	150,000
Santa Catharina	28,632	353,000	Florianopolis (Desterro)	30,000
São Paulo	112,307	4,500,000	Sao Paulo	700,000
Sergipe	15,093	413,000	Aracajú	30,000
Federal District	538	1,500,000	Rio de Janeiro	1,000,000
Acre Territory	73,009	154,000	Rio Branco	5,000
Total	3,292,000			

Commerce

Brazil's imports for the first six months of 1919 amounted to $168,746,750. Exports for the same period totaled $271,304,000. The total foreign trade for the year 1919 may be estimated at $858,687,000, with imports valued at $337,493,500, and exports valued at $521,184,000.

The value of the total foreign trade of Brazil in 1918 was $554,536,903. Of this, the imports were valued at $256,954,705 and exports at $297,582,198.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Brazil for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Duitable	Total		
1909	$17,444,759	$82,933	$15,527,692	$97,261,855	$791,374	$98,053,229	99.20	–$80,525,537
1910	22,764,183	133,707	22,897,890	107,599,155	555,336	108,154,491	99.49	–85,256,601
1911	27,150,672	89,474	27,240,146	100,457,075	410,109	100,867,184	99.59	–73,627,038
1912	34,587,050	91,031	34,678,081	122,699,451	1,182,193	123,881,644	99.05	–89,203,563
1913	42,542,424	96,043	42,638,467	120,027,140	128,715	120,155,855	99.89	–77,517,388
1914	29,843,018	120,896	29,963,914	100,161,510	1,167,563	101,329,073	98.85	–71,365,159
1915	25,120,158	509,397	25,629,555	96,910,776	2,267,952	99,178,728	97.71	–73,549,173
1916	39,684,916	887,281	40,572,197	129,942,829	2,721,155	132,663,984	97.95	–92,091,787
1917	55,817,510	909,724	56,727,234	146,776,155	4,862,090	151,638,245	96.80	–94,911,011
1918	65,144,471	1,125,575	66,270,046	106,528,156	6,983,798	113,511,954	93.85	–47,241,908
1919	.....	.....	93,294,275	.....	.....	125,283,480	.....	–31,989,205

Value of imports from countries of origin for six months, January to June, 1919:

United States	$89,727,250
Great Britain	22,983,250
Argentina	19,878,750
India	6,372,000
France	5,851,250
Portugal	4,141,250
Uruguay	12,444,250
Sweden	2,258,000
Italy	2,092,000
Spain	1,665,000
Norway	1,232,000
Total	$168,646,000

Value of exports showing principal countries of destination during six months, January to June, 1919:

United States	$93,890,250
France	77,161,250
Great Britain	21,556,500
Uruguay	12,444,250
Italy	10,636,750
Belgium	9,736,500
Argentina	9,320,250
Denmark	6,737,750
Spain	6,396,250
British ports	3,040,500
Holland	2,785,500
Norway	2,572,250
Greece	1,549,750
Portugal	1,411,000
Sweden	1,343,500
Total	$260,592,250

Foreign trade of Brazil for the past four years (values in United States currency):

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1916	$194,582,153	$272,853,201	$467,435,354
1917	214,460,915	290,932,423	505,393,338
1918	256,954,705	297,582,198	554,536,903
1919	*337,292,000	521,184,500	858,476,500
Increase, 1919 over 1918	80,373,295	223,602,302	303,939,597
Increase, 1918 over 1917	42,493,790	6,649,775	49,143,565
Increase, 1917 over 1916	19,878,762	18,079,222	37,957,984

Note: Estimate based on statistics for six months.

Total foreign trade of Brazil for the thirteen preceding years (values in United States currency):

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1903	$155,676,362	$237,842,328	$393,518,690
1904	164,628,163	248,436,873	412,464,996
1905	145,598,263	219,346,213	364,944,476
1906	149,871,832	255,894,492	405,766,324
1907	202,380,078	275,485,082	477,865,160
1908	181,526,923	225,854,995	407,381,918
1909	189,720,296	325,365,886	515,086,182
1910	228,436,205	209,712,303	438,148,508
1911	253,689,252	321,264,915	574,954,167
1912	358,316,897	304,438,158	662,705,055
1913	322,398,528	311,275,765	633,673,293
1914	157,318,890	210,274,332	367,693,222
1915	139,999,063	245,432,785	385,351,248

Distribution of imports by principal classifications for 1918:

Articles	Tons	Values
Live animals		$1,430,310
Primary Materials:		
Iron and steel	10,379	2,228,170
Jute	8,216	3,361,715
Wool	741	2,038,435
Woods		2,369,255
Material for perfumery, dyes, etc		7,107,765
Briquettes, coal and coke	650,115	19,557,300
Cement	51,715	2,807,105
Pelts and skins	1,193	6,129,900
All other		22,087,100
Total		$67,686,745
Manufactures:		
Of cotton, mixed or not		$22,296,295
Of rubber		1,571,395
Carriages and other vehicles		2,286,550
Of Copper and alloys		2,797,375
Of iron and steel		14,191,205
Of wool, mixed or not		4,149,845
Of linen, mixed or not		2,053,030
Earthenware, porcelain and glass		3,264,415
Engines, machinery, tools, and hardware		16,000,985
Of paper, cardboard, etc		8,182,930
Chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical specialties		11,641,945
	Tons	
Gasoline	20,475	3,940,650
Kerosene	37,594	4,193,630
Fuel oil	10,055	418,390
All other		17,932,390
Total		$114,921,030
Food products and forage:		
Beverages		$9,189,985
Wheat flour	149,439	22,106,560
Wheat	297,605	25,171,510
Codfish	21,762	7,399,665
Fruits	5,082	1,790,320
Olive oil	644	754,075
Salt	70,777	1,975,190
Cattle foods	4,237	155,680
All other		4,373,635
Total		72,916,620
Total Imports		$256,954,705

Imports by countries of origin for the years 1913 to 1918, inclusive; (values in United States currency):

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	$50,656,375	$28,545,790	$76,238,664	$76,238,664	$98,722,602	$92,359,169
United Kingdom	68,894,824	37,675,180	39,667,479	39,667,599	37,713,580	52,462,802
Argentina	23,993,780	15,072,892	12,763,522	27,364,519	27,326,441	48,748,492
France	31,544,534	12,030,611	6,917,566	10,107,764	8,456,017	12,254,901
Portugal	14,150,682	8,150,009	6,931,011	9,049,043	6,810,544	9,865,815
India	2,646,641	1,697,560	2,599,036	3,155,973	4,563,525	3,220,518
Italy	11,213,152	6,466,312	6,126,760	5,792,657	4,152,127	5,480,526
Uruguay	7,160,461	2,387,018	2,061,816	2,894,717	4,048,285	10,743,579
Newfoundland	3,777,511	3,175,287	2,968,896	3,355,192	3,572,774	6,244,500
Spain	3,078,008	1,591,815	2,023,610	2,261,232	2,826,369	4,559,400
Sweden	1,412,038	767,481	1,231,882	2,525,821	1,867,948	2,423,509
Norway	3,388,611	2,573,633	1,310,259	1,934,393	1,713,539	1,118,123
Switzerland	3,796,888	1,263,138	1,489,548	2,469,489	1,659,694	1,984,190
Canada	514,973	776,084	1,145,419	1,320,891	1,132,831	1,084,516
Denmark	386,601	343,276	613,173	1,102,938	382,244	201,722
Germany	56,339,510	24,326,321	2,114,407	86,186	227,872	.....
Netherlands	3,403,710	1,345,624	958,541	1,159,488	216,299	308,897
Belgium	16,473,575	3,308,715	240,947	277,735	102,192	.....
Austria-Hungary	4,867,063	1,543,038	182,238	1,510	404	.....
Other countries	2,829,712	2,474,048	2,083,459	2,756,525	3,939,194	95,144
Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,626,574
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,587,089
Chile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,445
China	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,904
Paraguay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,321

Exports of Brazil by countries of destination for years 1913 to 1918, inclusive; (values in United States currency):

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	$101,296,713	$87,413,099	$90,687,246	$124,919,647	$130,587,659	$103,561,328
France	38,207,961	17,062,566	27,960,284	32,876,944	39,272,267	27,069,176
United Kingdom	41,186,977	30,233,546	31,684,355	7,867,849	35'817,290	30,011,353
Argentina	14,065,144	10,086,345	12,421,086	1,631,819	25,653,954	45,228,085
Italy	4,010,757	6,687,787	7,710,265	16,344,577	22,950,693	31,239,517
Uruguay	6,102,792	3,586,789	4,239,040	13,061,622	13,140,747	30,952,774
Spain	1,675,552	1,145,873	1,441,654	2,158,357	3,921,385	6,484,690
Netherlands	22,965,630	13,677,510	15,348,475	7,103,148	1,496,946	.....
Norway	476,313	1,530,904	7,387,859	1,464,617	1,391,837	2,494,397
Egypt	528,001	380,041	1,206,827	446,529	1,335,676	850,251
Portugal	1,567,624	1,850,221	2,229,923	1,502,650	1,310,838	2,698,251
Denmark	724,526	1,376,773	5,747,254	2,032,390	768,307	484,291
Chile	862,432	411,582	688,154	735,258	712,672	908,043
Sweden	3,154,978	4,172,523	22,234,720	7,526,215	382,201	1,411,721
Greece	76,829	148,602	916,367	23,636	.....	.....
Germany	44,344,355	19,473,360	95	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	15,034,286	4,268,159	.....	.....	.....	658,809
Belgium	7,993,514	3,131,802	.....	.....	.....	1,573,506
Other countries	7,893,657	4,056,057	3,640,371	3,893,442	4,971,215	10,082,543
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	974,134
Canada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	899,329

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Rubber:					
Total	36,232	35,531	35,195	31,495	33,980
United States	16,807	19,397	20,776	19,965	20,165
United Kingdom	14,557	11,484	12,682	10,379	10,902
France	3,194	1,608	962	646	219
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	154
Germany	1,004	481	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Leaf:					
Total	29,388	26,980	27,096	21,293	25,176
Argentina	4,359	2,873	7,302	3,574	8,177
France	.....	.....	6,581	3,919	7,671
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,906
Denmark	.....	.....	472	1,148	597
Portugal	81	882	.....	.....	247
United States	6	192	1,953	399	293
United Kingdom	39	17	.....	.....	151
Germany	24,473	22,133	1	.....	.....

Note: ① Destination not available. ② Not available.

Production and Industry

The principal sources of wealth of the republic are its coffee and rubber; these forming the bulk of exports. Coffee, in fact, normally constitutes approximately 60 per cent. of the total value of all exports. Moreover, the normal coffee crop of Brazil averages 72 per cent. of the world's total production. The chief producing area are the states of Sao Paulo, which produces about 80 per cent. of the total crop: Rio de Janeiro, which produces about 16 per cent.; Minas Geraes, and Bahia.

A recent estimate credits Brazil with 1,400,000,000 coffee trees, of which 750,000,000 are in the state of Sao Paulo, there being 60,500 plantations in that state. The total investment in coffee production of the republic has been estimated at $1,500,000,000, of which Sao Paulo's share is approximately $900,000,000. The coffee exports of Santos, the chief coffee port of Brazil, for 1915 were valued at $113,424,679, and the average value for ten years was $120,000,000.

The United States is the largest single purchaser of Brazilian coffee, taking about 45 per cent. of the total annual crop, its imports from Brazil amounting to about 75 per cent. of its total coffee imports. The total exports of coffee from Brazil for five years have been as follows: 1917, 10,605,217 bags; 1916, 13,038,663 bags; 1915, 17,061,319 bags; 1914, 11,269,724 bags; 1913, 13,267,449 bags.

The principal rubber producing region of the world is in the Amazon valley, the great majority of its total area of 2,400,000 square miles being within the borders of Brazil. Of six different kinds of rubber produced by Latin America, Brazil produces three; Para rubber, produced in the states of Para and Amazonas, Maranhao, the northern parts of Matto-Grosso and Goyaz, and the Territory of Acre, Ceara, or Manicoba rubber and Ceara scrap, is produced chiefly in the state of Ceara. Mangabeira or Bahia rubber, and Matto-Grosso sheets, are produced throughout large parts of Brazil, principally in the states of Bahia, Pernambuco and Matto-Grosso, and to a smaller extent in Minas Geraes, Gayaz and Sao Paulo.

The Amazonian basin within Brazilian borders has two principal rubber producing districts; the islands forming the delta of the river, and a district surrounding Manaos, including the lower stretches of the Rio Purus and Rio Jurua, and some of the land watered by the Rio Negro. The rubber produced in these districts is commonly known as wild Para rubber. Cultivation has been encouraged but not practised to any significant degree, and methods of tapping are both wasteful and primitive. Climatic conditions in this district are bad, and labor insufficient. A rainy season continues from November to May, and from March to May the entire river country is subject to flooding. Rubber collecting begins in May and must be completed by the end of October.

High export duties are an additional burden upon the industry. The exports of rubber during five years have been, in tons: 1917, 37,378; 1916, 34,644; 1915, 38,714; 1914, 36,884; 1913, 39,855.

In 1915 Brazil was the second largest producer of cacao in the world. The crop of that year was 46,260 tons, or 15.9 per cent. of the world's production. Bahia aud Maranhao are the largest producing states. Beans are grown in large quantities, until recently for domestic consumption only; in 1914 but four bags were exported, while in 1918 exports amounted to 93,428 bags.

Tobacco is an important crop, which previous to the war was exported chiefly to Germany and to the other Latin American countries, while Herva mattć (yerba mate), or Paraguayan tea, is grown in large quantities in the state of Parana. Cotton, which was formerly one of the important exports of the republic, is now no longer exported to so great a degree; the decline being accounted for by the fact that cotton goods manufacture has become the most important industry of Brazil. Cotton is cultivated in the states of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Alagôas, Maranhão, Sergipe, São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Bahia.

Sugar cultivation has revived appreciably during the war, and there are 139 sugar mills in the republic, thirty-one of which are in the state of Rio de Janeiro, forty-six in Pernambuco, and thirty in São Paulo.

Rice is cultivated in large quantities and is beginning now to be exported; total exports in 1914 amounted to fifty-three tons; in 1918 to 56,849 tons. The chief rice producing states are São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro. Mandioca, corn and Brazil nuts, cocoanuts, vegetable ivory and carnauba wax are other important products. Cocoanut production is concentrated about Cabedello and Maceio; there are more than 1,000,000 carnauba trees in the state of Ceara.

Brazil's chief mineral output is manganese, gold and diamonds. Manganese production has, because of the war, taken precedence and has developed most rapidly. The chief deposits are in the states of Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso and Bahia. Exports increased from 134,629 tons in 1914 to 586,140 tons in 1918. The chief gold mines (the St. John del Rey at Villa Noro de Lima and the Ouro Preto, both British owned) are located in Minas Geraes. Diamond fields are located in Minas Geraes, the city of Diamantina being the center of the industry.

Brazil also has in the iron deposits of Minas Geraes the richest and largest undeveloped iron deposits in the world, the quantity of ore being estimated at 12,000,000,000 tons. Coal is mined in the state of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. Platinum is found in

the states of Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte, Minas Geraes; salt in Rio Grande do Norte; Monazitic sand, of which Brazil contains more than the rest of the world, in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo. This product is largely used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, and before the war was exported to Germany and Austria; the thorium which is used in the manufacture of gas mantles is now extracted before exportation. Other minerals produced are graphite, asbestos, emery, soapstone and talc, wolfram and kaolin.

The cattle raising industry, located chiefly in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, has developed extensively during the war, and the connected industries of meat freezing and packing and leather production have begun to take an important place in the commercial life of Brazil. The republic possesses about 11,000,000 sheep and about 18,500,000 hogs.

There were in Brazil in December, 1918, 37,500,000 head of cattle of various kinds distributed by classes and breeds as follows:

Cattle	Native*	Indian†	European‡
Milch cows	8,000,000	3,900,000	4,200,000
Calves	4,750,000	2,550,000	1,800,000
Yearlings	2,300,000	1,300,000	850,000
Beef cattle	2,450,000	1,250,000	950,000
Oxen and bulls	1,500,000	1,000,000	700,000
Total	19,000,000	10,000,000	8,500,000

* Crioulo, Caracu, Mocho, Franqueiro, Curraleiro.
† Nellore, Guzerat, Gyr, etc.
‡ Hereford, Swiss, Dutch, Angus, Devon, Jersey.

The total production of beef cattle for the year was 4,650,000, so that with a national consumption of 4,500,000 head, there was left for export a balance of 150,000 head, aggregating 792,000,000 pounds in weight.

Number of cattle in Brazil in December, 1918, by Provinces and breeds:

States	Total	National	Indian	European
Acre	10,000	8,500	500	1,000
Amazonas	200,000	196,500	1,000	2,500
Pará	440,000	375,000	40,000	25,000
Maranhão	380,000	374,500	1,500	4,000
Piauhy	2,200,000	2,098,500	1,500	100,000
Ceará	800,000	732,500	1,500	66,000
Rio Grande do Norte	300,000	292,500	3,000	4,500
Parahyba do Norte	660,000	620,000	5,000	35,000
Pernambuco	450,000	367,000	45,000	38,000
Alagôas	350,000	303,500	21,500	25,000
Sergipe	250,000	217,000	15,000	18,000
Bahia	2,500,000	1,354,000	920,000	226,000
Espirito Santo	200,000	125,000	50,000	25,000
Rio de Janeiro	1,200,000	170,000	680,000	350,000
Federal District	36,600	2,000	6,600	28,000
São Paulo	2,130,000	936,500	348,500	845,000
Paraná	1,000,000	430,000	96,000	474,000
Santa Catharina	500,000	320,000	30,000	150,000
Rio Grande do Sul	8,443,800	3,333,800	750,000	4,360,000
Minas Geraes	7,185,600	1,093,200	5,028,400	1,064,000
Goyaz	4,564,000	3,500,000	800,000	264,000
Matto Grosso	3,700,000	2,150,000	1,155,000	395,000
Total	37,500,000	19,000,000	10,000,000	8,500,000

Manufacturing industries are developing rapidly throughout the republic, especially at Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The textile industries are assuming the greatest importance. Capitalization and output of the largest cotton mills of the country in 1916:

Factories	Location	Capital	Annual Output
Progreso Industrial do Brasil	Rio de Janeiro	$4,352,000	$2,816,000
Confianca Industrial	Rio de Janeiro	4,160,000	2,720,000
Fiação e Tecidos Allianca	Rio de Janeiro	4,081,000	2,176,000
Fiação e Tecidos Botafogo①	Rio de Janeiro	3,840,000	3,264,000
Fabrica Volorantim	Sorocabo	3,200,000	2,048,000
Brasil Industrial	Paracamby	3,136,000	1,920,000
Companhia Petropolitana	Petropolis	2,880,000	1,600,000
Manufacturados Flumiense	Nictheroy	2,880,000	1,344,000
Fiação e Tecidos Corcovada	Rio de Janeiro	2,793,000	1,664,000
Fiação e Tecidos Carioca	Rio de Janeiro	2,688,000	2,016,000
Cotonificio Rodolpho Crespi	São Paulo	2,560,000	1,248,000
America Fabril	Rio de Janeiro	2,432,000	1,792,000
Emporio Industrial do Norte	São Salvador	2,156,800	1,280,000
Industrial Pernambucana	Camaragibe	1,920,000	1,120,000
São Bernardo Fabril	São Bernardo	1,824,000	800,000
Industrial Reunidas F. Matarazzo	São Paulo	1,600,000	1,728,000
Fiação e Tecidos de Pernambuco	Torre	1,600,000	1,440,000
Societa Italo-Americana	Salto de Itá	1,544,000	960,000
Fabril Paulista	Recife	1,472,000	1,280,000
Valençã Industrial	Valença	1,323,200	768,000
Estamparia Ypranga	Bairro Ypiranga	1,280,000	928,000
Progreso Industrial da Bahia	São Salvador	1,197,440	1,024,000
Fabrica Paulistana	São Paulo	1,152,000	451,200
Fiação e Tecidos São Banto	Jundiahy	1,120,000	656,000
Fiação e Tecidos N. S. da Ponte	Sorocaba	1,120,000	640,000
Otherer Speer & Cia	Sorocaba	1,091,200	800,000
Industrial do Rio Grande do Norte	Natal	896,000	230,400
Industrial Sul Mineira	Itajuba	896,000	313,920
Fiação e Tecidos Cometa	Petropolis	896,000	800,000
Fiação e Mageense	Magé	880,000	832,000
Fiação e Tecidos Martinho	Tatuhy	800,000	640,000
Taubaté Industrial	Taubaté	800,000	347,200
Paulista Aniagen	São Paulo	800,000	640,000
Fiação e Tecidos Santo Alexio	Santo Aleixo	768,000	307,200
Tecidos Porto-Alegrense	Porto Alegre	736,000	480,000
Pinotti Gamba & Cia	São Paulo	720,000	592,000
São Pedro de Alcantara	Petropolis	704,000	416,000
Industrial Mineira	Juiz de Fora	704,000	576,000
Industrial Estancia	Estancia	704,000	480,000
Alagôana de Tecidos	Cachoeira	640,000	640,000
Fabrica Maranhense	São Luiz	640,000	480,000
Fiação e Tecidos Rio Anil	São Luiz	640,000	448,000
Tecidos S. Italo-Brasileira	São Paulo	640,000	640,000

Note: ① Manufactures both cotton and woolen goods.

There are sixteen jute mills in the republic, operating approximately 3,300 looms, importing their supply from India, and selling the finished product to the coffee planters. In 1915 there were thirty-five woolen mills in operation, employing 2,751 operatives, and distributed as follows:

Location	Mills	Looms	Spindles
Federal District	11	497	1,000
State of Minas Geraes	1	24	750
State of Rio Grande do Sul	7	322	6,800
State of Rio de Janeiro	4	144	.....
State of Sao Paulo	12	377	1,566

The industries of São Paulo are extremely numerous and it is estimated that one-fifth of the 500,000 people of the city are engaged in manufacturing and connected industries.

In 1916, the seventy-two textile mills in the state employed 26,000 operatives and consumed about 14,000 tons of cotton, the value of the total production being estimated at $22,041,360, of which $16,372,320 represented cotton manufactures and $5,669,040 represented jute bagging, woolen, silk and linen textiles. There were, in the same year, 134 shops, foundries and factories engaged in metal working in São Paulo, producing coffee-hulling machinery, small rice mills, cane mills, plows, farm tools, stoves, enamelled ware, aluminum ware, cast iron pipe, iron kitchen ware, brass ware for buildings, offices and machinery parts, textile mill machinery, bells, machine tools, woven wire fence, and repair parts for machinery

The manufacturing industries of Sao Paulo (1916) are:

Hats	269	Rope	16
Shoes	67	Trunks and bags	56
Hosiery	21	Harness and saddles	248
White goods and shirts	21	Tanneries	6
Gloves	20	Paper and pasteboard	3
Sugar Mills	769	Articles of metal	7
Sugar refineries	309	Machinery	65
Alimentary pastes	218	Foundries	62
Canned goods	27	Woodworking	558
Packing houses	2	Brick and tile	972
Crackers	103	Lime	47
Preserves	174	Wagons and carriages	383
Milling of cereals	541	Railway machine shops	18
Mandioca flour	231	Matches	12
Dairy products	53	Scrap	195
Vinegar	34	Candles	19
Breweries	270	Oils and resins	30
Brooms and brushes	19	Paints	9
Soft drinks	200	Chemical products	18
Furniture	304	Pharmaceutical products	9
Vegetable oil	6	Cigars and cigarettes	158
Starch	2	Others	932

According to the latest statistics published on the subject (in 1913) there were at that time a total of eighty-three industrial establishments of different kinds in the city of Bahia, having a combined capital of about $10,000,000, an annual production of between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, and a total of about 10,000 employees. Of the foregoing, something like 85 or 90 per cent. are engaged in the textile (cotton and jute), sugar and tobacco (cigars, cigarettes, and snuff) industries.

There are now fifteen sugar mills of importance in operation in the State of Bahia, besides one in liquidation and one not working. These fifteen have a total capital of $5,525,000 (at present exchange), about 800 employees (not including field workers), and a combined average annual production of about 33,000 tons of sugar.

There are five important textile mills at Bahia, of which one makes jute bagging and the other four cotton goods. The jute mill employs approximately 400 persons, is capitalized nominally at $125,000 (500 contos), and in 1915 declared a dividend of 24 per cent. It turns out annually approximately 20,000 pieces, containing 2,187,222 yards (2,000,000 meters) of goods. The four cotton mills each employ from 1,200 to 1,400 persons, and each turn out from (7,655,278 to 9,842,500 yards 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 meters) of goods per annum.

Five of the largest cotton mills in the Federal District employ 8,000 operatives and produce over 80,000,000 yards. Four mills in Petropolis average 18,000,000 to 19,000,000 yards, and twenty-four mills in Sao Paulo average 83,000,000 to 84,000,000 yards. Because

of the increasing development of manufacturing in Rio de Janeiro, the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company has enlarged its plant from 50,000 to 80,000 H. P. The São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company's plant at Parahyba has a capacity of 32,000 H. P., and a new plant with a capacity of 62,500 H. P. is being constructed by the same company at Sorocabo to supply additional power to the city of Sao Paulo and its environs.

Railways, Post Offices, Telegraphs:

The railways of Brazil have a total length of 15,248 miles; 2,188 miles are owned and operated by the government; 5,716 miles are privately leased, 3,447 miles are operated by various companies under Federal government concessions; 3,897 miles are operated under State concessions. There were, in 1917, 3,587 post offices, and the government controlled telegraph system has a mileage of 21,393 and 270 offices. Privately owned systems are more extensive. There are 27,000 miles of navigable rivers; of the fifty-five largest rivers in the world, thirty-three are wholly or largely in Brazil. Brazil, although bordering on all the South American countries except Chile, is in direct railroad communication only with Uruguay, an international passenger train service with sleeping and dining cars having been established between São Paulo and Montevideo. The trip is over 1,800 miles in length and takes 108½ hours. Two changes of cars, occasioning a wait of a few minutes, are necessary. A tri-weekly service between Montevideo and Rivera, on the Brazilian frontier, connects the southern Brazilian cities of Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre with Montevideo.

Money and Banks:

The monetary system of Brazil is based upon a nominal gold standard. The gold unit is the **milreis**, or 1,000 **reis**. A peculiarity of designation characterizes the Brazilian currency system; the sign $ is placed after the unit and before the decimal, the milreis, for example, being designated by 1$000. The circulating medium and the legal currency of Brazil is composed of paper notes redeemable in gold at the rate of 16d. per milreis. The par value of the theoretical gold milreis in terms of United States currency is $0.5463; that of the paper milreis, at the conversion rate established by law, is $0.32444. Actual exchange rates vary, however. The Caixo de Conversão (the government agency authorized to convert paper into gold) suspended operations upon the declaration of war in 1914, and by an executive decree of December 23, 1916, the obligation to maintain the conversion rate was continued suspended to December 31, 1917. The subsidiary metal coinage is composed of bronze 20 and 40 reis pieces, nickel 100, 200 and 400 reis pieces, and silver 500, 1000 and 2000 reis pieces.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system has been the official standard since 1872. The old Portuguese measures still have a restricted use in certain parts of the interior; these are the **libra** of 1,012 pounds, the **arroba** of 32.38, the **quintal** of 129.54 pounds, the **alqueire**, equivalent to 1.03 bushel, and the **oitava** of 55.34 grams.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Bahia, Para, Ceara, Manáos, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, and Curityba.

Brazilian Consular officials are stationed at Mobile, San Francisco, Pensacola, Brunswick, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport, Pascagoula, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York City, Philadelphia, Manila, San Juan (P. R.), Port Arthur, Norfolk, Va., Newport News, St. Thomas (V. I.).

Language: Portuguese.

Local Advertising Media:

In Rio de Janeiro there are thirteen important daily newspapers and one important commercial daily, six illustrated weekly magazines and one monthly. In Sao Paulo there are eleven daily papers and one commercial daily. There is one important semi-monthly magazine, a women's monthly magazine and important agricultural and stock-raising journals. Among other industrial and trade papers there is one automobile monthly.

In Bahia there are six daily newspapers and one general monthly magazine. Pernambuco has 5 dailies; Porto Alegre, three dailies and one tri-weekly. Santos, three dailies; Rio Grande do Sul, three dailies and Para seven dailies.

Shipping Routes:

Lamport and Holt Line.
Booth Steamship Company.
Prince Line.
Lloyd Brazileiro.
Funch Edye & Co., Inc., Line.
Commercial South American Line.
United States and Brazil Steamship Line.
Wilhelmsen Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Brazil provides for **specific** duties usually based on net weight, and in the case of certain articles, for **ad valorem** duties.

Tariff for catalogues, ciruclars, posters, etc.:

Articles	Milreis per Kilo	
	Nominal	Actual*
Prints, drawings, photographs for posters, including illustrated catalogues	3.000	4.651
Printed books, stitched, bound with cardboard, including prospectuses, catalogues, etc.	.300	.526

Note: * Inclusive of surtax. The budget laws for 1916 reduced the above rates 50 per cent.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoices must be made out in Portuguese or English; if in English a charge is levied in Brazil on the consignee for translation. If packages are of a uniform size, the weight per package must be declared. Consular invoices and bills of lading can bear only one mark, and the numbers on invoices should be consecutive. The consul keeps three copies of the consular invoice. Certification of consular invoices costs $2.20 per set of four. No consular invoice is required on shipments on parcel receipt if the total value, including freight and expenses, is less than $48.88. The steamship companies make a charge of $1.38 per set of bills of lading and parcel receipt which they turn over to the consul. Packages may be marked with either a stencil or a brush, but the side of the package containing the mark must be free of other marks.

The marking of weights on packages is not required.

Cable Rate:

Pernambuco, $0.70 per word; all other stations, except Amazon zones, $0.85. First Amazon zone, $1.12; Second Amazon zone, $1.36 per word, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Postal Time: Nineteen days to Rio de Janeiro.

Parcels Post:

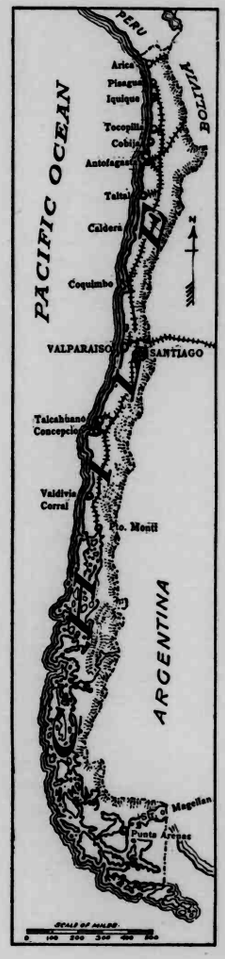
To Bello Horizonte, Bahia, Curityba, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo only. Packages to other points must be endorsed by sender "Sender's Risk." Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Rate: Twelve cents per pound or fraction thereof. Packages containing prospectus and advertising bills are subject to entry duty of 150 reis (five cents) if the weight is more than two kilograms (4.4 pounds).

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Money Orders: Not issued.

CHILE

A republic on the west coast of South America. The area of Chile is a little larger than the combined areas of all the New England states, with the addition of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Santiago, the principal city and capital, is about as large as Washington, D. C., while Valparaiso, the second city in size and principal port, is about as large as Atlanta, Ga.



The seasons in Chile, because of its position south of the Equator, are the opposite of those of the United States. Spring is from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21, autumn from March 21 to June 21, and winter from June 21 to December 21. The climate in Chile is temperate.

Chile is situated on a narrow strip of land between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, running in the general direction of north and south for a distance of almost 3,000 miles. The width of the country varies from about 65 to 250 miles. The distance from the most northerly to the most southerly point of Chile's coast line is about equivalent to that between the coast of Labrador and the coast of the Guianas in South America. Commercially, this long strip of territory is divided into three regions; the mineral region, extending from the northern boundary to a point south of Coquimbo; the agricultural and coal region, extending from a point south of Coquimbo to one south of the city of Valdivia; and the timber and cattle producing district, which extends from a point south of Valdivia to Cape Horn.

Mining is the principal industry of Chile. The principal products are nitrate of soda, copper, iron and coal. Nitrate of soda, which is Chile's most important product, and of which Chile is the world's principal producer, is found in the northern region extending from Arica to Antofagasta. It is extensively used in the manufacture of explosives and of fertilizers, and an increased consumption since the beginning of the war has brought great prosperity to the country.

The production of coal is insufficient for the requirements of the country and large quantities are imported annually.

Agriculture is extensively carried on in the great central valley of Chile. Wheat, vegetables, and forage crops are the principal products. Fruit growing and wine making are likewise important industries.

While manufacturing is being rapidly developed, the production of manufactured goods in most lines is totally inadequate for the requirements of the country.

The most important commercial cities of Chile are Santiago and Valparaiso, which are approximately 125 miles apart, and most of the business with Chile is transacted in these two cities. Other cities of importance are Iquique, Antofagasta, and Coquimbo in the mining regions, Concepcion and Punta Arenas. The latter is the southernmost city in the world and the center of an important livestock raising district. Chile is well provided with railways from north to south, with radiating lines connecting with the principal cities and towns of the interior and the principal ports on the coast.

There is a permanent American and English population in Chile, chiefly engaged in the nitrate and mining industry, which, together with the large number of wealthy Chilians constitutes a market with a relatively high purchasing power. Although in 1913 the United States supplied only 17 per cent. of Chile's total imports, by 1917 the United States was the source of 50 per cent. of the total imports of Chile.

The per capita foreign trade of Chile in 1918 amounted to $116.54; of this, $41.12 was the value of per capita imports and $75.42 the value of per capita exports.

Area and Population

The total area of Chile is 292,419 miles; the total length of its coast line approximates 2,700 miles, or as great a distance as from the coast of Labrador to that of the Guianas; the width of the country varies from approximately 65 to 250 miles. The following table shows the area in square miles and population of the provinces and the territory of Magallanes, and the population of the capital cities:

Provinces	Area	Population	Capital	Population
Aconcagua	5,406	138,446	San Felipe	10,426
Antofagasta	46,408	126,101	Antofagasta	36,114
Arauco	2,189	63,209	Lebu	3,500
Atacamá	30,711	66,641	Copiapó	11,617
Bio-Bio	5,353	103,873	Los Angeles	11,691
Cautin	6,381	172,006	Temuco	16,000
Chiloé	6,979	95,756	Ancud	3,979
Colchagua	3,851	159,930	San Fernando	9,150
Concepción	3,313	235,959	Concepción	79,776
Coquimbo	14,098	183,878	La Serena	34,000
Curicó	3,045	109,466	Curicó	19,529
Linares	3,959	114,980	Linares	11,122
Llanquihué	34,778	124,947	Puerto Montt	6,000
Malleco	3,303	117,375	Angol	7,896
Maule	2,812	122,754	Cauquenes	9,683
Nuble	3,498	174,663	Chilian	39,173
O'Higgins	2,168	96,808	Rancagua	10,380
Santiago	5,893	587,721	Santiago	397,550
Tacna	12,590	45,593	Tacna	15,000
Talca	3,864	133,742	Talca	39,526
Tarapacá	16,689	123,843	Iquique	45,012
Valdivia	8,991	151,537	Valdivia	19,388
Valparaiso	1,775	324,660	Valparaiso	201,501
Magallanes Territory	65,355	22,744	Punta Arenas	11,000
Total (1914)	289,829	3,596,541		

The principal cities are Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepción, Antofagasta, Iquique, Talcahuano and Punta Arenas.

Commerce

The total foreign trade of Chile in 1918 amounted to $451,030,311; imports, $159,167,034; exports, $291,863,277. The United States supplied 46 per cent. of the imports and took 61 per cent. of the exports.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Chile for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (+) imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$5,457,269	$9,017	$5,466,286	$13,581,311	$131,062	$13,712,373	99.00	–$8,246,087
1910	8,293,312	10,934	8,304,246	20,840,923	80,403	20,921,326	99.62	–12,617,080
1911	12,037,140	7,438	12,044,578	19,407,207	533,793	19,941,000	97.32	– 7,896,422
1912	15,471,156	20,690	15,491,846	19,742,137	422,711	20,164,848	97.90	– 4,673,002
1913	16,064,969	11,794	16,076,763	27,458,211	197,209	27,655,420	99.29	–11,578,657
1914	17,408,724	23,668	17,422,392	25,184,940	537,188	25,722,126	97.91	– 8,289,736
1915	11,243,876	133,305	11,377,181	27,346,324	343,456	27,689,780	98.76	–16,312,599
1916	24,091,929	147,897	24,239,826	63,668,379	486,480	64,154,859	99.24	–39,915,033
1917	44,403,102	135,891	44,538,993	109,399,348	4,389,782	113,789,130	96.14	–69,250,137
1918	63,116,249	412,875	63,529,124	138,184,938	2,890,766	141,075,704	97.95	–77,546,580
1919	.....	.....	70,288,581	.....	.....	135,602,542	.....	–65,313,961

Foreign trade of Chile for 10 years; values in United States currency:

	Imports	Exports	Total		Imports	Exports	Total
1906	$82,221,913	$99,078,599	$181,300,512	1913	$120,274,001	$144,653,312	$264,927,313
1907	107,193,877	100,176,156	207,370,033	1914	98,461,195	109,381,534	207,842,729
1908	97,551,422	114,710,044	212,261,466	1915	55,922,218	119,529,892	175,452,110
1909	95,660,208	111,846,917	207,507,125	1916	81,220,102	187,458,432	268,678,534
1910	108,582,279	120,021,919	228,604,198	1917	129,603,115	259,985,495	389,588,610
1911	137,381,479	123,884,417	251,265,896	1918	159,167,034	291,863,277	451,030,311
1912	122,075,994	139,878,201	261,954,195				

Imports into Chile by principal articles for 5 years; values in United States currency:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Yarn and thread	$2,902,357	$2,891,571	$1,935,506	$1,539,477	$2,282,905
Sacks	3,438,866	3,141,110	1,916,766	2,482,902	4,341,065
Piece goods	16,170,431	15,135,303	9,597,256	5,300,491	11,195,492
Wearing apparel	1,466,914	6,151,980	3,775,159	1,639,176	3,114,265
Chemicals	1,739,347	1,857,259	1,457,545	1,237,652	1,834,710
Soap and candles	844,662	932,482	756,311	947,404	425,066
Perfumery and pharmaceutical products	1,261,628	1,215,599	1,154,090	599,696	1,080,687
Industrial oils	3,078,799	3,053,957	2,954,318	2,064,076	3,945,660
Paints, dyes and colors	815,679	769,977	502,370	273,626	722,960
Explosives	163,573	922,953	574,500	563,841	1,864,304
Iron and steel in bars or sheets	3,797,395	4,062,121	2,331,157	757,817	1,645,785
Iron and steel, manufactures of	6,876,438	6,739,577	5,429,228	1,620,118	4,057,870
Builders' hardware	245,402	587,237	894,408	265,581	466,695
Mining machinery and implements	1,262,669	626,015	855,968	389,238	986,025
Agricultural machinery and implements	1,895,196	1,710,725	736,223	178,676	430,624
Manufacturing machinery and implements	6,375,646	6,222,706	3,665,636	2,169,488	2,033,915
Motor engines	1,597,085	1,121,055	470,762	279,416	523,594
Electrical machinery and implements	1,494,527	1,796,952	1,456,737	854,886	1,084,674
Railway supplies	6,691,882	6,040,416	3,739,368	1,859,630	1,572,872
Coal and mineral fuels	14,075,111	15,991,438	15,106,338	7,104,523	9,577,049
Leather and fur manuf's.	2,375,180	2,039,883	1,434,181	534,180	1,335,553
Carriages, cars, automobiles, airships, etc	592,593	932,889	745,448	479,857	1,578,059
Paper and manufactures	2,904,616	2,707,803	1,296,084	1,638,564	2,614,357
Printed books, maps, and engravings	562,658	906,416	443,651	249,013	268,257
Furniture	656,658	483,815	390,768	120,438	142,841
Manufactures of stone and earth, including cement	2,157,859	2,584,781	1,695,115	773,187	1,157,352
Pottery and glass manufactures	2,113,506	2,097,438	1,066,180	277,994	540,986
Arms and ammunition	471,766	486,854	8,063,619	541,232	135,084
Articles and instruments for the Arts and Sciences	1,215,618	1,235,848	759,473	349,911	604,181
Jewelry, watches, etc	295,655	919,042	457,807	172,771	353,287

Imports into Chile from principal countries for 5 years; values in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$20,088,158	$20,148,576	$18,638,455	$34,458,956	$63,534,755
United Kingdom	36,109,211	22,309,086	13,288,603	20,049,544	23,565,591
Peru	4,810,376	5,380,220	4,762,542	5,596,427	10,176,271
Argentina	3,262,654	2,164,939	2,456,681	2,513,181	7,682,106
India	3,187,043	1,979,472	2,768,640	4,551,094	5,340,834
France	6,623,260	4,206,107	1,700,383	3,462,373	5,152,006
Spain	1,135,883	905,684	737,992	2,032,746	3,251,281
Mexico	231	3,386	267,288	477,320	2,454,068
Italy	3,176,284	1,976,513	1,732,890	1,752,293	1,652,123
Japan	141,154	94,491	349,931	590,169	1,193,282
Brazil	971,917	725,975	1,180,948	1,133,853	863,257
Sweden	30,408	23,711	492,239	717,047	799,884
Bolivia	53,525	124,014	101,997	199,478	659,463
Ecuador	452,415	449,409	432,328	237,955	620,671
Australia	3,343,832	6,269,379	1,203,806	453,565	418,062
Cuba	188,929	169,821	196,629	327,939	415,286
Switzerland	192,801	135,931	76,263	203,075	252,766
Panama	49,197	9,359	33,694	30,986	237,125
Norway	49,848	153,828	346,746	540,602	294,317
Uruguay	635,766	528,083	291,672	183,588	219,817
Denmark	3,889	24,427	440,347	440,098	204,872
China	103,944	66,478	63,644	101,290	118,554
Netherlands	67,211	200,466	162,076	351,312	116,163
Guatemala	62,781	48,525	9,433	46,528	67,715
Germany	29,578,138	25,889,771	3,583,589	452,638	67,527
Portugal	146,111	104,370	50,806	94,146	34,436
Belgium	5,671,427	4,151,372	405,615	67,331	3,970
Austria-Hungary	14,225	20,587	7,717	522	2,270
Other countries	122,383	197,215	139,264	154,056	204,690
Total	$120,274,001	$98,461,195	$55,922,218	$81,220,102	$129,603,115

Exports of Chile by principal countries for 5 years; values in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$30,413,386	$31,434,241	$50,199,243	$92,033,567	$155,006,103
United Kingdom	55,548,341	40,041,307	40,582,411	48,146,599	55,388,670
France	8,847,885	2,245,128	3,554,092	14,088,459	11,657,554
Argentina	1,034,881	1,511,508	3,509,474	4,491,903	8,517,479
Italy	652,032	738,493	1,708,846	1,885,652	4,799,089
Japan	1,333,481	823,498	1,779,629	1,408,876	3,645,100
Bolivia	547,274	289,715	172,598	757,086	3,136,612
Netherlands	4,470,103	3,290,996	1,443,628	2,415,233	2,764,480
Java	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,580,180
Polynesia	.....	.....	926,699	1,393,348	1,696,595
Spain	987,174	3,376	1,610,520	1,566,736	1,570,057
Peru	933,297	356,882	233,095	942,076	1,560,502
Australia	22	154,778	1,971,569	1,177,787	1,333,390
Egypt	410,506	1,041,704	2,388,234	329,902	1,231,407
Denmark	.....	508,642	1,517,897	1,419,295	659,800
Brazil	525,367	151,829	8,159	28,284	481,234
Cape Colony	.....	.....	523,976	.....	467,857
Canada	.....	106,194	46,684	371,763	199,173
Uruguay	424,037	234,379	141,568	30,738	116,210
Panama	34,059	61,550	96,667	46,045	61,952
Sweden	.....	832,450	397,075	859,404	11
Russia	.....	.....	1,827,425	6,971,695	.....
Germany	30,772,743	18,078,986	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	.....	128,265	.....	.....
China	43,891	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	105,055	22,797	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	5,674,869	3,444,558	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	657	.....	700,916	192,002	.....
Other countries	42,517	54,302	125,775	65,044	1,215,160
Foreign Merchandise Exported	1,851,735	1,954,221	1,923,528	2,781,967	.....
On orders	.....	.....	2,011,919	4,054,971	1,896,880
Total	$144,653,312	$109,381,534	$119,529,892	$187,458,432	$259,985,495

Exports of Chile by principal articles and quantity for 5 years:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Silver ore.....Kilos	535,696	410,297	138,394	358,806	51,853
Copper ore..... Tons	84,169	69,106	68,893	62,079	53,716
Iron ore..... "	6,542	14,100	63,506	147,100	55,020
Nitrate..... "	2,493,082	2,666,000	1,925,245	1,991,094	2,966,678
Wheat..... "	65,995	52,291	4,053	333	10,583
Barley..... "	10,373	9,305	61,811	28,008	15,749
Beans..... "	9,593	10,840	7,843	3,124	13,624
Walnuts..... "	2,761	3,544	3,929	1,994	2,900
Frozen meats..... "	5,081	9,843	13,068	15,830	20,906
Wool..... "	16,013	12,786	12,166	14,206	13,981

Production and Industry

The chief source of Chile's wealth is in her mineral and nitrate deposits. The mining laws of the country are liberal, a small rental being payable to the government for each claim exploited. An export tax is levied on nitrates. The total number of mining claims in force in the republic in January, 1916, was 28,704.

Distribution of mining claims in Chile:

Minerals	Number of Claims	Minerals	Number of Claims	Minerals	Number of Claims
Gold.....	2,584	Iron.....	1,394	Coal.....	129
Copper.....	12,049	Manganese.....	109	Salt (ordinary).....	378
Silver.....	605	Borate.....	2,351	Lime.....	451
Gold and copper.....	706	Sulphur.....	605	Potassic salts (nitrates).	1,398
Gold, silver, and copper.	2,065	Petroleum.....	2,041		

Annual production of nitrate since 1891:

Years	Short tons	Years	Short tons	Years	Short tons
1891.....	849,106	1900.....	1,623,728	1909.....	2,294,521
1892.....	928,085	1901.....	1,418,417	1910.....	2,679,799
1893.....	1,069,879	1902.....	1,491,483	1911.....	2,740,241
1894.....	1,233,996	1903.....	1,614,675	1912.....	2,810,706
1895.....	1,439,304	1904.....	1,694,664	1913.....	3,013,319
1896.....	1,205,257	1905.....	1,907,178	1914.....	2,677,712
1897.....	1,283,451	1906.....	1,980,590	1915.....	1,866,564
1898.....	1,447,997	1907.....	2,006,560	1916.....	3,196,189
1899.....	1,537,998	1908.....	2,142,363		

During the period 1907-1914 the world's consumption of nitrate increased from 1,738,680 tons to 2,708,968 tons.

Number of oficinas (refineries) in existence in Chile, the number operating, and the number of employees over a period of 5 years:

Years	Oficinas in existence	Oficinas working	Number of workmen	Years	Oficinas in existence	Oficinas working	Number of workmen
1913.....	169	127	53,161	1916.....	172	116	.....
1914.....	170	137	43,979	1917.....	172	124	.....
1915.....	171	116	45,506				

These oficinas used 192,632 tons of coal and 305,919 tons of petroleum as fuel in 1915, as compared with 488,454 tons of coal and 377,059 tons of petroleum in 1913. British and Chilean interests hold about 90 per cent. of the properties, the remainder being owned by North American and German interests.

At the close of 1915 there were 129 coal mines in existence, principally located within a short distance of the ports of Talcahuano and Coronel, operated by ten companies. The production of coal falls far short of the republic's requirement, and coal is imported from Great Britain, Australia and the United States, and petroleum from Peru and Mexico. 1,418,000 tons of coal valued at 38,289,000 gold pesos ($13,630,864) was produced in 1917. The following table indicates the production of coal, its value and the value of imports of coal and petroleum for 6 years (values in United States currency):

Years	Tons	Production Value	Value of Coal and Petroleum Imported
1910.....	1,074,174	$5,489,029	$12,181,214
1911.....	1,188,053	7,371,930	11,741,524
1912.....	1,344,407	9,254,112	15,192,848
1913.....	1,283,450	8,900,725	17,150,011
1914.....	1,086,946	7,934,605	15,105,518
1915.....	1,171,564	10,690,521	7,405,521

The principal deposits of iron are located in the Coquimbo district, where it is estimated that 1,000,000,000 tons exist. These deposits have been acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and a fleet of 17,000 ton steamers is projected to transport this mineral. The republic is likewise rich in copper mines, both developed and undeveloped, which have attracted large investments of foreign capital, chiefly from the United States. The following table shows the copper production for 1915 and 1916:

Character of Product	1915		1916	
	Total production	Fine copper	Total production	Fine copper
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper bars.....	34,793	34,495	58,468	57,924
Copper ejes.....	17,041	8,101	8,572	4,295
Copper ores.....	62,079	9,485	53,716	9,211
Total.....	113,913	52,081	120,756	71,430

The production of sulphur in 1915 amounted to 9,769 tons valued at $422,021 United States currency; gold production for the same year amounted to 1,335,524 grams; silver production for the same year amounted to 40,445,061 grams; salt production for 1915 amounted to 33,292 tons, the record production to date, and comparing with 27,285 tons in 1914, 21,513 in 1913, and 18,749 in 1912. A borax lake 24 miles long is located at Cebollar.

Agriculture, in the central valley district of the agricultural zone, is one of the most important industries. The number of farms in each province, their distribution according to size, as well as the total number of farms of each size in the country, is shown in the following table:

Provinces	5 hect. and less	5–20	20–50	50–200	200–1000	1000–5000	5000 up	Total
Tacna	1060	159	66	58	3	2	.....	1348
Tarapacá	1241	27	11	7	3	.....	.....	1289
Antofagasta	7	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	15
Atacamá	924	143	51	58	24	8	3	1207
Coquimbo	3214	3435	122	145	89	37	18	4060
Aconcagna	2792	769	126	96	36	8	13	3840
Valparaiso	1505	380	196	138	65	51	10	2345
Santiago	2457	343	194	260	153	73	15	3495
O'Higgins	1616	358	147	115	72	45	6	2359
Colchagua	5599	1019	378	287	149	49	17	7498
Curicó	3014	1138	339	542	253	63	13	5738
Talca	1688	1051	611	448	225	74	17	4144
Maule	1926	2448	939	939	307	44	2	6975
Linares	1628	1274	624	263	263	40	14	4377
Arauco	290	291	320	360	169	40	3	1473
Bio-Bio	768	1107	764	680	329	84	24	3756
Malleco	258	306	727	730	346	97	13	2477
Cautin	161	373	900	1185	370	56	5	3059
Nuble	2307	2456	1131	996	362	77	14	7073
Concepción	2129	2338	1044	748	286	30	.....	6575
Valdivia	967	1091	1855	1677	381	82	14	6067
Llanquihué	683	1581	807	1018	542	105	4	4740
Chiloé	2768	3957	343	76	32	8	.....	7184
Territorio de Magallanes	27	56	44	28	8	10	43	216
	39,029	26,081	11,749	10,856	3,395	983	248	92,341

Note: 1 Hectare = 2.4701 Acres.

The following table shows the distribution of crops by acreage in 1917:

Crop	Area	Crop	Area
Wheat	638,975	Alfalfa	107,852
Vegetables	54,260	Clover	178,918
Potatoes	28,516	Other Pasturage	122,567
Other Crops	6,064		
Total	727,815	Total	409,337

A recent government estimate showed that 280,256 square kilometers in the north and 60,316 square kilometers in the Territory of Magallanes were capable of cultivation, and that territory wholly or in part barren amounted to 370,000 square kilometers.

A total of 27,020 agricultural machines, of which 3,777 are motor, are in use throughout the republic. Grapes are grown from Coquimbo as far south as Concepción, and those produced near Coquimbo are used chiefly in the wine industry, which is rapidly developing in the provinces of Santiago, O'Higgins and Colchagua, especially near the Maipu River.

The raising of domestic animals has become an industry of great importance in the territory of Magallanes.

Number of livestock in Chile on December 31, 1915, as compared with December 31, 1913:

Livestock	1915	1913	Livestock	1915	1913
Horses	725,181	470,332	Sheep	4,592,620	4,900,000
Donkeys	36,930	38,100	Goats	393,758	311,050
Mules	61,980	42,050	Pigs	229,416	170,000
Cattle	1,943,954	1,900,057	Llamas	22,675	.....
Alpacas	13,108	.....			

Although Chile is primarily a mining and agricultural country, manufacturing is developing. There were recently 80,697 persons engaged in manufacturing. The following table shows the number of factories, the capital invested and the value of production in United States currency:

Class of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Production
Breweries	63	$6,400,837	$3,899,308
Glass manufactures	3	699,811	549,594
Mills	179	14,632,122	17,443,463
Sugar refineries	8	5,193,500	5,920,484
Macaroni and vermicelli factories	40	1,070,996	939,811
Biscuit factories	12	454,974	774,068
Fruit canneries and manufacturers of fruit products	24	1,795,006	724,770
Meat factories	6	189,600	210,108
Shipyards	32	1,115,108	667,822
Hat factories	11	1,309,130	994,958
Corset manufacturers	5	328,687	437,052
Furniture factories	134	5,793,091	6,052,905
Sawmills	296	3,517,544	2,041,951
Cement factories	3	871,600	540,600
Textile mills	18	2,891,312	2,516,911
Manufacturers of industrial and agricultural machinery	2	916,000	760,000
Manufacturers of railway cars	4	431,182	729,089
Printers and publishers	302	5,243,636	7,230,972
Tanneries	129	6,139,698	5,923,441
Shoe manufacturers	45	4,197,624	5,273,392
Powder manufacturers	9	29,286	166,136
Soap manufacturers	66	2,085,479	2,456,996
Total	1,391	$65,307,229	$66,253,837

Railways:

Chile has, during recent years, developed a large railway mileage. Railways extend from near Iquique, 20 degrees south, to Puerto Montt, 42 degrees south, forming an artery through the central sections of the republic; while from almost every port and seacoast town lines radiate inland, either to connect with the railways running north and south or to reach some important center of mining or agricultural wealth.

The republic contains the termini of three international lines, two extending into Bolivia and one into Argentina. Future plans call for the construction of additional lines to Argentina, as well as the construction of new local lines and the extension of existing railways. As of December 31, 1916, the total mileage of railways in operation in Chile was 6,014 (9,678 kilometers). On the date mentioned, 148 miles (237 kilometers) of new lines were under construction. A considerable additional mileage is contemplated.

The gauges of the existing railways vary from 2 feet 6 inches, used by the Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway, to 5 feet 6 inches, used by the State Railways in central Chile. There are in all six different gauges in use. A very large proportion of the railway mileage is under state control.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones, Tramways:

Chile has 927 post offices and 14,006 miles of telegraph line, 9,667 miles of which is owned by the government, with 668 offices. Nine wireless stations are now being erected. There are 34 tramway lines in the republic, operating 254 miles of line, and representing an investment of 56,039,579 paper pesos ($15,691,082 United States currency), having 831 cars and carrying in 1914, 106,470,230 first class and 43,926,878 second-class passengers. There are 13 telephone companies having 268 offices, and employing 1,097 persons and having 18,208 subscribers. The value of the combined properties is 11,866,696 paper pesos ($3,322,674 United States currency).

Steamship Lines:

There is one important steamship company and several smaller ones whose vessels fly the Chilean flag. The most important company is the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores, owning 10 steamships of a total net register of 14,808 tons worth, tugs, lighters, etc., amounting to 3,870 tons more. These steamers operate between Colon and Panama on the north, and Paita, Salaverry, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso.

Consular and Diplomatic Representatives:

Chile has a consul-general in New York City, consuls in Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Chicago, St. Louis, Manila, P. I., and Honolulu, Hawaii, and a vice-consul in San Francisco.

The United States has a consul-general in Valparaiso, consuls and vice-consuls in Antofagasta and Punta Arenas, and consular agents in Arica, Iquique, Caldera, Coquimbo, Cruz Grande and Talcahuano.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Chile provides for specific duties, usually on the basis of weight. Catalogues are not subject to duty charges.

Consular Regulations:

Consular blanks per set of four cost $0.25. Certification of original bill of lading costs $0.75; the same charge is made for each extra bill of lading, and each extra consular invoice. The charge for certification of consular invoices is $3.00 for any amount up to $234.66; from that amount up it increases by $0.50 for the first additional $32.13 in value, and by $0.25 for the next $67.90 in value; this process continuing up to any amount. Four copies of the consular invoice are required, and should be made out in Spanish. Bills of lading must be certified by the consul, who keeps one copy. Consular invoices will not be accepted when blotted or erased. Packages must be marked with stencil, a shipping number must be marked on each package, and must agree with the number stated in the consular invoice and other documents. All particulars in connection with the mark must be stenciled on every package. The gross weight in kilos must be marked on each package and must correspond with that stated on the bill of lading and consular invoice. Packages should be marked "Made in U. S. A." although this is not absolutely necessary.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Although Chile is nominally on a gold basis, the chief currency in use is inconvertible paper. The theoretical gold peso, which is the commonly accepted basis of international transactions, is equivalent to $0.356 United States currency. According to the law of 1895 the gold coins are the condor, doblon and escudo, 20, 10 and 5 peso pieces, respectively. Silver coinage is composed of the peso, and the fifth, tenth and twentieth of a peso, and there are bronze coins of 2½, 2, 1 and ½ centavos. The exchange of paper and gold pesos varies,

but the paper peso is nominally worth about $0.20 United States currency. It is divided into 100 centavos.

The metric system has been officially established since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures, (see under Colombia and Argentina) are in use to a limited extent locally.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

Important advertising media include three dailies published in Santiago, Valparaiso and Antofagasta, two afternoon dailies in Santiago and Valparaiso, three popular illustrated weekly magazines, two fashion magazines, about twelve trade papers, including an industrial magazine, an automobile publication, a medical journal and an illustrated agricultural magazine.

In Santiago besides the dailies mentioned above there are several other Spanish dailies; in Valparaiso there are four Spanish daily papers, a weekly commercial newspaper, and an illustrated weekly shipping magazine. In Antofagasta there are four daily papers and a semi-weekly commercial paper. Iquique has five newspapers and Concepcion has two.

Shipping Routes:

Grace Line.

West Coast Line.

New York and South America Line.

Goods may likewise be sent by most lines operating steamers to Colon, Panama, for transshipment at that port. See under Panama.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.50 per word.

Postal Rate: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time:

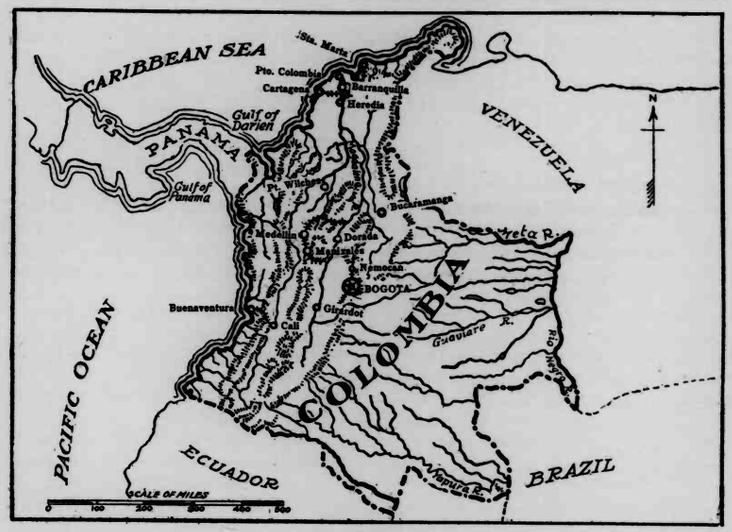
To Santiago via Panama, 32 days.
To Iquique via Panama, 26 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Chile. Consular invoices must be taken on packages valued in excess of $24.33. Samples should not be sent by parcels post, but by open mail marked "Muestras sin valor" (Samples of no value). Prohibitions: Cinematograph films.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Money Orders: Issued.



COLOMBIA

A Republic in South America occupying the northwest angle of that continent and bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and Venezuela, on the east by Venezuela and Brazil, on the south by Brazil, Peru and Ecuador, and on the west by Ecuador, the Pacific Ocean, Panama and the Caribbean Sea. Its area is larger than the combined areas of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Its principal cities are Bogotá, Medellin, Barranquilla and Cartagena.

The inhabited portion of Colombia is mountainous, and while the whole republic lies within the north torrid zone, the elevated plateaus and summits of the Andes are responsible for the varying climate conditions which prevail in the country. The Amazon region, the Magdalena and Cauca valleys and the coast lands are hot and wet throughout the year. But the inhabited parts of Colombia, comprising the principal cities are, owing to their elevation, favored with a temperate or subtropical climate. In the northern part of Colombia the year is divided into two seasons, the wet (from December to June), and dry (from July to December). Farther south the year is divided into four seasons, alternately wet and dry. The wet seasons are called winter, and the dry, summer. It is thus the case that Colombia has climates varying in temperature from the tropical to the temperate, the changes corresponding to those ordinarily associated with changes in latitude being caused by the increasing elevation of the country.

The principal industries of Colombia are agriculture, mining, and the raising of live stock. The chief agricultural crops are coffee, bananas, corn, cotton, and sugar cane. The important forest products are rubber, quebracho, mahogany, and other hard woods. Gold is the most important mineral product but valuable deposits of copper, iron, and coal exist. Colombia is second only to Russia as a producer of platinum. Manufacturing is

relatively unimportant and is largely confined to the production of textiles and threads, soap and candles. The manufacturing industries center in Bogota, Medellin, Barranquilla and Cartagena.

Colombia has a very small railway mileage and the greater part of the traffic of the country is carried on the Magdalena, Cauca, and Atrato Rivers. Most of Colombia's imports are made through the Caribbean ports of Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, and Santa Marta. In the past the government, in an attempt to foster the trade of the Pacific Coast, assessed lower duties in the Pacific ports than in the Carribbean. Recently, because of the development of the western part of the country, the port of Buenaventura has been made a port of call for steamers plying the western coast of South America.

Of the total imports of Colombia in 1918 the United States supplied 56 per cent. The United States took 72 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Colombia in 1918 amounted to $11.23; imports to $4.33; exports to $6.90.

Area and Population

The area of the Republic of Colombia is estimated at from 430,000 to 470,000 square miles. The total population (census of 1912) amounts to 5,072,604. The capital, Bogota, has a population of 121,257; Medellin, the second city of importance, and a mining center, has 71,004, and Barranquilla, connected by 17 miles of railway with the coast at Puerto Colombia, has 48,907. The other cities of importance are Cartagena (population 36,632), Manizales (population 34,720), Cali (population 27,747), Bucaramanga (population 19,735), Cúcuta (population 20,364), the last two being coffee centers.

The following table, compiled from the census of 1912 shows the population of each of the political subdivisions of the country and its density, (capitals of the departments are given in parenthesis):

	Area sq. miles	Male	Female	Total	Per sq. mile
Departments					
Antioquia (Medellin)	22,752	356,969	382,465	739,434	32
Atlantico (Barranquilla)	1,008	54,939	59,948	114,887	114
Bolivar (Cartagena)	22,320	205,080	215,650	420,730	19
Boyacá (Tunia)	16,460	276,551	309,948	586,499	35
Caldas (Manizales)	7,380	170,495	170,703	341,198	46
Cauca (Popayán)	20,403	103,468	108,288	211,756	10
Cundinamarca (Bogotá)	8,046	338,472	275,496	713,968	88
Huila (Neiva)	8,100	73,689	84,502	158,191	19
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	19,080	70,608	78,939	149,547	7
Nariño (Pasto)	9,360	142,099	150,436	292,535	31
Santander Norte (Cúcuta)	6,255	99,482	104,899	204,381	32
Santander Sur (Bucaramanga)	17,865	191,398	208,686	400,084	22
Tolima (Ibagué)	10,080	136,191	146,235	282,426	28
Valle (Cali)	3,897	104,705	112,454	217,159	55
Total Departments	182,006	2,324,186	2,508,649	4,832,735	26.5
Intendencies					
Chocó (Quibdó)	68,127	32,235	35,892	68,127	...
Meta (Villavicencio)	.....	14,784	14,525	29,309	...
Commissaries					
Arauca (Arauca)	.....	2,466	2,456	4,922	...
Caquetá (Florencia)	.....	12,471	12,063	24,534	...
Goagira (Puerto Estrella)	.....	23,632	29,381	53,013	...
Juradó (Pizarro)	.....	4,134	4,073	8,207	...
Putumayo (Mocoa)	.....	15,776	15,604	31,380	...
Urabá (Acandi)	.....	3,299	3,177	6,476	...
Vaupés (Calamar)	.....	2,961	2,584	5,545	...
Total Intendencies and Commissaries	258,845	111,758	119,755	231,513	...
Prison Population	.....	3,147	3,646	6,793	...
Grand Total	440,846	2,439,051	2,632,050	5,071,101	11.5

Large sections of the republic are extremely mountainous, three ranges or cordilleras extending in a northeast and southwest direction. The western range borders the Pacific, the central lies between the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers, while the eastern, on which Bogota is located, falls away to the headwaters of the Amazon.

Numerous rivers have some commercial and economic importance in parts of the country, the most important being the Magdalena, which is navigable for 1,400 miles from Barranquilla. The Cauca River is 820 miles long and is navigable for 325 miles in two sections. The Atrato River which empties into the Pacific close to the Panama border is 350 miles long and is navigable for about two-thirds of its length.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade of Colombia in 1918 was estimated at $57,000,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at $22,000,000 and exports at $35,000,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Colombia:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909...	$3,629,571	$49,499	$3,679,070	$6,073,311	$936,993	$7,010,304	86.63	–$3,331,234
1910...	3,889,079	90,807	3,979,886	6,788,504	696,637	7,485,141	90.69	– 3,505,255
1911...	4,836,262	69,672	4,905,934	8,194,111	800,349	8,994,460	91.10	– 4,088,526
1912...	5,627,541	121,318	5,748,859	10,030,841	1,188,640	11,219,481	89.41	– 5,470,622
1913...	7,282,367	115,329	7,397,696	15,104,441	875,471	15,979,912	94.56	– 8,582,216
1914...	6,690,109	96,044	6,786,153	14,641,503	1,409,617	16,051,120	91.22	– 9,264,967
1915...	6,415,327	260,237	6,675,564	17,683,729	1,269,294	18,953,294	93.30	–12,277,459
1916...	11,287,666	379,266	11,666,932	20,497,408	960,621	21,458,029	95.52	– 9,791,097
1917...	14,667,256	254,313	14,921,569	27,572,481	1,383,439	28,965,920	95.19	–14,044,351
1918...	10,800,819	193,380	10,994,199	24,928,315	1,047,673	25,975,988	95.97	–14,981,789
1919...	.....	.....	13,441,256	.....	.....	28,267,604	.....	–14,826,348

Foreign trade of Columbia during eleven years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total		Imports	Exports	Total
1908.....	$13,513,889	$14,998,734	$28,512,623	1913.....	$28,535,780	$34,315,252	$62,851,032
1909.....	11,117,927	16,040,193	27,158,120	1914.....	20,979,229	32,632,884	53,612,113
1910.....	17,383,039	17,625,152	35,008,191	1915.....	17,840,350	31,579,131	49,419,481
1911.....	18,108,863	22,375,899	40,484,762	1916.....	29,660,137	31,654,277	61,314,414
1912.....	23,964,623	32,221,746	56,186,369	1917.....	23,333,826	40,531,330	63,865,156
				1918 (est.)..	22,000,000	35,000,000	57,000,000

Imports for five years by countries of origin.

Countries	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States.....	$7,612,037	$7,629,500	$6,486,749	$8,661,781	$16,500,000
United Kingdom.....	7,838,879	5,837,400	6,346,386	5,369,668	7,500,000
Spain.....	476,969	.....	570,257	511,766	700,000
France.....	2,011,886	4,408,600	1,249,374	478,480	600,000
Italy.....	596,881	726,100	625,492	468,412	550,000
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	187,347	250,000
Dutch West Indies.....	60,724	.....	82,181	58,032	150,000
Germany.....	4,201,125	4,012,100	2,570,424	.....	.....
Belgium.....	570,919	499,000	407,525	.....	.....
Other countries.....	595,203	5,423,080	2,640,841	2,104,864	.....
Total.....	$23,964,623	$28,535,780	$20,979,229	$17,840,350	$29,660,137

Imports by major groups of articles for five years:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Textiles.....	$10,547,134	$11,455,233	$6,785,236	6,511,472	$13,476,932
Metals and manufactures.....	2,916,925	3,163,697	2,607,472	1,435,405	2,240,846
Foodstuffs and condiments.....	3,054,953	2,817,420	1,974,469	2,296,935	2,436,579
Locomotion: Railway cars, carriages, wagons, etc.....	1,031,711	1,164,104	1,027,950	660,045	537,133
Soft drinks, wines and liquors.....	835,772	1,051,412	747,657	309,544	666,351
Drugs and medicines.....	838,349	947,189	770,700	818,942	1,346,516
Material for the arts and trades.....	620,251	904,317	461,179	247,510	351,727
Firearms, accessories and ammunition	57,439	605,527	265,987	66,154	87,176
Paper, school and office supplies.....	477,522	555,609	566,417	508,243	913,503
Lighting and fuel.....	564,063	523,502	554,897	607,056	681,817
Crystal, glass, porcelain and earthenware..	503,579	520,229	495,110	249,047	518,062
Agricultural and mining implements and machinery.....	381,588	503,875	897,190	891,302	830,622
Hides and skins and manufactures.....	459,607	486,236	380,776	354,214	315,387
Wood and manufactures.....	317,402	359,392	240,480	174,496	192,302
Electrical material.....	175,639	320,261	222,566	159,343	216,495
Animals.....	26,017	289,478	184,084	8,822	9,072
Oils and greases.....	171,734	159,067	200,092	185,671	242,450
Perfumery and soap.....	152,170	153,363	115,329	90,128	102,067
Varnish, colors and ink.....	125,862	151,774	122,170	154,921	199,145
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	243,313	148,433	204,046
Rubber, celluloid, etc.....	102,358	148,436	82,994	41,803	144,109
Musical instruments.....	69,623	89,664	70,850	72,995	148,009
Tortoise shell, horn, etc.....	75,600	78,237	39,167	14,826	75,299
Explosives and combustibles.....	94,116	68,843	81,456	89,206	91,157
Plants and seeds.....	.....	.....	7,964	7,637	6,448
Silver coin.....	.....	.....	.....	307,551	645,851
Miscellaneous.....	365,209	470,425	149,076	148,751	327,356
Parcel post packages.....	.....	1,548,400	1,612,351	1,280,898	2,653,680
Total.....	$23,964,623	$28,535,780	$20,979,229	$17,840,350	$29,660,137

Exports under major classifications of commodities by countries of destination:

Articles and Countries	1915	1916
Vegetable products.....	$17,584,547	$19,460,480
United States.....	12,827,167	16,605,387
France.....	221,285	393,122
United Kingdom.....	2,508,228	265,502
Dutch West Indies.....	58,536	250,698
Italy.....	180,033	152,707
Ecuador.....	19,856	34,512
Spain.....	61,835	19,372
Mineral products.....	6,336,740	7,289,070
United States.....	5,369,967	6,863,683
United Kingdom.....	959,025	365,170
Panama.....	.....	54,500
Animal products.....	2,990,602	3,115,251
United States.....	2,317,116	2,755,921
Spain.....	351,790	165,766
Venesuela.....	65,029	77,949
Dutch West Indies.....	66,305	74,029
Italy.....	36,343	17,328
France.....	23,758	9,159
United Kingdom.....	126,572	8,105
Manufactured products.....	1,110,709	1,173,159
United States.....	935,037	1,001,912
Ecuador.....	39,597	30,758
Panama.....	17,870	12,358
United Kingdom.....	89,653	11,350
Other countries.....	21,136	60,276
Live animals.....	121,000	521,906
Panama.....	37,400	478,966
Venesuela.....	46,703	19,526
Ecuador.....	33,819	.....
United States.....	1,458	1,762
Miscellaneous products.....	12,769	25,968
Ecuador.....	4,220	11,442
Panama.....	1,430	2,042
United Kingdom.....	1,150	750

Exports by countries of destination for five years (United States currency):

Countries	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States	$15,832,882	$18,861,800	$18,272,332	$21,945,602	$27,293,608
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	1,590,779	1,718,873
United Kingdom	4,376,182	5,566,000	5,874,512	3,692,207	650,877
Panama	.....	.....	173,726	59,550	551,012
France	625,199	797,900	457,993	253,986	405,915
Dutch West Indies	.....	.....	117,640	126,510	326,815
Spain	302,918	.....	51,996	419,885	195,314
Italy	.....	.....	21,078	236,269	174,445
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	97,585	98,338
Belgium	.....	593,700	76,594	.....	.....
Germany	1,854,211	3,216,200	1,779,393	.....	.....
Other countries	9,230,354	5,279,652	2,313,076	258,349	239,080
Addition for market values over customs house values, Coffee and Hides	.....	.....	3,494,544	2,898,409	.....
Total	$32,221,746	$34,315,252	$32,632,884	$31,579,131	$31,654,277

Exports by major groups of articles for five years (United States currency):

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Vegetable products	$20,792,418	$23,975,300	$17,756,091	$17,584,547	$19,460,480
Mineral products	7,769,388	5,514,600	6,377,624	6,336,742	7,289,070
Animal products	2,258,701	3,362,700	2,053,673	2,990,602	3,115,250
Manufactured products	1,210,678	1,017,100	1,416,804	1,110,709	1,173,159
Live animals	150,606	85,800	17,617	121,000	521,906
Miscellaneous products	31,809	48,152	32,953	12,768	25,968
Currency	8,146	300,100	1,482,779	524,353	68,444
Gold and silver coin by parcel post	.....	11,500	800	.....	.....
Addition for market values over custom house values, Coffee and hides	.....	.....	3,494,543	2,898,410	.....
Total	$32,221,746	$34,315,252	$32,632,884	$31,579,131	$31,654,277

Production and Industry

The coastal and hot regions of the republic produce corn, sugar cane, sea-island cotton, rubber, cacao, bananas, fibres, tropical fruits and vegetables. The mountainous and upland regions yield coffee, apples, peaches, berries, potatoes, wheat, barley and all products of the temperate zone. Bananas, cacao and rubber are grown on the Magdalena, and the valleys of the Atrato and Leon. On the Sinu River there is much good banana land, and about 6,000,000 bunches of bananas are exported annually from the port of Santa Marta alone, while large shipments are made from Cartagena also. The average value of annual banana exports from 1911 to 1915 exceeded $2,500,000.

Coffee is the leading export of the country. In 1916 the value of the coffee exports was $15,996,032, compared with $16,247,627 in 1915, (exports for that year amounting to over 149,000,000 pounds), $16,098,185 in 1914 and $18,369,768 in 1913. Colombia exports about 95 per cent. of her annual crop. The principal coffee producing district is in the Department of Cundinamarca, in which out of an approximate total of 80,000,000 trees in the country, 30,000,000 have been planted. The grade of coffee produced in this region is known in the market as "Bogota" coffee.

Sugar and cotton are grown mainly for local consumption, and some rubber and tobacco are being exported, the latter formerly going chiefly to Germany. Rubber trees grow wild in large areas, and are beginning now to form the nucleus of a potentially important industry.

The country contains large areas of natural pasturage, and the number of cattle in the republic is estimated at 7,000,000. The exportation of hides is the third important industry of the country.

The forest area of Colombia produces nearly every known variety of hard wood, including lignum-vitae, quebracho, mahogany, cedar and walnut, as well as mangrove. The tagua nut is grown and exported to a considerable extent.

Almost every important mineral exists in the republic, but a large part of the mining area is still inaccessable by railway. At the end of 1915 the number of known mines in the five most important mineral producing departments was 18,386, as follows: Antioquia, 12,181; Narino, 2,452; Caldas, 2,610; El Valle, 641; Tolima, 502.

Copper is found in Antioquia, Boyacá and Tolima, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Santander and elsewhere. Gold is the most important mineral produced, the exports of gold bars in 1915 amounting to $3,580,108; gold dust, $1,126,904; gold coins, $415,212. The estimated gold production since the Spanish conquest is in excess of $600,000,000; that of silver, $30,000,000. The majority of the emeralds mined today come from Colombia. The government controls the chief mines at Muzo, Cosquez and Somondoco. Next to Russia, Colombia produces more platinum than any other country. In 1916 11,046 troy ounces of platinum were produced, valued at $494,888. Iron ore has been located in the Department of Cundinamarca, coal in the bed of the Aracataca River and near Cali, salt deposits are located at Nemocon, Zipaquirá, Sesquile and Tausa in the Department of Cundinamarca, and its production (valued in 1912 at $810,679) is a government monopoly. Asphalt deposits have been located in the district of the upper Magdalena River, and quick-silver, magnesia, marble, alum, chalk, lead, lime, and sulphur have been produced. Petroleum is being prospected in the Bolivar and Sinu districts, on the Magdalena River, along the Caribbean Coast, and in the eastern regions of the republic.

Number of manufactories, kind, and the capital invested:

Establishment	Number	Capital Invested
Textiles and thread	21	$3,530,400
Sugar	1	2,000,000
Oil refining	1	1,200,000
Electric light and power	5	1,086,000
Flour	6	780,000
Matches	5	750,000
Chocolate	8	517,700
Cigars and cigarettes	8	428,000
Cement and artificial stone	3	420,000
Beer and ice	5	433,000
Soap and candles	18	330,400
Shoes	6	255,000
Tanning extract	1	200,000
Glass	3	150,000
Iron foundries	3	150,000
Carbonated beverages	7	38,200
Distilled liquors	1	22,000
Perfumery	1	10,000
All others	18	204,300
Total	121	$12,406,000

Two plants (sugar and oil) are capitalized at more than $1,000,000 each; 3 textile factories and one electric plant are capitalized at more than $500,000 each; 10 manufactories (4 textile mills, 1 flour mill, 2 match factories, 1 cement factory and 1 chocolate factory and 1 tanning extract factory) are capitalized at $200,000 to $500,000 each; 12 factories are

capitalized at $100,000 to $200,000, 15 at $50,000 to $100,000, 50 at $10,000 to $50,000 and 28 at less than $10,000.

The geographical distribution of these industrial enterprises is as follows: Bogotá contains 40, with a total capitalization of $3,013,000; Medellin 30, with a capitalization of $2,380,600; Barranquilla 18, with a capitalization of $1,370,000; Cartagena 12, with a capitalization of $2,993,000.

Railways:

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway with a total length of 740 miles. Of the total, 466 miles have a gauge of 3 feet, the rest a metre gauge.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to be excellent. There are 843 post offices. Mails and passengers are conveyed every three days to and from the interior. In July, 1915, there were 12,000 miles of Government telegraph lines with 625 offices.

Money:

The monetary unit of Colombia is the gold **peso**, valued at $0.973 (U. S.). The other coins in circulation are the **condor**, equivalent to 10 pesos or $9.73 (U. S.); the **double condor**, equivalent to 20 pesos or $19.46 (U. S.); the **medio condor**, equivalent to 5 pesos or $4.865 (U. S.); and the **cuarto condor**, equivalent to 2.50 pesos or $2.4325 (U. S.). The peso weighs 1.5976 grammes and is 0.9167 fine.

The subsidiary pieces are of silver and nickel, the former 0.900 fine, in denominations of 50, 20, and 10 **centavos**, the latter in denominations of 1, 2, and 5 **centavos**. The gold peso is equal to 100 **centavos**.

The ordinary medium of exchange is the paper **peso**. By law the paper may be converted into gold only at the rate of 10,000 to 1.

Weights and Measures:

The use of the metric system, legally adopted by Colombia in 1857, is obligatory in customs-houses and other government offices.

In the interior, and to a certain extent in ordinary commerce, the old Spanish system of measures survives. This system with equivalents, is as follows:

Vara (yard) = 31.496 inches = 80 cm. or 0.8 meters.
Cuadra = 100 varas = 37.48 yards.
Libra = 1.102 lbs. avoirdupois.
Arroba = 25 Colombian lbs. = 27.55 lbs. avoirdupois = 12½ kilos.
Quintal = 100 " " = 110.20 " " = 50 "
Carga = 250 " " = 275.5 " " = 125 "

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Medellin, Santa Marta, and Cartagena.

Colombia consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport (Miss.), St. Louis, Newark, Buffalo, and New York City.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties based upon weight are assessed, and some articles pay an **ad valorem** duty on the declared value.

Catalogues are admitted free of duty. Other advertising matter is subject to the following rates:

Advertisements on paper or cardboard, with or without oleographs, and with or without cardboard frames, 2.04 cents per kilo (2.2046 lbs.) gross weight.
Calendars in pamphlet form or for walls, 1.02 cents per kilo, gross weight.
Calendars in sheets, 2.04 cents per kilo.
Advertisements on tin plate, 17.34 cents per kilo.
Advertisements on enameled iron, 20.4 cents per kilo.
Advertisements on copper, bronze, brass, etc., 51 cents per kilo.

Consular Regulations:

Five copies of consular invoice in Spanish are required, and must be presented for certification not later than the day preceding sailing. Certification is charged for at the rate of 3 per cent. of the total value of the invoice. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, and weights need not be marked on the package. Separate invoices must be made out for each mark; each package must be numbered, and the number must correspond to that on the consular invoice.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two important dailies in Bogota, one in Barranquilla, and one weekly newspaper in Medellin.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
Caribbean Steamship Co., Ltd.

Goods may be shipped to Columbia by several lines of steamers operating to Colon, Panama, for transshipment at that port. See under Panama.

Cable Rates:

To Buenaventura, $0.50; other places, $0.65 per word, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.
Mail time: Eleven days to Cartagena from New York.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Colombia. A surtax of 5 per cent. of the declared value is imposed on all imports by parcel post. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: Arms, jewels, etc., from countries where they are not admissable in international service. An invoice must be presented. Paintings, chromo cards and printed books are subject to customs duty.

Money Orders: Not issued.
International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

ECUADOR

A republic on the west coast of South America bounded on the north and northeast by Colombia, on the southeast and south by Peru, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is approximately equivalent to the combined area of the New England States and New York. The principal cities are Guayaquil, the chief port, and Quito, the capital, situated in a fertile plateau of the Andes.

The city of Guayaquil is hot and humid throughout the year. At Quito the climate is perpetually springlike. There are, in general, two seasons, the wet, from December to June, and the dry from July to November. The rainy season, called winter, is broken by a short period of dry weather called the "veranillo," or "little summer," which occurs in December, while the dry season is broken in September by a short wet period called the "inviernillo," or "little winter." The hot climate of the coast is somewhat modified in certain localities by the cold Humboldt current which sweeps up the Pacific coast from the Antarctic seas to the Gulf of Guayaquil.

The principal industry of Ecuador is agriculture, the chief product being cacao. Other important crops are coffee, sugar cane and grapes. Forest products, including tagua nuts, rubber, dye woods, and hardwoods, are important. The raising of livestock is increasing in importance. Mineral resources are extensive, but not highly developed. The principal manufacturing industry of Ecuador is the production of "Panama" hats.

Ecuador has a small railway mileage, the principal line being that running from Guayaquil to Quito. Other lines run from the port of Bahia de Caraquez to Quito, and from the port of Manta to Santa Ana.

Of the total imports of Ecuador in 1918 the United States supplied 48 per cent., and took 66 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Ecuador in 1918 amounted to $13.90; imports to $4.40; exports to $9.50.

Area and Population

Estimates of the total population vary according to the definition of boundaries, and no estimate can be more than approximate, since large parts of the territories claimed by Ecuador are unexplored. The republic is divided into seventeen provinces, the population of which, with that of their capitals, are given in the following table:

Province	Population	Capital	Inhabitants
Azuay	132,400	Cuenca	40,000
Bolivar	43,000	Guaranda	6,000
Cañar	64,000	Azogues	5,000
Carchi	36,000	Tulcan	4,000
Chimborazo	122,000	Riobamba	20,000
Esmeraldas	25,000	Esmeraldas	5,000
Galápagos	500	San Cristóbal	300
Guayas	98,100	Guayaquil	80,000
Imbabura	68,000	Ibarra	10,000
Leon	109,600	Latacunga	12,000
Loja	66,000	Loja	12,000
Manabi	64,100	Portoviejo	10,000
Oriente	80,000	Archidona	5,000
Oro	32,600	Machala	5,000
Pichincha	205,000	Quito	75,000
Los Rios	32,800	Babahoyo	5,000
Tungurahua	103,000	Ambato	12,000

About one-half to three-fourths of the total population are Indians; there are about 300,000 to 400,000 Mestizos, 100,000 to 200,000 Whites, and a small number of Negroes.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Ecuador in 1918 was estimated at $27,800,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at $9,800,000 and exports at $18,000,000.

Value of total foreign trade of the United States with Ecuador for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$1,846,004	$3,653	$1,849,657	$2,422,744	$307,628	$2,730,372	88.73	–$880,715
1910	2,213,907	2,044	2,215,951	2,593,767	265,947	2,859,714	90.70	–643,763
1911	2,234,998	3,541	2,238,539	3,458,821	169,984	3,628,805	95.31	–1,390,266
1912	2,138,124	5,481	2,143,605	3,556,949	171,984	3,728,933	95.39	–1,585,328
1913	2,550,897	2,888	2,553,785	2,918,929	118,760	3,037,689	96.09	–483,904
1914	2,951,038	16,721	2,967,759	3,262,950	332,506	3,595,456	90.75	–627,697
1915	2,767,305	76,608	2,845,913	3,974,264	504,493	4,478,757	88.74	–1,632,844
1916	3,557,362	73,376	3,630,738	5,329,676	518,614	5,848,290	91.15	–2,217,552
1917	5,916,662	120,079	6,036,741	10,083,296	584,478	10,667,783	94.53	–4,631,042
1918	4,835,926	88,618	4,924,544	10,126,015	761,953	10,887,968	93.00	–5,963,424
1919	.....	.....	5,017,636	.....	.....	9,009,005	.....	–3,991,369

Value of foreign trade for eleven years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$9,989,599	$12 907,774	$22,897,373
1909	9,090,262	12,091,096	21,181,358
1910	8,007,269	13,638,358	21,645,937
1911	11,489,104	12,692,237	24,181,341
1912	10,354,564	13,689,696	24,044,260
1913	8,836,689	15,789,367	24,626,056
1914	8,402,767	13,061,566	21,464,333
1915	8,408,143	12,895,069	21,303,212
1916	9,330,171	17,569,691	26,899,862
1917	10,176,887	16,309,195	26,486,082
1918	9,800,000	18,000,000	27,800,000

The value of imports by countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$2,817,754	$2,770,599	$3,203,972	$9,354,270	$5,932,066
United Kingdom	2,617,926	2,414,662	3,347,444	2,388,795	2,459,624
Spain	235,674	364,667	330,286	492,160	508,667
France	434,740	326,770	246,297	389,244	324,510
Peru	160,160	299,128	269,857	153,361	254,765
Italy	295,720	389,220	399,263	257,317	194,941
Chile	63,560	52,535	58,154	71,511	165,399
Panama	42,144	34,456	15,562	13,005	90,769
Japan	4,898	17,884	11,861	23,732	60,466
Colombia	85,376	34,249	55,341	34,157	43,623
British India	100,762	24,655	4,287	1,978	38,880
China	20,123	13,278	45,484	26,439	32,331
Netherlands	25	60,410	172,085	24,329	16,408
Sweden	.....	.....	21,389	37,766	4,677
Australia	62,553	80,757	115,626	29,403	.....
Belgium	321,155	278,230	30,872	529	....
Germany	1,563,129	1,203,566	50,743	6,268	.....
Other countries	10,990	37,701	29,620	25,907	49,761
Total	$8,836,689	$8,402,767	$8,408,143	$9,330,171	$10,176,887

Value of imports by commodities for five years in United States currency:

Classification	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Oils in general	$76,836	$84,273	$73,383	$87,968	$83,613
Live animals	64,232	19,456	27,114	8,871	31,636
Arms and ammunition	85,772	56,214	41,616	81,247	104,176
Alimentary substances	1,413,716	1,319,687	1,239,689	1,254,649	1,466,451
Boots, shoes, and findings	141,122	208,843	184,590	356,065	208,477
Vehicles	100,405	66,940	43,300	162,471	234,967
Cement, earths, and stones	41,697	34,944	46,451	58,476	54,135
Leather manufactures	84,787	64,440	18,919	18,787	37,511
Drugs and medicines	295,464	290,468	280,300	459,572	407,809
Vessels	32,531	5,409	17,729	6,906	7,061
Hardware	644,927	755,740	573,333	604,941	720,117
Matches	21,705	11,036	19,075	18,447	2,512
Cordage	169,252	169,825	117,313	261,917	318,418
Musical instruments	69,391	44,321	31,064	52,322	73,510
Jewelry	5,181	965,424	4,403	102,174	14,314
Books, blank and printed	36,474	39,157	40,856	76,057	43,419
Crockery and glassware	98,292	73,113	41,307	103,142	165,876
Lumber, rough and finished	74,137	45,135	36,805	32,419	73,034
Machinery	582,364	365,769	274,060	438,249	465,810
Mining products	325,557	337,265	322,704	263,139	261,862
Paper in general	150,317	178,581	118,328	255,422	365,427
Perfumery, etc	72,396	141,321	196,355	250,286	281,692
Paints and varnishes	29,057	55,477	33,436	55,547	120,619
Ready-made clothing	352,626	356,160	297,174	528,708	527,892
Silk fabric, pure or mixed	16,900	19,955	23,097	38,563	86,636
Hats	134,807	129,879	118,841	128,762	96,599
Textiles, other than silk	1,885,071	2,163,286	1,769,942	2,180,084	2,849,472
Vegetables	53,078	63,245	84,357	158,768	216,848
Wines and liquors	107,737	143,976	161,761	212,413	182,011
Rubber, manufactures of	225,913	235,651	201,709	233,750	21,218
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	16,020	27,030	34,224
	743,606	512,285	453,001	357,014	285,846

Unofficial statistics of exports from Guayaquil during 1918:

Articles	Pounds	Value	Articles	Pounds	Value
Achiote	38,465	$3,397	Ivory nuts	136,336	$3,012
Brooms	31,325	20,753	Leather, sole	125,792	19,445
Cabula fiber	60,791	2,685	Lumber:		
Cacao	74,037,891	11,445,042	Oak	64,304	2,082
Castor beans	7,716	596	Bamboo	103,844	1,193
Chocolate	167,800	22,233	Mangle bark	1,424,708	15,731
Cinchona bark	185,993	16,429	Orchilla	21,522	952
Coffee	7,068,336	1,014,602	Pitch	5,175	172
Condurango bark	37,593	1,660	Pumice stone	8,547	226
Cotton	274,149	121,083	Rubber	64,265	14,192
Cottonseed	174,937	3,864	Soap	12,015	1,326
Cow hair	328	17	Starch	15,086	1,999
Gold products	21,921	691,551	Tamarinds	203	10
Hammocks	2,460	2,168	Tannin extract	88,222	4,871
Hammock straw	128,545	34,064	Toasted coffee	1,037	183
Hats, Panama	91,373	684,799	Tobacco, leaf	870,407	80,732
Hides:			Wool	2,058,672	477,355
Alligator	8,280	1,097	All other articles	284,531	14,141
Calf	4,063	413	Total	89,217,980	$15,102,501
Cattle	1,462,818	366,343			
Hogs	3,523	389			
Llama	439	155			
Sheep	73,207	25,866			
Other	51,361	5,672			

Distribution of the export trade of Guayaquil during 1918:

Countries	Pounds	Value	Countries	Pounds	Value
Chile	6,987,936	$994,324	Peru	3,440,339	$269,648
Colombia	383,854	60,926	Salvador	2,323	10,599
Costa Rica	1,419	3,972	Spain	2,412,101	362,573
Honduras	1,798	295	United Kingdom	5,163,287	1,132,617
Italy	80,449	11,057	United States	70,471,195	12,194,389
Mexico	201,574	34,298	Total	89,217,980	$15,102,501
Panama	71,542	27,803			

Of the total amount exported, the United States received 78 per cent., United Kingdom 5.8 per cent. and Chile 7.8 per cent., Spain and Peru following with considerably less.

Value of exports by principal countries of destination for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$3,833,728	$3,588,130	$5,678,181	$8,584,890	$12,772,005
France	5,382,352	4,438,226	1,176,335	2,177,949	1,447,040
Spain	669,983	627,570	581,810	714,808	682,743
Chile	521,549	334,700	421,278	293,740	630,584
Italy	336,162	282,504	597,538	467,291	142,401
Peru	86,076	84,704	129,448	129,556	140,803
Colombia	43,275	25,123	65,397	107,896	135,075
Cuba	86,389	41,747	92,386	225,490	117,098
United Kingdom	1,620,092	1,230,555	2,664,479	3,560,071	109,023
Panama	65,677	28,856	37,867	203,055	105,897
Netherlands	255,726	1,012,793	980,685	842,906	.....
Denmark	4,982	189,759	256,365	91,708	.....
Sweden	.....	30,132	114,356	80,676	.....
Norway	5,832	19,440	.....	55,501	.....
Germany	2,627,353	860,302	42,282	.....	.....
Argentina	48,284	20,092	21,773	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	84,814	145,508	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	37,025	52,589	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	80,068	48,836	34,889	34,154	26,526
Total	$15,789,367	$13,061,566	$12,895,069	$17,569,691	$16,309,195

Value of exports by principal commodities for five years (values in United States currency):

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Alligator skins	$1,200	$2,760	.....	.....	$8,863
Cacao	9,855,085	9,969,274	$9,570,306	$12,593,279	10,534,672
Coffee	824,259	581,531	456,888	622,774	624,691
Cotton	45,299	5,283	358	75	11
Fresh fruits, other than bananas	32,985	21,947	15,293	11,775	15,865
Bananas	48,080	39,147	33,101	22,103	25,361
Gold in bars	325,964	360,808	522,256	482,237	875,626
Panama hats	1,127,862	960,212	827,213	994,775	920,685
Mocora straw	19,792	16,994	10,032	17,011	31,608
Toquilla straw (for hats)	41,219	17,583	8,840	13,375	911,712
Hides of neat cattle	335,146	230,475	235,259	483,550	633,897
Ivory nuts	2,111,455	453,092	519,105	1,253,028	842,783
Rubber	178,039	89,019	193,680	323,319	349,551
Tobacco	26	1,984	88,560	32,666	1,422
Sole leather	3,127	11,952	27,024	34,252	110,572
Orchilla	2,702	4,451	15,196	11,901	1,422
Salt, common	6,060	.....	2,829	15,821	17,536
Matches	32	.....	1,427	12,576	9,104
Wool	115	235	10,441	106,535	401,692
Kapok	16,541	26,744	6,104	8,225	22,864
Cascarilla (Peruvian bark)	4,844	12,210	2,889	20,588	1,292
Mineral earths	2,002	1,154	1,416	.....	436,132
Miscellaneous	616,598	75,590	102,422	261,168	180,725

Principal exports by countries of destination in 1916 and 1917 (values in United States currency):

Articles and Countries	1916 Kilos	1917 Kilos
Cacao	42,666,525	45,193,421
United States	20,568,954	37,056,755
France	4,946,121	5,124,842
Spain	1,768,433	2,122,249
Italy	220,138	253,206
United Kingdom	11,680,381	171,675
Netherlands	2,694,450	.....
Sweden	220,455	.....
Norway	158,401	.....
Denmark	261,270	.....
Coffee	3,229,213	2,669,249
Chile	1,236,538	2,428,001
France	1,101,348	106,548
United States	161,739	56,632
Peru	75,325	41,924
Panama	208,869	35,406
Spain	277,529	186
Italy	167,865	.....
Ivory Nuts	20,198,944	16,302,647
United States	10,104,861	12,712,243
Italy	4,643,324	1,146,000
Spain	768,550	1,075,990
France	3,733,225	606,668
Panama	157,325	593,124
United Kingdom	262,840	100,000
Colombia	528,540	63,572

Continued to page 165.

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries	Tons	Values	Tons	Values
Cattle hides	1,165	$483,550	1,185	$638,897
United States	1,031	436,840	1,163	623,320
United Kingdom	71	21,267	.....	.....
France	37	14,316	.....	.....
Spain	19	9,192	19	12,480
Rubber	380	323,319	413	349,551
United States	378	321,874	408	345,507
Panama hats	.....	994,775	.....	920,685
United States	.....	653,011	.....	730,202
Cuba	.....	211,906	.....	99,514
United Kingdom	.....	84,117	.....	51,173

Production and Industry

Ecuador may be divided into four regions with varying climates, soil and products. (1). The *terras climate*, or hot lowlands, (2) The *templadas* or temperate lands at an altitude of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. (3) The *frias* which includes the plateau of Quito, 9,371 feet above sea level, where the temperature is moderate and springlike the year around, and (4) the *nevadas* or snow covered regions of the Andes. The country is traversed from north to south by two parallel ranges of the Andes 500 miles in length.

There are two seasons only, the rainy from December to May, and the dry from June to November. The coast regions are cultivated by tropical farming, and the hill regions and mountain valleys are adapted to the raising of live stock and all crops grown in temperate climates. The principal product of the republic is cacao, grown in the provinces of Guayas, Los Rios, Manabi and El Oro. A second product of importance is the tagua nut, or vegetable ivory. An export duty of $1.00 per 100 pounds on unshelled and $1.40 per 100 pounds on shelled nuts is imposed by the government.

Coffee is grown extensively and exported chiefly to Chile. Sugar cane and grapes are likewise grown.

With the exception of the Andean plateau between the two Cordilleras, and the coastal lowlands, Ecuador is covered with thick and almost unexploited forest growth. Besides the tagua, rubber, dyewoods, hard woods, cinchona trees, from the bark of which quinine is extracted, and other woods are plentiful. Livestock raising is practiced, and wool, goat skins, hides and alligator skins are exported to some extent. Mineral resources are plentiful but not developed; gold, silver, petroleum, copper, iron, lead and coal existing in large quantities, and the Galapagos Islands are rich in sulphur. The chief manufacturing industry of Ecuador is the making of "Panama" hats from toquilla straw; other manufacturing enterprises in Guayquil produce vermicelli, chocolate, biscuits, ice, soap, candles; there are also breweries, tanneries, flour mills, sugar mills, and some foundries. In Quito there are foundries, flour mills, sugar refineries and ice plants. On the whole, Ecuador is relatively unimportant in respect to manufactures.

Railways and Highways:

The total railway mileage of Ecuador is approximately 400. The only railway of importance is the Guayaquil and Quito, running from Duran, opposite Guayaquil on the Guayas River, to the capital. The length of the line is 290 miles, the gauge 3 ft. 6 in. The journey takes two days; twelve hours the first, and nine hours the second day; the stop overnight is made at Robamba. The Central Railway of Ecuador has a line thirty-five miles long from the port of Manta to Santa Ana. The Compagnie Francaises de Chemins de Fer de L'Equateur, has a line 185 miles long from the port of Bahia de Caraquez to Quito. Other lines are projected.

The roads of the country are, for the most part, traversible only by mule. River communication in the agricultural districts is furnished by sidewheel and screw steamers on the rivers Guayas, Daule and Vinces.

Telephones, Telegraphs and Post Offices:

There were, in 1915, 2,926 telephone instruments in the republic, of which 2,250 were in Guayaquil. There is a long distance telephone connection between Guayaquil and Quito. There was 5,400 miles of telegraph with 204 stations. There are 150 post offices. There are two wireless stations in Guayaquil, and additional stations are projected for Bahia, Bolivar, Pura, and Puerta.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The gold standard has been established. The unit is the gold **sucre** of 100 centavos equivalent to $0.487 United States currency. Ten sucres make a **condor,** equivalent to one pound sterling. The current coins are the silver sucre, **peseta** of 20 centavos, **real** of 10 centavos, **media real** of 5 centavos, and a subsidiary nickel coinage of 5, 2, 1, and ½ centavos.

There are four banks authorized to issue paper currency; the Banco del Ecuador, (head office at Guayaquil), Banco Comercial y Agricola, (head office at Guayaquil), Banco del Azuay, (Cuenca), and the Banco del Pichincha (Quito). Other banks are the Banco de Credito Hipotecario and the Banco Territorial at Guayaquil, both of which are mortgage banks, and the Compania de Credito Agricola e Industrial, which operates a mortgage and savings bank.

The metric system has been legally standard since 1856. The old Spanish measures are, however, still largely employed. The quintal is, in Ecuador, equal to about 101 pounds.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister at Quito, a consul general at Guayaquil, vice-consul and consular agents at Bahia de Caraquez and Esmeraldas.

Ecuador has a minister at Washington, consuls general in San Francisco and New York, consuls at Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Seattle, Philadelphia, Manila, (P. I.), and a vice consul at Norfolk.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff assesses **specific** duties ranging from 1 to 60 centavos per kilo. There are several surtaxes which total more than 200 per cent.

Consular Regulations:

Six copies of consular invoice made out in Spanish are required. Four are kept by the consul, one by the steamship company, and one is sent to the consignee. Blanks cost $0.50 per set of six; certification costs $1.00 for shipments up to $50 in value and 3 per cent. of the declared value for values in excess of $50.00. Separate consular invoices must be made out for each mark. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, and it is advisable to also mark the gross weight.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are about ten daily publications and the same number of weekly and monthly publications in Ecuador. The leading daily is published in Guayaquil and there are two monthly magazines published there. In Quito there are three dailies.

Shipping Routes:

Grace Line.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line (to Colon, Panama, thence by connecting steamer).
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (to Colon, Panama, thence by connecting steamer).
United Fruit Company (to Colon, Panama, thence by connecting steamer).

Cable Rates: Fifty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Guayaquil via Panama, twelve days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Ecuador. Limit of weight twenty pounds. Prohibitions; Sugar cane brandy and its combinations; articles of food containing ingredients injurious to health, salt; foreign coin and any outfit for coining.

International Reply Coupons: Not redeemable.

Money Orders: Not issued.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

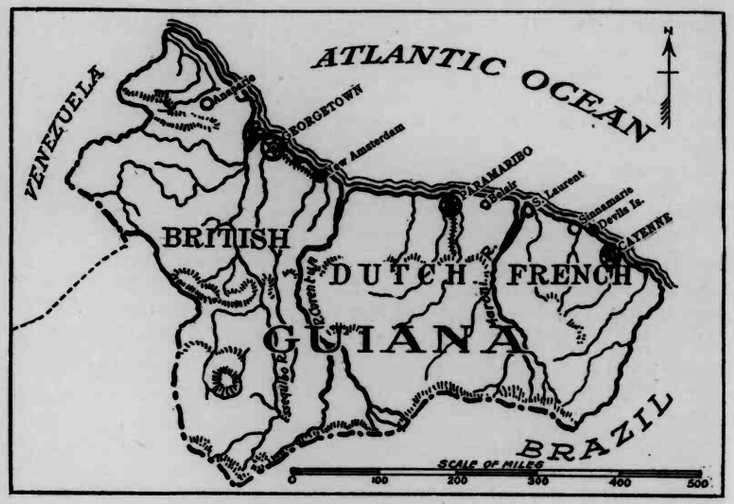
(See Map of Argentina, Page 107)

A British Crown Colony in the South Atlantic Ocean 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan. West Falkland has an area of 2,300 square miles; about 100 islands, 1,200 square miles; South Georgia, about 1,000 square miles. Other dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and Graham Island. In 1911 the population was 3,275 ,exclusive of the whaling settlement in South Georgia. Chief town, Port Stanley, has less than 1,000 inhabitants. Products are wool, whale produce, tallow and skins. Chief industry is sheep farming; about 2,500,000 acres of pasturage. Cable communication is had via Montevideo, Uruguay. An interinsular steamboat mail and passenger service is provided, and there are steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. for Liverpool every four weeks. There is a wireless telegraph station, and telephone exchange at Port Stanley connecting with Darwin. The foreign trade of the islands is principally with Great Britain.

Imports and exports for five years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Imports	$1,162,619	$1,134,222	$1,789,802	$2,872,342	$6,108,563
Exports	7,096,664	7,316,555	7,659,972	9,981,074	9,092,588

The chief exports in 1917 were wool, $1,165,073; whale produce, $7,586,353; tallow, $52,731; skins and hides, $103,211. Imports from the United States in 1918 were valued at $305,009; while exports to the United States were valued at $400,000.



THE GUIANAS

Three colonies on the east coast of South America, the western one, bounded by Venezuela, Brazil, and the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, the central one to the Netherlands, and the eastern one to France. The climate of all three is tropical, the temperature being uniform on the coast for the ten months from October to July. In August and September the trade winds die away, and the heat becomes oppressive. The year is divided into two wet and dry seasons, the long wet season beginning in mid April and lasting until mid August; the long dry season beginning in September and lasting until the last week in November. December and January constitute the short rainy season and February and March the short dry season.

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population

Bounded on the northwest by Venezuela, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west and southwest by Brazil. Area, 89,480 square miles. Population, 1911, 296,000, exclusive of native Indians in unsettled sections estimated at 13,000. Capital and principal town, Georgetown, population 54,723, has 50 miles of paved streets, covers an area of 1,300 acres, has tramway and electric light system. The census of 1911 showed that 70,922 people were living on sugar estates, 125,000 in villages and settlements, and 105,400 were agricultural laborers. Official estimates placed the number of East Indians on the sugar estates at 65,074; in towns 71,454.

The estimated per capita foreign trade of British Guiana amounted in 1918 to $111.97. Imports, $54.80; exports, $57.17.

Commerce

The total foreign trade of British Guiana in 1918 amounted to $33,156,378, of which $16,242,249 were imports and $16,914,029 were exports.

The value of the total foreign trade of the United States with British Guiana for ten years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent. free	
1909	1,983,703	$26,283	$2,009,889	$142,440	$648,909	$,791,349	18.00	+$1,218,639
1910	1,842,733	41,598	1,884,331	112,979	454,814	567,793	19.90	+1,316,538
1911	1,820,516	30,351	1,850,867	104,582	368,468	473,050	22.11	+1,377,817
1912	1,770,122	18,813	1,788,935	216,681	998,159	1,214,840	17.84	+ 574,095
1913	1,791,669	22,075	1,813,746	99,728	6,205	105,933	94.14	+1,707,512
1914	1,690,445	9,915	1,700,360	96,169	14,444	110,603	86.94	+1,589,757
1915	1,822,427	18,810	1,841,037	200,120	153,277	353,297	56.63	+1,487,640
1916	2,144,636	45,158	2,189,794	257,867	3,423	261,290	98.69	+1,928,504
1917	3,799,310	14,189	3,813,499	238,420	738,031	976,451	24.41	+2,837,048
1918	5,195,922	70,856	5,266,778	352,344	11,658	364,002	96.80	+4,902,776
1919	.....	.....	5,921,229	.....	.....	310,863	.....	+5,610,366

Imports and exports for the six year period 1913 to 1918:

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1913	$7,750,988	$10,526,976	1916	$10,509,931	18,038,716
1914	7,665,580	12,590,707	1917	13,947,440	20,716,508
1915	6,796,247	16,014,421	1918	16,242,249	16,914,029

Distribution of foreign trade for the years 1917 and 1918:

Countries	Imports From		Exports To	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
British East Indies	$278,024	$1,000,053	.....	.....
British West Indies	512,725	777,187	$1,708,229	$1,125,676
Canada	2,113,199	2,612,080	7,527,968	5,641,601
Denmark	19,046	5,828	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana	43,246	179,899	1,026,218	928,408
France	38,446	39,431	5	.....
French Guiana	9,560	19,249	194,994	235,390
Netherlands	74,192	59,380	2,056	.....
Newfoundland	75	.....	.....	3,476
Norway	320	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	26,917	15,826	.....	.....
Portuguese possessions	28,617	1,321	.....	.....
Spain	13,982	10,692	.....	.....
Sweden	3,495	614	.....	.....
United Kingdom	4,560,978	4,189,904	9,171,874	7,819,634
United States	5,910,238	7,252,721	770,519	974,199
Venezuela	92,858	90,136	6,515	4,272
All other countries	221,522	37,928	308,130	186,373
Total	$13,947,440	$16,242,249	$20,716,508	$16,914,029

Import trade of British Guiana by articles in 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Aerated and mineral waters	$5,667	$7,663
Animals and birds:		
Horses	2,306	9,870
Mules	83,603	22,692
Other	2,072	2,935
Apparel	184,032	208,783
Arms, ammunition, and explosives:		
Arms	1,850	21,984
Ammunition	7,209	6,738
Explosives	6,734	18,719
Bags and sacks, not paper or cotton	393,726	584,931
Bags, traveling and tool, trunks, etc	6,442	10,133
Baskets	558	387
Beer and ale	183,484	140,439
Biscuits, bread, and cakes	32,685	12,168
Books	24,149	29,348
Boots and shoes	172,725	271,939
Bricks	43,672	74,859
Brooms and brushes	14,687	25,997
Buckets, pails, and tubs	1,735	1,608
Butter	154,456	253,613
Caoutchouc and gutta percha manufactures	6,109	22,130
Candles	12,382	4,456
Carriages, wagons, etc.:		
Bicycles	14,037	9,415
Bicycle parts	15,562	16,851
Motor cars	127,677	62,455
Motor car parts	83,389	140,190
Motor cycles	8,970	3,804
Motor cycle parts	1,021	861
Railway rolling stock	7,898	1,580
Other	2,723	2,986
Cattle and other animal foods	18,868	10,537
Cement	155,567	393,487
Cheese	41,729	38,484
Chemicals	151,611	209,098
Chinaware and pottery	18,207	26,002
Clocks	2,456	2,115
Coal	428,867	422,074
Coke and patent fuel	4,774	66,130
Cocoa	9,794	27,947
Coffee	2,525	772
Confectionery	11,856	7,263
Cordage and twine	96,380	183,363
Cork	2,409	6,322
Cotton manufactures:		
Hosiery	41,519	49,240
Piece goods	1,283,529	1,188,646
Raw	.....	1,077
Ribbon	13,501	17,331
Other	293,157	311,005
Cutlery	14,164	24,875
Electrical apparatus	26,709	49,265
Fish:		
Canned	77,608	79,857
Mackerel and salmon	33,187	24,762
Smoked and dried	325,407	358,595
Other	11,798	25,126
Fruits and nuts	58,859	57,882
Ghee	21,462	38,904
Glass and glassware	36,523	40,198
Grain, flour, etc:		
Flour	1,436,342	1,531,454
Grain and mixtures	218,852	248,065
Pulse	90,881	677,720
Rice	137	9,077
Other	32,077	44,180
Grease	20,246	91,738
Gum, balata	29,116	84,868
Haberdashery and millinery	124,203	109,496
Hardware	159,327	187,922
Hats and bonnets	70,167	101,741

Continued on page 171

Table Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Hay and chaff	6,542	6,791
Hemp and manufactures	41,822	57,993
Hides	637	.....
Implements and tools	77,728	199,239
Instruments, scientific	7,090	4,521
Jams and jellies	2,139	5,788
Jewelry	1,764	1,685
Jute manufactures	2,049	257
Lard	62,325	60,441
Leather	23,551	17,200
Leather manufactures other than boots and saddlery	34,726	19,909
Linen manufactures	5,166	1,696
Lime	33,781	28,304
Machinery:		
Mining	37,384	117,712
Rice	42,699	47,620
Sewing machines	27,086	42,770
Sugar	993,088	639,830
Other	161,525	297,028
Manures:		
Chemical	1,095,912	1,028,633
Other	33,168	67,360
Matches	35,870	84,604
Mats and mattings	2,723	1,781
Meats:		
Beef and pork	463,721	416,148
Canned	13,283	17,623
Other	36,813	57,604
Medicines and drugs	117,038	181,105
Metals:		
Brass and manufactures thereof	4,868	3,528
Bars, rods, sheets, and plates	109,132	116,630
Bolts, nuts, and chains	19,053	32,438
Copper and manufactures	2,654	11,687
Galvanized and corrugated sheets	101,114	119,811
Hoop	46,400	93,976
Iron ore	2,663	2,524
Lead	1,951	4,527
Nails and spikes	49,560	54,414
Rivets, clinchers, and wire fencing	31,534	24,642
Tin and manufactures	9,387	7,122
Other	31,512	18,489
Milk, condensed	70,465	88,695
Musical instruments	14,120	10,979
Oils:		
Essential and medicinal	4,060	4,396
Petroleum, refined	113,985	202,285
Petroleum, crude	13,262	4,157
Gasoline	83,005	158,930
Other	249,379	243,758
Oil cloth and linoleum	2,046	2,455
Opium and preparations	28,357	35,892
Paints	77,014	80,381
Paper:		
Printing	26,547	26,377
Other	165,376	235,063
Perfumery	14,421	14,807
Pitch	7,442	10,079
Pickles and sauces	3,280	5,291
Pipes, clay	.....	3,142
Plate and plated ware	4,402	8,334
Provisions	20,223	24,392
Saddlery and harness	6,085	9,384
Salt	43,356	47,778
Seeds	65,044	86,061
Ships and boats	973	6,500
Silk	46,921	53,593
Soap	164,661	309,778
Spices	14,801	29,968
Spirits:		
Brandy	16,180	24,565
Gin	29,017	40,046
Whiskey	65,956	65,449
Other	40,077	116,748

Continued on page 172.

Table Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Stationery	20,565	20,735
Sugar	15,864	48,252
Stone and slate	3,879	4,391
Tar	9,163	9,040
Tea	16,099	56,857
Tobacco:		
Cigars and cigarettes	21,368	32,073
Leaf	73,899	100,134
Other	97,810	126,556
Toys and games	14,836	13,805
Turpentine	3,371	3,299
Umbrellas and parasols	11,571	7,648
Varnish and polish	5,798	8,787
Vegetables:		
Dried and canned	10,618	8,384
Fresh	194,796	270,577
Onions and garlic	90,011	66,035
Watches	1,483	285
Wine	53,197	52,661
Wood and timber:		
Lumber	213,185	208,885
Shooks	19,402	32,341
Staves and headings	132,540	212,173
Sash, blinds, doors, caskets, office and store fixtures	29,345	18,649
Other	57,125	18,543
Wool manufactures	158,849	80,849
All other articles	567,079	305,326
Total	$13,947,440	$16,292,249

Principal imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States during 1918:

Articles	United States	United Kingdom	Canada
Animals	$29,001	.....	$17
Apparel	112,373	$91,022	1,636
Bags and sacks	37,665	46,149	4,836
Beer and ale	124,204	15,427	.....
Biscuits	3,164	34	8,949
Books	3,936	24,560	72
Boots and shoes	212,780	40,843	8,114
Butter	225,475	64	18,519
Candles	2,606	804	.....
Carriages, etc.:			
Bicycles, tricycles, and parts	5,688	20,205	.....
Motor cars and parts	196,513	2,253	1,722
Motor cycles and parts	3,476	862	.....
Cattle food, oil-cake	6,549	.....	106
Cement	386,984	6,503	.....
Cheese	11,691	.....	25,910
Chemicals	112,635	71,775	2,151
Coal	46,068	376,006	.....
Coke and patent fuel	.....	66,130	.....
Coffee	770	.....	.....
Confectionery	6,243	171	100
Cordage and twine	73,548	87,010	17,333
Cotton manufactures:			
Hosiery	43,945	4,107	279
Piece goods	595,089	569,552	332
Ribbons	7,147	10,120	.....
Other	66,126	201,261	8,018
Cutlery	14,758	10,004	7
Electrical apparatus	46,051	2,044	47
Fish:			
Canned	59,691	.....	4,307
Mackerel and salmon	3,134	351	19,745
Smoked or dried	74,226	.....	197,985
Other sorts, salted	881	.....	23,247
Fruits and nuts	44,728	589	5,933
Glass and glassware	27,114	10,939	1,987

Continued on page 173

Table Continued:

Articles	United States	United Kingdom	Canada
Grain and flour:			
Flour	155,812	.....	1,360,124
Pulse	125,150	2,421	14,648
Other	147,709	232	134,150
Haberdashery and millinery	31,757	73,114	14
Hardware	100,485	76,529	9,860
Hats and bonnets	14,073	86,232	5
Hemp manufactures	28,520	26,650	1,854
Implements and tools	137,776	60,384	710
Lard	58,420	.....	.....
Leather	24,086	7,578	2,427
Lime	.....	10,947	.....
Machinery:			
Mining	109,151	8,536	.....
Rice	41,516	6,113	.....
Sewing machines	41,575	673	.....
Sugar	411,317	225,171	2,732
Other	227,849	58,873	6,822
Manure, chemical	266,289	538,629	241,870
Meats:			
Beef and pork, salted	412,107	.....	.....
Canned	17,450	.....	107
Fresh	.....	.....	68
Other	57,524	.....	32
Medicines and drugs	91,923	74,604	14,436
Metals:			
Brass and manufactures	1,043	1,734	.....
Bars, rods, sheets, and plates	105,706	7,180	3,626
Bolts, nuts, and chains	20,237	11,889	249
Copper and manufactures	10,096	1,590	.....
Galvanized and corrugated sheets	114,475	4,330	982
Hoop	77,699	16,277	.....
Nails and spikes	9,042	6,213	39,085
Rivets, wire and wire fencing	33,089	3,917	5,354
Other	15,393	2,505	320
Milk, condensed	46,231	494	32,611
Oils:			
Gasoline	46,900	.....	.....
Petroleum, refined	204,694	3	.....
Other	141,638	929	13,650
Paints	26,913	12,306	41,162
Paper:			
Printing	22,580	3,797	.....
Other	109,572	82,816	5,581
Perfumery	10,738	3,896	54
Provisions	3,606	15,552	3,687
Saddlery and harness	980	7,137	1,166
Salt	372	40,198	.....
Seeds	37,979	21,862	17
Silk	18,356	34,445	.....
Soap	18,700	287,197	9
Spirits:			
Brandy	7,016	947	.....
Gin	.....	19,047	.....
Whisky	7,507	49,909	8,033
Other	11,214	30,468	654
Stationery	9,453	10,075	1,154
Sugar	188	.....	14
Tea	12,146	1,282	22,689
Tobacco:			
Cigars and cigarettes	6,924	21,017	.....
Leaf	99,832	302	.....
Other	2,407	113,438	.....
Toys and games	4,368	8,237	748
Umbrellas and parasols	1,067	6,574	.....
Vegetables:			
Dried	1,842	515	1,590
Fresh	65,965	1,558	146,377
Onions and garlic	39,712	1,490	5
Wine	19,537	10,825	377
Wood and timber:			
Lumber	113,757	988	84,945
Shooks	32,341	.....	.....
Staves and headings	212,168	.....	.....
Sash, blinds, etc	7,853	4,334	3,653
Wool manufactures	12,727	74,841	130
All other articles	423,610	352,319	52,952
Total	$7,252,721	$4,189,904	$2,612,080

Export trade of British Guiana, by articles, during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Animals:		
Cattle	$24,070	$11,054
Other	3,230	5
Apparel	14,587	17,995
Bags and sacks, not of paper, canvas, or cotton		12,814
Beer and ale	11,306	10,484
Books, printed		1,156
Boots and shoes		9,001
Butter and butter substitutes		1,905
Candles:		
Tallow		353
Other		2,666
Carriages, carts, wagons, etc.:		
Motor cars, and parts		2,023
Motor cycles		825
Bicycles and tricycle parts		1,107
Cattle and other animal foods:		
Molascuit	72,245	66,013
Rice meal		3,457
Other		155
Cement		1,917
Charcoal	40,936	40,641
Chemicals, manufactures and products	4,179	6,301
Coal:		
Bituminous		31,676
Other		29,099
Cocoa, raw	1,240	16,784
Coffee, raw	33,586	53,612
Cordage		2,567
Cotton and manufactures of:		
Piece goods	66,130	73,481
Hosiery		1,184
Other	14,708	49,563
Copra	12,164	20,801
Diamonds	185,788	164,230
Electrical apparatus		1,476
Fish	14,953	22,849
Fruit, and nuts for fruit: Coconuts	41,526	30,697
Fruit juices: Lime juice		8,090
Glue: Fish glue		17,140
Grain:		
Flour	40,257	
Indian corn	10,610	
Pulse	9,905	29,036
Rice	1,424,013	854,695
Gums:		
Balata	1,024,176	918,341
Rubber	8,249	9,775
Haberdashery and millinery		3,480
Hardware, cash registers, house, office, etc		4,481
Hats and bonnets		5,978
Hemp		1,324
Hides	6,407	12,307
Implements and tools: Agricultural		1,462
Isinglass	1,540	
Kola nuts	533	196
Machinery:		
Rice		2,702
Sugar	64,093	78,584
Sewing machines		2,396
Other (except for mining industry)		13,346
Manure, other than chemical		1,620
Matches		7,130
Medicines and drugs:		
Not containing spirits		1,863
Other		3,604
Metals:		
Galvanized, in bars, rods, sheets, or corrugated		8,748
Other		100,983
Milk, condensed		2,471
Molasses	31,290	76,222

Continued on page 175

Table Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Oils:		
Coconut (colonial)	28,652	36,424
Gasoline		8,475
Petroleum, refined	3,448	2,274
Other		3,820
Salt, fine		12,116
Seeds		3,810
Soap		3,256
Spirits:		3,721
Colonial (rum)	2,678,932	1,167,235
Foreign		50,191
Sugar	1,223,455	1,172,801
Yellow crystals	10,617,475	8,651,232
Dark crystals	2,742	147,634
Other		4,395
Tea		422
Tobacco:		1,231
Cigars and cigarettes		15,937
Leaf		9,386
Other		1,576
Vegetables		
Wine		
Wood and timber:		
Firewood	20,897	22,951
Greenhart	23,812	14,249
Shingles	16,625	10,253
Other	19,790	20,260
Wool manufactures	38,502	27,965
Goods entered for transshipment and not appearing in list of imports	9,407	2,320
All other articles	1,753,439	2,119,713
	1,117,511	551,417
Total	$20,716,508	$16,919,029

Production and Industry

The principal products are sugar, rum, rice, cocoanuts and cacao and minerals. Of the total area of 57,777,280 acres, only 198,352 acres were under cultivation in 1918.

Acreage under principal crops in 1918:

Products	1918		Products	1918	
	Acreage	Percentage		Acreage	Percentage
Sugar	73,460	37.2	Rubber	4,130	2.0
Rice	60,432	30.5	Cacao	2,040	1.0
Coconuts	29,710	15.0	Limes	1,350	0.7
Ground provisions	21,970	11.0			
Coffee	5,260	2.6	Total	198,352	100.0

The most important product is sugar, of which 107,560 tons were produced in 1918. Of this total, 93,902 tons were exported. It is officially stated that with the present labor supply the area now under cultivation in sugar is capable of producing 125,000 tons annually, if improvements are made in the local crushing plants. There are 1,500,000 acres of land presumably suited for sugar cultivation, but the lack of labor caused by the cessation of indentured immigration from India since April 1917 has prevented any substantial increase. There are at present 82,600 acres of land on sugar estates not now under crop.

Details of sugar, rum and molasses production from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Sugar			Rum		Molasses Exports	Molascuit Exports
	Area	Production	Exports	Production	Exports		
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1913	72,685	106,211	87,414	3,261,693	3,260,986	118,699	6,859
1914	73,108	116,622	107,138	4,059,897	3,489,729	83,197	2,426
1915	76,562	119,091	116,224	5,158,704	4,698,230	.....	2,233
1916	78,346	114,292	101,650	4,716,761	4,386,834	.....	997
1917	76,300	108,181	114,007	3,956,938	3,415,921	149,940	2,424
1918	73,400	107,560	93,902	3,911,615	2,614,481	208,262	2,755

British Guiana, which formerly imported large quantities of rice is now an important producer and exporter of rice. During the years 1889 to 1898 the average annual importation of rice was 18,735 tons, while the estimated area under cultivation was 2,500 acres. Rice is grown chiefly on the coast lands, and some of the large planters are using modern agricultural machinery, including tractors, reapers and threshers.

Details of the rice growing industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area		Yield		Exports	Imports
	Occupied	Reaped	Paddy	Cleaned rice		
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913	35,582	39,167	43,170	25,902	7,709	5
1914	47,037	53,661	66,268	39,760	7,089	24
1915	50,737	55,374	65,700	39,420	9,057	2
1916	57,022	61,488	67,001	40,200	13,009	5
1917	58,090	64,804	70,067	42,040	14,367	2
1918	60,432	69,798	36,920	22,150	8,018	43

The difference in the area occupied and the area reaped in the above table is accounted for by the second crop harvested, which is planted in the fall immediately after the first and largest crop has been reaped. Exports of rice were forbidden by government order, except under license, from April 7, 1917 to July 25, 1918, when all licenses were refused.

Cocoanut growing is an important industry. Although many of the trees are still young and have not yet come into bearing, the production is much larger than the statistics indicate, since from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 nuts are annually consumed within the colony, principally in the manufacture of cocoanut oil.

Details of the industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area	Exports		
		Nuts	Copra	Oil
	Acres	Number	Tons	Gallons
1913	14,177	875,505	56	6,218
1914	15,894	1,889,921	84½	18,106
1915	17,920	2,090,083	81	22,059
1916	20,111	1,631,357	106	17,950
1917	23,870	1,911,404	75	26,674
1918	29,710	1,516,190	124	30,652

Plantains, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, eddoes and tanias are raised as provision crops and consumed locally. In 1918 there were 4,130 acres under rubber. Coffee, especially the Liberian variety, is grown inland, and the most of the coffee produced is consumed locally.

Details of the industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area	Exports	Imports, raw coffee	Years	Area	Exports	Imports, raw coffee
	Acres	Tons	Tons		Acres	Tons	Tons
1913	3,324	40	23	1916	4,599	224	19
1914	4,326	106	31	1917	4,900	117	11
1915	4,468	77	22	1918	5,260	238	2

The maximum export of cacao was in 1900, and amounted to 55½ tons. Since that time much of the acreage has been abandoned, largely because the industry requires the expenditure of considerable capital and the employment of large numbers of laborers, while there is little appreciable yield until the fifth or sixth year.

Details of the cacao industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Acreage	Exports	Years	Acreage	Exports
		Tons			Tons
1913	1,863	25	1916	2,121	20
1914	2,316	22	1917	1,970	4
1915	2,020	26	1918	2,040	4

The lime growing industry, which is largely in the hands of two local firms, is developing rapidly. Details of the industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area	Exports		
		Citrate of lime	Concentrated limejuice	Essential oil
	Acres	Tons	Gallons	Gallons
1913	941	1½	480	....
1914	690	5	.....	....
1915	972	8½	4,440	....
1916	1,140	28	8,565	290
1917	1,480	8	17,287	251
1918	1,350	1½	13,845	180

Estimated number of livestock on the coastal fringe of the colony from 1913 to 1918:

Animals	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cattle	81,240	89,500	97,760	93,264	98,950	77,108
Sheep	18,410	19,700	22,150	22,806	22,840	20,611
Goats	14,030	14,800	15,290	14,766	13,750	11,236
Swine	14,000	11,600	13,768	12,450	11,800	12,532
Donkeys	6,060	6,000	6,078	6,466	6,670	5,332
Mules	1,780	2,000	2,137	2,390	2,232	2,442
Horses	960	1,010	1,000	1,000	970	1,005
Buffaloes	74	100	136	150	160	176

There are large areas of savannah land in the interior which are suitable for cattle raising, and in the Rupununi district there are reported to be 30,000 head of cattle and 600 horses. The completion of a cattle trail to the district has helped the industry.

Gold production attained its maximum in the fiscal year 1893-1894 when 138,528 ounces were reported. In 1913, 62,098 ounces were mined; in 1914, 63,801 ounces; in 1915, 53,907 ounces; 1916, 37,046 ounces; 1917, 29,546 ounces; 1918, 24,546 ounces. Production of diamonds in 1918 amounted to 14,196 carats, compared with 17,908 carats in 1917.

Bauxite was discovered in 1917, and the first shipment was made in March of that year. Leases for 2,500 acres of development rights have been granted by the government. As a large amount of development work has been done, the prospect is that bauxite will become the colony's most important mineral product. The output to December 31, 1918, is 10,322 tons mined and 8,097 tons exported.

The output of balata since 1913 has been as follows: 1913, 1,373,207 pounds; 1914, 1,148,725 pounds; 1915, 1,180,119 pounds; 1916, 1,478,671 pounds; 1917, 1,572,722 pounds; 1918, 1,198,192 pounds. The production in this industry is influenced to a great extent by weather conditions, the falling off in 1918 resulting from a drought in the balata districts. Several companies are interested in balata production, the largest of which in 1917 paid royalty on 912,021 pounds and in 1918 on 617,897 pounds.

There are some 78,500 square miles of timber lands, owned principally by the government, much of which is inaccessible owing to lack of railway transportation and the waterfalls and rapids in the rivers. The production of timber in 1918 was as follows: Greenheart, 505,904 cubic feet; other hard woods, 75,237 cubic feet; crabwood, 67,814 cubic feet; other soft woods, 26,324 cubic feet; shingles, 5,709,225; firewood, 82,494 cords; charcoal, 12,656,416 pounds. The chief handicap to this industry is the high cost of production because of the lack of a market for all classes of woods to be found in the forests which would make possible the complete clearing of timber lands rather than the selecting of trees of greenheart and crabwood and hauling them long distances in the forests, as is now the practice. This method of lumbering is exceedingly expensive and puts the product on the market at a high cost.

Railways:

(1) Demerara Railway, 79 miles, main line 4 feet 8½ inch gauge (60 miles) from Georgetown to Rossignal, a point opposite New Amsterdam, the second largest town in the colony; branch line (19 miles), Vreedlan-en Hoop on the Demerara river to Greenwich Park on the Atlantic coast, gauge, 3 feet, 6 inches. (2) Sprostons, Ltd., a large joint stock corporation operating in the colony, has constructed a railway from Wisner, on the Demerara river, 65 miles above its mouth, to Rockstone, on the Esseginbo river (meter gauge). Sprostons, Ltd., employs normally above 1,000 persons, owns a foundry, woodworking mill, ship repair yard, lumber yard, the railway described above, and a steamship and launch service on the coast and rivers.

There are 74 post offices, 573 miles of telegraph (government owned), and telephone service in Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Money, Banks, Weights and Measures:

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. Currency as in Great Britain. Banks: Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank, both issuing notes. Silver fourpenny pieces are the principal local coins. Government notes of one and two dollars are issued.

Consular representatives:

There is a United States consular official stationed at Georgetown.

Language: English.

Shipping routes:

Trinidad Line.
Quebec Steamship Company.
Raporel Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff is divided into two parts specifying goods subject to **specific** duty principally on the basis of weight, and goods subject to **ad valorem** duty. The British Preferential Tariff establishes a reduction in favor of British goods.

Consular regulations: No consular documents required; no restrictions as to marks.
Cable rate: From New York or New England states, $0.36 per word.
Postal rate: United States domestic letter rates.
Mail time: To Demerara direct eleven days from New York.
Parcel Post: Service extends to British Guiana. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.
Prohibitions: Parts of articles subject to customs duty.
Money orders: Issued on domestic form.
International reply coupons: Not issued.

DUTCH GUIANA

A colony of the Netherlands, situated between British and French Guiana, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 40,000 square miles; population 91,622. Capital and only town of commercial importance Paramaribo, population 38,191. The majority of the population is Negro. There are about 65,000 acres under cultivation, a large proportion of the country being covered by forests. Cacao is the principal agricultural product, sugar having led formerly; coffee, cotton and balata have also declined, owing to labor difficulties. Rice growing is on the increase. Banana production has declined. Gold is mined (886,458 grams in 1916). The country is chiefly alluvial. Transportation is largely by river steamers. There are 109 miles of railroad, the only important line extending from Paramaribo to Nacauri, a gold shipping point on the Surinam River. Lack of transportation hinders the development of the country. Foreign trade per capita amounted in 1918 to $39.89. Imports, $25.77; exports, $14.12.

Commerce

Total foreign trade in 1918 amounted to $5,194,531, of which $2,362,526 were imports and $2,832,005 were exports.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Dutch Guiana for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$610,241	$1,846	$612,087	$650,739	$215,004	$865,743	75.16	-$253,656
1910	683,230	2,659	685,889	550,232	375,550	925,782	59.43	-239,893
1911	720,623	2,230	722,853	840,147	159,074	999,221	84.08	-276,368
1912	785,645	6,568	792,213	696,346	252,336	948,682	73.40	-156,469
1913	697,706	6,781	704,487	665,960	155,500	821,460	81.07	-116,973
1914	707,945	3,537	711,482	1,018,342	7,708	1,026,050	99.25	-314,568
1915	574,954	8,138	583,092	454,170	232,339	686,509	66.16	-103,417
1916	705,905	7,159	713,064	477,462	130,219	607,681	78.57	+105,383
1917	1,235,072	7,644	1,242,716	954,684	693,853	1,648,537	57.92	-405,821
1918	947,928	34,479	982,407	763,023	209,372	972,395	78.47	+10,012
1919	.....	.....	2,087,416	.....	.....	868,064	.....	+2,219,052

Value of the principal imports from all sources and those from the United States during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	Total		From United States	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Ammunition and explosives	$11,544	.....	$2,209	.....
Beef, salted and smoked	248,382	$164,332	291,539	$152,821
Beer, stout, and ales	52,277	45,151	15,038	37,707
Books, all kinds	8,937	1,546	621	1,025
Bottoms, staves, and hoops	6,755	14,310	.....	.....
Biscuits, all kinds	19,583	7,132	18,656	6,124
Butter and substitutes	72,071	66,967	16,858	50,922
Candles	6,514	7,606	6,172	6,979
Cement	11,039	12,973	9,342	11,951
Cheese	7,788	8,646	2,584	6,108
Cigars	20,367	7,856	1,912	1,726
Coal	62,980	.....	55,880	.....
Dry goods and clothing	423,657	529,926	141,192	195,067
Earthenware	7,012	4,829	1,032	3,066
Fish, salted and smoked	161,749	142,496	30,784	67,788
Flour and meals	310,895	27,389	270,912	9,783
Hats	18,047	20,777	3,104	7,197
Hides and leather	40,862	18,444	18,498	10,173
Iron, all kinds	60,198	81,488	39,623	59,594
Jewelry	993	796	938	244
Lime	10,284	5,161	10,050	20
Nails and spikes	8,117	9,898	5,365	5,989
Notions	1,941	.....	48,100	.....
Oakum	1,941	2,163	1,674	1,749
Oils:				
Mineral	161,329	65,240	120,391	60,990
Vegetable	102,166	19,002	75,412	11,300
Opium and ganja	13,584	3,467	2,308	13
Paper, print, etc	36,850	17,367	14,389	13,198
Paints and varnishes	34,917	12,544	19,255	11,026
Pork, salt and smoked	64,954	26,546	56,673	35,924
Potatoes	12,020	14,356	12,362	10,844
Rice	59,106	22,900	716	15,147
Shoes	19,962	37,076	13,474	26,155
Rope	17,282	10,759	4,063	5,148
Sacks	79,620	63,107	13,602	.....
Salt	9,792	5,849	290	782
Soap	48,068	34,012	26,664	10,585
Tea	8,788	13,857	6,548	11,603
Tin plate	248	.....	195	.....
Tobacco	39,266	36,181	14,561	25,248
Vinegar and essence of	5,289	2,294	4,400	2,252
Wine, all kinds	17,305	18,086	5,686	12,678
All other articles	753,887	779,979	182,791	415,296
Total	$3,058,376	$2,362,526	$1,546,863	$1,304,222

Share of the United States in the exports of 1916 and 1917:

Articles	Total		To United States	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Balata	$925,410	$1,241,043	$271,828	$654,025
Cacao	547,854	400,793	374,807	363,257
Coffee	369,939	235,030	.....	1,032
Gold, raw	496,416	392,752	493,628	298,816
Hides	5,250	3,260	2,358	2,662
Molasses	5,018	12,738	.....	.....
Rubber	10,846	5,102	10,846	4,920
Rum	71,390	39,104	.....	36
Sugar	755,554	1,072,892	425,638	733,008
Wood	12,147	21,326	3,108	19,813
All other articles	21,776	8,818	1,283	731
Total	$3,221,600	$3,432,868	$1,583,496	$2,078,300

Exports to principal countries of destination during 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
Barbados	$4,349	$9,549	United Kingdom	$43,176	$35,114
British Guiana	725,865	1,315,538	United States	2,078,300	1,122,231
Curaçao	25,014	23,273	All other countries	10,627	.....
French Guiana	167,493	326,300			
Netherlands	254,035	.....	Total	$3,432,868	$2,832,005
Trinidad	124,009	.....			

Value of the principal items exported from Dutch Guiana during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918	Articles	1917	1918
Balata	$1,242,053	$900,032	Rubber	$5,102	$2,577
Cacao	400,793	493,672	Rum	39,104	64,981
Coffee	235,030	314	Sugar	1,072,892	944,193
Fiber	.....	2,189	Wood	21,326	12,238
Gold	392,752	389,765	All other articles	20,556	14,488
Hides	3,260	1,813			
Molasses	12,738	5,743	Total	$3,432,868	$2,832,005

Language: Dutch; English is sometimes used in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.
Trinidad Line (to Demerara, British Guiana, thence by connecting steamer).
Quebec Steamship Co. (to Demerara, British Guiana, thence by connecting steamer).

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Dutch Guiana provides specific duties usually based on weight, and some ad valorem duties.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required. No restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England: via Haiti, $1.38; via London, $1.88.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: About ten days.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Dutch Guiana. Parcels can not be registered. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

FRENCH GUIANA

A colony in South America, bounded on the west by Dutch Guiana, the east and south by Brazil, and on the north by the Atlantic Ocean. Area about 30,500 square miles; population (1911) 49,000. Cayenne, the only town of importance and only seaport, had 13,520 inhabitants in 1911. The colony has been used as a penal settlement for habitual criminals since 1855. Penal population, 1915, 8568. Gold is mined, the annual production usually exceeding $2,000,000 in value. There are 225 claims and concessions being de-

veloped. Phosphates are also worked and exported. Vegetable oils, cacao, rosewood and balata are also exported. The total imports in 1915 were valued at $1,657,970 and the exports at $1,853,620. There are no railways.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with French Guiana:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	$370,520	$1,095	$371,615	$39,728	.....	$39,728	100.00	+$331,887
1910..	298,803	1,470	300,273	21,147	$24	21,171	99.89	+279,102
1911..	286,685	349	387,034	31,433	.....	31,433	100.00	+255,601
1912..	248,596	228	248,824	50,707	104	50,811	99.80	+198,013
1913..	337,375	339	337,714	84,166	2,220	86,386	97.43	+251,328
1914..	294,986	348	295,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	+295,334
1915..	418,762	2,535	421,297	19,990	8,169	28,159	70.99	+393,138
1916..	490,570	3,047	493,617	18,600	33,914	52,514	35.42	+441,103
1917..	619,300	7,340	626,640	35	29	64	54.68	+626,576
1918..	744,973	16,933	761,906	4,991	.....	4,991	100.00	+756,915
1919..	.....	.....	1,270,616	.....	.....	16,778	.....	+1,253,836

Communication:

Principally by coastal and river steamers and launches, run for the most part by the Societe Francaise de Navigation el de Transports de la Guyane which has its head office in Paris.

Bank:

Bank of Guiana, Cayenne.

Currency:

As in France.

Weights and Measures:

Metric system.

Language: French.

Shipping Routes:

Raporel Steamship Line.

Goods may likewise be shipped via Demerara, British Guiana, or Trinidad, for transshipment to French Guiana. See under British Guiana and Trinidad.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of French Guiana is simple, providing for specific duties, principally based on weight. There is a large free list.

Consular Regulations: As in France.

Cable Rates: via Haiti, $1.31; from New York or New England states.

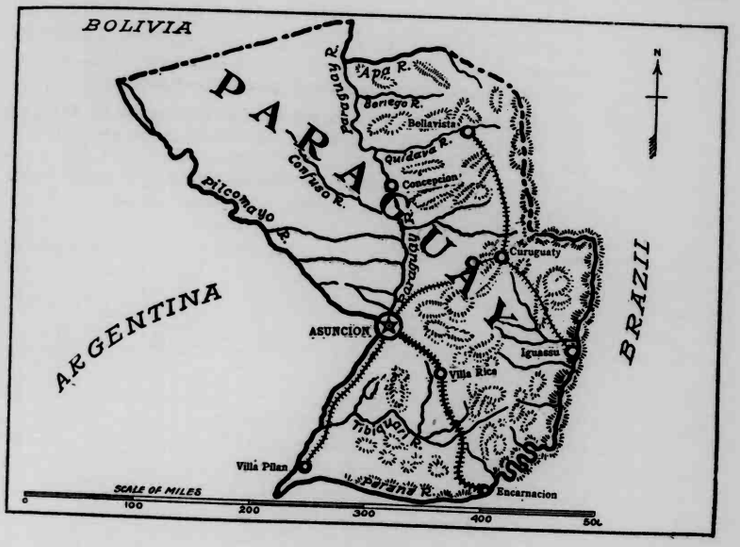
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twelve days.

Parcels Post: Service extends to French Guiana. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Parcels can not be registered. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel. Prohibitions: Same as for France, except that tobacco may be imported subject to payment of customs duty and other charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.



PARAGUAY

A republic in South America bounded by Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of Missouri. The capital and principal city, Asuncion, is about as large as Salt Lake City in population.

The seasons in Paraguay, because of its position south of the equator are the opposite to those of the United States; spring is from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21, autumn from March 21 to June 21, and winter from June 21 to September 21.

The principal industries of Paraguay are agriculture and the raising of cattle. The chief agricultural products are yerba mate, sugar, and tobacco. The growing of oranges is important, as is the exploitation of the valuable forest resources, especially of the quebracho tree. The livestock industry is increasing in importance, and American capital has recently become interested in this field. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant.

Although the railway mileage of Paraguay is comparatively small, the chief cities of the country are connected with each other and with Buenos Aires, Argentina, by rail. There is, in addition, steamship service between Buenos Aires and Asuncion.

Of the total imports of Paraguay in 1918 the United States supplied 19 per cent. The United States took 4 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Paraguay in 1918 amounted to $20.74; imports to $10.20; exports to $10.54.

Area and Population

The approximate area of Paraguay is estimated at 171,000 to 196,000 square miles, over 100,000 square miles of which, known as the Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, are the subject of a dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia.

The total population of the country, according to the estimate of 1916-17 was 1,000,000, exclusive of about 50,000 Chaco Indians. The Guarani Indian predominates in the population, and with Europeans, chiefly of Spanish blood, and Negroes make up the major portion of the population of Paraguay proper, which lies between the Paraguay and Alto Paraná Rivers. The population of the chief towns and the surrounding districts, according to the estimate of 1916-17 follows:

Asunción (capital)	120,000	Encarnación	12,500
Villarica	26,000	Paraguarí	10,000
Concepción	15,000	Villa del Pilar	10,000
Luque	15,000	San Pedro	8,700
Carapegná	15,000		

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Paraguay in 1918 was $21,777,794. Of this total, imports amounted to $10,720,073 and exports to $11,057,721.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Paraguay for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$52,268	.....	$52,268	$16,777	.....	$16,777	100.00	+$35,491
1910	61,142	.....	61,142	29,170	.....	29,170	100.00	+31,972
1911	86,986	.....	86,986	34,496	$20	34,516	99.94	+52,470
1912	161,661	.....	161,661	9,443	.....	9,443	100.00	+152,218
1913	187,867	.....	187,867	58,243	42	58,285	99.93	+129,582
1914	172,712	$479	173,191	63,531	1,120	64,651	98.27	+108,540
1915	40,158	47	40,205	933	27,193	28,126	3.32	+12,079
1916	73,449	3	73,452	1,733	51,604	53,337	3.25	+20,115
1917	227,065	1	227,065	1,996	64,007	66,003	3.01	+161,062
1918	670,706	60	670,766	13,719	56,078	69,797	19.66	+600,969
1919	.....	.....	734,370	.....	.....	363,159	.....	+371,111

Foreign trade of Paraguay during ten years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$3,930,399	$3,731,745	$7,662,144
1909	3,655,372	4,956,855	8,612,227
1910	6,194,732	4,744,825	10,939,557
1911	6,460,670	4,569,826	11,030,496
1912	5,163,329	4,087,472	9,250,801
1913	7,876,397	5,462,001	13,338,398
1914	4,994,981	4,446,827	9,441,808
1915	2,333,711	5,447,687	9,781,398
1916	4,538,662	4,715,828	9,254,490
1917	4,945,624	6,304,585	11,250,209

Imports by countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Argentine	$1,057,456	$902,486	$765,354	$1,553,069	$1,803,417
United Kingdom	2,254,313	1,138,021	771,037	1,745,037	1,449,638
United States	473,679	416,082	210,232	564,672	842,002
Spain	417,128	271,936	113,718	175,204	300,432
Brazil	44,739	33,235	8,904	34,829	278,733
Italy	479,953	345,626	169,685	256,233	131,731
Uruguay	58,360	36,984	30,140	50,712	81,176
France	520,985	251,410	56,755	70,794	74,795
Germany	2,176,607	1,356,063	161,669	31,171	17,355
Netherlands	29,760	9,529	13,433	15,004	9,055
Belgium	184,234	113,372	4,463	2,347	838
Switzerland	15,239	11,335	1,610	11,103	1,953
Austria-Hungary	85,113	66,927	1,013	.....	16
Other countries	78,831	51,975	25,698	28,487	54,453
Total	$7,876,397	$4,994,981	$2,333,711	$4,538,662	$4,945,624

Imports by major classifications for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Textiles	$2,195,029	$985,921	$770,237	$1,869,576	$1,862,245
Foodstuffs	1,597,740	1,315,654	639,864	1,037,166	1,382,571
Hardware	1,508,461	1,127,391	311,035	750,599	539,836
Fancy goods	557,957	298,835	97,714	196,256	273,159
Wines, spirits, etc.	377,270	199,249	78,977	143,113	202,854
Drugs and chemicals	299,445	227,701	114,225	160,486	199,031
Ready-made clothing	176,275	105,616	92,996	153,615	161,726
Animals	130,394	63,501	38,876	61,753	96,620
Hats	124,021	41,066	14,584	30,986	50,943
Electrical supplies	82,206	83,344	10,829	31,667	17,018
Glass and chinaware	102,223	71,997	13,364	21,246	37,133
Firearms and ammunition	65,732	58,793	3,550	11,531	31,165
Hides and skins	61,455	31,002	13,333	24,901	31,588
Boots and shoes	67,552	38,164	7,616	26,095	30,825
Musical instruments	40,370	17,128	2,526	5,656	7,676
Furniture	28,550	24,628	2,408	4,654	6,365
Tobacco	15,656	14,431	6,289	6,203	5,801
Jewelry ①	17,249	4,712	1,015	.....	.....
Vehicles and accessories	43,659	34,209	13,622	2,595	7,182
Material for public works	385,153	251,648	100,651	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	564	1,886
Total	$7,876,397	$4,994,981	$2,333,711	$4,538,662	$4,945,624

① In 1916 and 1917 not separately stated.

Exports by countries of destination for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Argentina	$3,410,925	$2,634,750	$3,528,186	$3,467,867	$4,821,718
Spain	25,195	78,621	63,527	361,420	570,390
Uruguay	673,784	572,929	556,812	222,405	438,436
United States	.....	10,724	293,926	227,287	199,189
France	33,069	49,465	68,615	126,022	173,115
Italy	11,109	31,790	37,412	141,807	55,323
United Kingdom	158	112,082	191,352	77,624	32,718
Brazil	37,740	26,184	27,432	15,245	6,232
Netherlands	.....	107,393	536,048	74,997	1,357
Norway	.....	.....	53,827	.....	.....
Belgium	56,130	34,479	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	10,124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	1,198,686	786,169	4,272	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	58,078	.....	.....
Other countries	5,081	2,241	28,200	1,154	5,607
Total	$5,462,001	$4,446,827	$5,447,687	$4,715,828	$6,304,585

Exports by principal articles for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Quebracho extract....Tons	11,730	12,710	18,308	21,136	29,899
Cattle hides....No.	307,806	265,900	286,277	186,435	253,952
Yerba maté....Tons	4,266	3,331	4,709	3,275	3,845
Tobacco....Tons	5,426	4,532	7,125	6,837	6,988
Quebracho logs....Tons	13,068	8,417	2,323	1,006	1,645
Logs, other....Tons	7,977	6,882	5,186	8,608	38,955
Posts....No.	778,870	580,212	749,096	596,734	1,073,652
Oranges....No.	168,040,040	149,151,050	216,996,750	189,382,503	174,752,000
Beef cattle....No.	36,546	24,385	29,509	28,410	62,936
Oil of petit grain....Tons	33	26	38	46	61
Tallow....Tons	200	164	299	81	237
Horsehair....Tons	91	67	82	98	95
Horns....Tons	295	191	46	33	49
Bran....Tons	397	693	321	.....	.....
Meat extract....Tons	14	17	5	.....	.....
Preserved meats....Tons	.....	133	355	.....	.....
Beef meal....Tons	34	43	.....	.....	.....
Jerked beef....Tons	1,714	745	1,074	473	1,034
Sugar....Tons	.....	421	.....	1	.....
Heron plumes (aigrettes)..Grams	44,050	35,930	18,098	115,600	850

Production and Industry

The chief industries of Paraguay are the raising of livestock, and a small concomitant meat packing industry, the cultivation of yerba maté, or Paraguayan tea, tobacco, the export of petit grain oil, made from the leaves of the sour orange, quebracho extract and wood, curupray wood, the cultivation of sugar, and the following agricultural products—maize, beans, sweet potatoes and mandioca, for local consumption.

The distribution of land, according to the official statistics, is as follows (in acres):

Total area	100,035,000
Of which used	55,977,150
as follows:	
Stock lands	29,640,000
Yerba maté lands	6,946,875
Timber	19,760,000
Tobacco	24,700
Sugar cane	14,820
Forage	19,760
Rice	9,880
Other crops	11,115
Town lands	24,720
Unexploited government land	44,033,110

The estimated number of livestock in Paraguay in 1915, as compared with 1899 and 1877 is shown by the following table:

Livestock	1877	1899	1915
Cattle	200,525	2,283,089	5,249,043
Sheep	6,668	214,058	600,000
Horses	21,140	182,790	478,000
Mules and asses	2,799	7,557	35,000
Hogs	3,026	23,887	61,000
Goats	.....	32,334	87,000

The total number of cattle in the year 1915, compared with other important cattle producing countries is shown in the following table:

Countries	Number of Cattle	Approximate Population	Number of Cattle per 1,000 Inhabitants	Number of Cattle per Sq. Kilometer
Paraguay	5,249,043	1,000,000	5,249	11.8
Uruguay	8,192,602	1,226,000	6,518	41.6
Argentina	29,120,000	7,500,000	3,882	9.7
Brazil	30,705,000	22,300,000	1,376	3.5
Australia	11,819,000	4,750,000	2,488	1.5

During a period of years the exports of cattle, hides and skins has been as follows:

Years	Live Animals Exported	Hides, Skins Exported	Percentage of Total Cattle
1910	11	343,458	8.3
1911	137	302,512	7.3
1912	4,661	342,703	7.9
1913	36,564	398,048	9.3
1914	24,385	342,782	7.4
1915	29,509	340,692	6.4

The sugar industry is growing in importance. The greater part of the sugar and sugar cane has been used until recently in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and of "cana," a native rum.

The following table shows the production of sugar cane, sugar, alcohol and "cana" over a period of six years.

Years	Cane Tons	Sugar		Alcohol		"Cana"	
		Kilos	Pounds	Liters	Gallons	Liters	Gallons
1910	15,417	834,000	1,838,655	130,000	34,342	42,525	11,234
1911	9,161	478,000	1,053,810	77,000	20,341	75,560	19,961
1912	19,837	849,800	1,873,488	217,000	57,325	257,710	68,079
1913	30,939	1,461,000	3,220,931	403,720	106,651	475,500	125,613
1914	46,107	2,559,000	5,641,584	415,200	109,684	53,350	14,093
1915	36,555	1,536,377	3,387,109	235,175	62,126	807,500	57,457

The total area in cultivation in 1917 was 11,120 acres. During the years 1910-1914, inclusive, sugar was imported in amounts ranging from 3,825,266 to 5,751,647 pounds. In 1915 only 21,517 pounds of sugar was imported. The average amount of sugar obtained from grinding and milling has varied from 4.3 per cent. to 5.5 per cent., as compared with 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. in Argentina, 9 per cent. to 14 per cent. in Brazil, 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. in Cuba; this low percentage being due to antiquated machinery and methods. The sugar is chiefly produced in the Ybytymi district. There are numerous crude and small distilleries throughout the republic which produce "cana."

One of the most important industries of the republic is the production of yerba maté (Paraguayan tea), the tree being raised in the eastern and central parts of the country. It is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 people in South America are regular consumers of this beverage. There is a tax on its export from Paraguay. In 1917 there were 197 estates engaged in its production, the yield amounting to 7,049,500 kilos, as compared with 7,862,250 kilos in 1914. The Departments of Concepcion, Encarnacion,

San Pedro, Ihu and Caazapa produced practically the whole of this amount. Of the total produced in 1915, 4,709,213 kilos were exported.

The tobacco crop is one of the principal sources of revenue, and is cultivated chiefly by small farmers. Between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. of the annual production was exported chiefly, before the war, to Germany, but also to Holland, Argentine, England, Denmark, Norway, Italy and Uruguay. The following table shows the exports of tobacco in recent years:

Years	Amount Exported.			Years	Amount Exported.		
	Bales	(Kilos)	Weight (Pounds)		Bales	(Kilos)	Weight (Pounds)
1908.....	51,340	5,034,657	11,099,506	1912.....	45,454	4,001,892	8,822,671
1909.....	50,483	4,850,935	10,694,490	1913.....	61,077	5,827,762	12,848,003
1910.....	59,424	5,622,803	12,396,145	1914.....	59,258	4,648,648	10,248,524
1911.....	72,422	6,435,358	14,187,500	1915.....	74,655	7,378,934	16,267,806

In recent years, orange raising for export has become an extensive industry. Owing to the fact that the Paraguayan orange ripens some weeks earlier than that grown in Argentina and Uruguay, those countries offer a good market. The number of oranges exported during recent years has been as follows: 1910, 136,052,630; 1911, 129,722,910; 1912, 125,591,180; 1913, 168,040,040; 1914, 149,150,050; 1915, 216,996,750. The leaf of the sour orange yields an essential oil known as petit grain, used in the manufacture of perfumes and flavoring extracts, which is exported to a considerable extent from Paraguay.

Quebracho wood, and the tanning extract derived therefrom are exported, chiefly to Argentina and Uruguay. There are at present six quebracho factories operating in Paraguay, five of which are controlled from Buenos Aires and are presumably of Argentina ownership. The International Products Co., an American corporation, has just built the sixth plant at Puerto Pinazco, Paraguay, and began operation about the end of the year. The five Buenos Aires controlled plants, the names and addresses of which appear in the table below, export all their products to Buenos Aires, whence, it is understood, the bulk of it is re-exported as Argentinian extract. The American company will export its quebracho extract direct to New York. The following table shows the number of tons of quebracho extract produced in Paraguay during the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, by companies:

Companies	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Campos y Quebrachales, Puerto Sastre.....	5,200	4,800	7,700	7,500
Compania de Tierras Carlos Casado (Ltd.), Puerto Casado..	7,340	6,257	6,977	4,897
Sociedad Forestal, Puerto Guarini.....	5,658	3,228	4,305	6,033
Quebrachales y Estancias, Puerto Galileo.....	2,347	1,074	2,671	940
Quebrachales Fusionados, Puerto Max.....	7,876	.....	3,252	3,810
Total.....	28,421	15,359	25,103	23,180

In spite of the higher prices for which quebracho extract has sold since the war, the production has been considerably below normal, due chiefly to prolonged strikes of transportation companies of Paraguay and Argentina, during which time all shipping had to stop because of insufficient warehouse space to store accumulated stocks at the plants. According to statistics furnished by the factories, the average yield of extract per ton of quebracho logs is about 23 per cent.

Manufacturing has as yet assumed relatively little importance in Paraguay. There are one large flour mill, one boot and shoe factory, and one brewery capitalized for amounts varying from 250,000 to 700,000 gold pesos.

Railways, Telegraphs:

The total railway mileage of Paraguay amounts to 467 miles, of which only about 291 miles represent a common-carrier service, the rest being owned and operated by quebracho companies for the transportation of logs. Extensions to the Paraguay Central Railway are planned which will connect Asuncion with the Atlantic seaboard via Sao-Paulo-Rio Grande Railway, and a line is likewise planned to extend through the Chaco to Bolivia. At present Asuncion is connected with Buenos Aires by rail and steamship. Traffic on the steamship lines predominates. There are 2,050 miles of telegraph and 46 offices in the republic; and three radio stations.

Money:

The gold **peso,** valued at $0.965 United States currency, is the nominal monetary unit of Paraguay. No gold is current, however, and paper **pesos,** with a subsidiary nickel coinage of 5, 10 and 20 **centavos,** forms the medium of exchange. The paper currency is subject to wide fluctuations; for a considerable period before the war the rate of exchange was 1,500, the paper **peso,** thus being worth $0.06 United States currency. In July, 1914, the exchange rate was 2,100, and the government issued $50,000,000 paper, increasing the amount in circulation from $65,000,000 to $115,000,000. The exchange rate reached its highest level in July, 1915, when it stood at 4,200, the paper **peso** then being worth approximately $0.024 United States currency. At the close of 1916 it was worth approximately $0.035 United States currency. In 1916 the government of Paraguay adopted a plan for the stabilization of exchange by which all exporters must declare the gold value of their exports and buy paper money at a fixed rate from an exchange bureau established by the government, thereby leaving the gold in the country. The government put at the disposal of this exchange bureau a fund of 10,000,000 paper **pesos,** plus the amounts received from the sale of gold currency, and the available funds of the Banco Agricola. This plan has practically stabilized the exchange rate, and improved the general economic condition of the republic.

There are six banks in Paraguay with a total capitalization of $4,629,244 gold, $56,650,397 paper, with total reserves amounting to $1,232,974 gold, $18,102,102 paper, as follows:

Banks	Capital		Reserves	
	Gold Pesos	Paper Pesos	Gold Pesos	Paper Pesos
Banco de la Republic.....	4,000,000	.....	1,215,447	.....
Banco Mercantil de Paraguay.....	.....	20,000,000	.....	18,000,000
Banco Agricola del Paraguay.....	.....	34,590,000	.....	.....
Banco de Espana y America.....	629,244	.....	17,527	.....
Caya de Credito Commercial.....	.....	594,300	.....	102,102
Banco Constructor del Paraguay.....	.....	1,466,500	.....	not stated
Total.....	4,629,244	56,650,397	1,232,974	18,102,102

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister, consul and two vice-consuls at Asuncion.

Paraguay has a minister in Washington, consuls general in New York and Philadelphia, consuls in San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, New York, New Orleans, Norfolk, San Juan (P. R.), vice-consuls in Mobile, Washington, Indianapolis, Detroit, Philadelphia, Newport News, Richmond, Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, and Newark.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Paraguay enumerates several thousand articles, and for each article is assessed a duty based upon an established per cent. of an official valuation established by the tariff itself. There are various surtaxes.

Consular Regulations:

Certificate of origin in Spanish must be certified by the consul in duplicate. Bills of lading in duplicate must be certified (charge $2.00 per set). If shipment is made via Montevideo, bills of lading must also be certified by the Uruguayan consul (charge $1.61) Packages should be marked "En transito paro Paraguay" (In transit to Paraguay).

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

Paraguay has seven newspapers—only two of which are to be considered by the foreign advertiser. There are two commercial journals—one weekly and one a bi-monthly.

Shipping Routes:

See routes to Montevideo (Uruguay) and Buenos Aires (Argentina).

Cable Rates:

Via Colon $0.50 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Varies.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Paraguay. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof, plus an additional charge of 30 cents for each parcel, whatever its weight, to cover the transit service of the parcels through Argentina. Parcels cannot be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

PERU

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by Pacific Ocean. Its area is a little more than two and one half times that of the state of Texas. Lima, the capital and principal city, is about as large as Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Although Peru lies wholly within the tropical latitude, its climate is not tropical. The cold Humboldt Current, which flows from Cape Horn all along the west coast of South America to the Gulf of Guayaquil in Ecuador, modifies the heat and gives to Peru a cool, temperate climate, although the same latitude in Brazil is tropical.

The principal industry of Peru is mining, the most important mineral products being copper, coal, silver, gold and borax. Extensive petroleum deposits exist in the country and are being exploited largely by American capital. Of agricultural crops, sugar is the most important, being followed by coca, rice, and cotton. Rubber is the one product of commercial importance in the eastern part of Peru, and is shipped from Iquitos down the Amazon River to the Atlantic Coast. Livestock raising is increasing in importance, and hides, leather, and wool are valuable products, the industry centering in the city of Arequipa.

It is important to remember that while Peru is a west-coast country, the city of Iquitos is reached not via the west coast, but from the Atlantic Coast of Brazil, and thence up the Amazon via Manaos. There is practically no overland communication between the west coast cities of Peru and Iquitos.

Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 64 per cent. The United States took 47 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Peru in 1918 amounted to $34.22; imports to $13.77; exports to $20.45.

Area and Population.

The republic may be divided into three sections:

(1). The western lowlands, in which are all the Pacific ports, and the cities of Lima, Trujillo, Piura, Catacoas. This section of the country contains the principal agricultural districts, the petroleum fields, and, in the south, the vineyards.

(2). The plateau lands of the western and central Andes, lying from 7,500 to 14,000 feet above sea level, extending from the northern boundary to Lake Titicaca. In this section are located the cities of Arequipa, Cuzco, Juliaco and Huancayo. It contains the principal mineral wealth of the republic, including the Cerro de Pasco and Morococha mines. The raising of livestock is also carried on in this district.

(3). The eastern slope and lowlands. Sparsely populated, covered with tropical forests, and lacking in railroad facilities. Iquitos, 2,500 miles up the Amazon, is the chief port. Products are rubber, hard woods, dye woods and vegetable ivory. The district is capable of agricultural development also.

There has been no census officially taken since 1876. The estimated area is 683,321 square miles; the estimated present population is 4,500,000, of which approximately 900,000 are White; 1,200,000 are Mestizos, 3,000,000 are Indians, and 400,000 miscellaneous. There are large and unknown numbers of absolutely uncivilized Indians.

The population of the departments and provinces according to the last official census (1876) is as follows (includes Tacna, now occupied by Chile).

Departments and Provinces	Area: Square Miles	Population	
		Census	Estimate
Departments:			
Amazonas	13,943	34,284	70,676
Ancachs	16,562	284,830	428,703
Apurimac	8,187	118,525	177,387
Arequipa	21,947	157,046	229,007
Ayacucho	18,185	142,215	302,469
Cajamarca	12,538	212,746	442,412
Cuzco	156,270	243,032	438,646
Huancavelica	9,251	103,069	223,796
Huanuco	14,024	78,991	145,309
Ica	8,718	60,255	90,962
Junin	23,347	209,759	394,393
Lambayeque	4,614	86,738	124,091
Liberdad	10,206	147,336	250,931
Lima (1)	13,310	225,800	298,106
Loreto	288,456	61,905	100,596
Madre de Dios	24,747	.....	16,000
Piura	16,825	135,615	213,909
Puno	41,198	259,449	537,345
Tacna	12,590	36,009	50,449
Total Departments	714,918	2,597,604	4,520,787

Note: (1) Province of Lima, pop. (1908) 172,927.

Table continued on page 193.

Table Continued:

Departments and Provinces	Area: Square Miles	Population	
		Census	Estimate
Provinces:			
Callao	14	34,492	48,118
Moquegua	5,549	28,785	42,695
Tumbes	1,980	.....	8,602
Total Provinces	7,543	63,277	99,414
Grand Total	722,461	2,660,881	4,620,201

The population of the chief cities is as follows:

Name	Population	Name	Population
Lima (capital)	160,000	Cajamarca	12,000
Callao (chief port)	40,000	Cerro de Pasco	15,000
Arequipa	50,000	Huaraz	17,000
Cuzco	30,000	Huancavelica	4,000
Trujillo	20,000	Puno	6,000
Iquitos	20,000	Barranco	12,000
Albancay	20,000	Chovillos	10,000
Ayacucho	20,000		

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Peru in 1918 was estimated at $154,000,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at $62,000,000 and exports at $92,000,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Peru for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$4,549,793	$8,071	$4,557,864	$5,789,191	$597,353	$6,386,544	90.65	–$1,828,680
1910	4,536,126	11,927	4,548,053	6,616,354	1,005,143	7,621,497	86.81	–3,037,444
1911	5,589,604	7,519	5,597,123	8,562,612	751,418	9,314,030	91.93	–3,716,907
1912	5,510,582	11,877	5,522,459	9,265,041	859,028	10,124,069	91.52	–4,601,610
1913	7,325,455	16,448	7,341,903	8,893,360	768,219	9,666,579	92.05	–2,324,676
1914	7,115,514	25,738	7,141,252	11,502,486	673,237	12,175,723	94.47	–5,034,471
1915	5,825,478	47,996	5,873,474	9,935,060	2,661,588	12,596,648	78.87	–6,723,174
1916	9,381,384	144,846	9,526,230	20,678,223	3,648,486	24,326,689	85.00	–14,800,459
1917	18,674,057	154,827	18,828,884	31,654,025	4,724,991	36,379,016	87.02	–17,550,132
1918	21,762,867	248,716	22,011,583	38,313,110	3,267,663	41,580,773	92.14	–19,569,190
1919	.....	.....	26,149,900	.....	.....	34,835,636	.....	–8,685,736

Value of the foreign trade of Peru for thirteen years:

	Imports	Exports	Total		Imports	Exports	Total
1905	$21,178,407	$27,980,724	$49,159,131	1912	$24,982,047	$45,871,503	$70,853,550
1906	24,351,014	27,681,973	52,032,987	1913	29,591,451	44,409,610	74,001,061
1907	26,825,994	27,918,488	54,744,482	1914	23,463,740	42,611,459	66,075,199
1908	25,816,191	26,627,655	52,443,846	1915	15,044,347	68,638,128	83,682,475
1909	20,891,329	31,554,379	52,445,708	1916	42,200,010	80,389,561	122,589,571
1910	24,206,188	34,380,009	58,586,197	1917	65,623,856	90,606,997	156,230 853
1911	26,429,875	36,014,896	62,471,771	(a)1918	62,000,000	92,000,000	154,000,000

Note: (a) Estimated.

Value of imports from principal countries of origin for six years:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$5,763,425	$8,530,525	$7,633,716	$7,232,817	$24,866,592	$42,732,571
United Kingdom	6,648,368	7,769,225	6,505,364	3,219,974	7,272,042	9,402,477
Hongkong	752,595	768,954	628,271	884,263	1,467,303	2,205,283
Chile	951,136	1,035,554	435,542	458,734	1,452,013	1,736,264
Italy	1,237,876	1,236,739	979,932	767,061	1,153,023	1,208,716
Australia	1,164,252	631,290	909,150	60,131	1,144,126	1,127,238
British India	162,033	274,303	270,969	424,809	1,132,224	1,701,117
France	1,547,575	1,363,191	758,034	432,864	953,847	1,094,905
Spain	421,625	355,495	303,979	219,349	826,778	1,738,038
Japan	112,650	62,879	60,566	89,342	415,529	629,346
Denmark	450	78	2,265	44,388	195,743	27,955
Sweden	.....	267	2,292	20,868	187,584	92,928
Ecuador	96,189	85,492	55,913	38,224	176,908	308,581
Netherlands	209	45,951	112,511	222,006	113,429	59,146
Cuba	112,985	158,990	127,113	73,403	96,452	217,884
Brazil	14,784	19,858	7,862	23,544	77,424	140,585
Germany	4,521,729	5,132,039	3,144,436	464,986	60,533	20,422
Belgium	1,192,284	1,866,915	1,334,534	147,339	59,396	34,195
Portugal	117,063	86,192	34,974	32,996	52,958	92,991
Colombia	11,591	45,179	6,417	3,165	28,155	13,209
Norway	.....	.....	1,170	24,126	23,987	30,725
Salvador	24,713	20,747	19,512	.....	13,460	144,298
Mexico	45,043	17,277	.....	.....	592	90,187
Argentina	34,054	13,263	9,404	134,717	199	262,770
Costa Rica	22,283	33,014	21,539	.....	.....	32,868
Other countries	27,135	38,034	98,275	25,241	429,713	479,157
Total	$24,982,047	$29,591,451	$23,463,740	$15,044,347	$42,200,010	$65,623,856

Value of imports by twenty major classifications for six years (values in United States currency):

Classifications	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton textiles and manufactures	$3,478,943	$3,345,424	$2,476,787	$1,419,100	$5,003,389	$9,442,027
Wool and animal hair and manufactures	1,529,592	1,468,847	1,144,189	440,053	1,165,462	2,291,368
Linen, hemp, jute and other textile fibers and manufactures	616,291	643,392	589,586	678,101	2,026,289	2,726,819
Silk, animal and vegetable and manufactures	376,251	281,991	206,812	111,026	326,431	354,561
Hides, skins and leather goods	483,638	464,586	402,024	203,444	564,834	580,036
Wearing apparel and notions	107,396	112,645	82,022	53,314	88,991	131,419
Furniture	222,056	278,648	202,696	73,677	166,610	684,320
Metals, and manufactures of	3,098,609	3,526,571	3,647,439	1,683,678	8,317,661	17,931,980
Stones, earths, coal, glass and chinaware	1,591,781	2,478,808	2,098,358	1,019,394	3,347,082	4,735,088
Woods, lumber and manufactures	1,272,231	1,833,366	1,794,263	1,015,195	1,911,885	2,558,474
Paints, dyes, and varnishes, bitumen and gums	1,020,988	1,770,459	1,153,049	714,016	2,195,976	2,268,643
Live animals	90,478	59,141	40,056	16,664	56,380	37,951
Stationery, paper, and cardboard	928,041	913,636	702,819	556,572	1,306,146	2,519,393
Tools, ships' stores, machines, and vehicles	2,185,182	4,486,761	3,290,880	1,771,703	33,508,942	5,678,327
Musical instruments	149,517	152,550	94,721	47,749	149,717	284,081
Arms, ammunition and explosives	396,634	652,698	407,136	507,884	1,107,799	991,337
Dye goods and miscellaneous articles	1,559,010	1,665,351	1,037,230	769,201	1,592,947	2,568,160
Beverages	662,145	646,773	393,625	278,269	544,631	818,613
Comestibles and condiments	4,132,385	3,658,049	2,879,793	3,024,309	6,886,576	7,470,320
Medicines and pharmaceutical products	846,412	1,030,543	736,446	584,015	6,886,577	1,825,975
Articles not classified	234,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Added for difference between customs house and true value	.....	121,300	83,800	76,972	84,836	103,960
Total	$24,982,047	$29,591,451	$23,463,740	$15,044,347	$42,200,110	$65,623,856

Value of exports by countries of destination for six years:

Countries	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$17,495,276	$14,741,639	$14,807,795	$31,056,775	$50,565,066	$53,180,103
United Kingdom	15,734,561	16,539,110	15,912,116	17,601,094	14,394,551	18,432,765
Chile	5,157,534	5,847,139	6,231,201	14,061,173	8,596,760	11,857,817
Jamaica	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,866,029	1,031,929
Bolivia	558,200	639,590	420,217	911,184	1,474,776	1,811,580
Australia	.....	141,426	.....	275,413	723,161	466,298
Brazil	23,221	38,501	14,953	590,661	629,754	741,223
France	2,730,698	1,566,495	742,826	398,431	480,408	425,065
Africa and Tacna (Chile)	166,542	200,174	268,144	790,395	440,170	566,389
Argentina	1,652	76,20	139,740	146	361,867	523,903
Norway	.....	.....	.....	296,372	214,863	57,003
Ecuador	143,759	241,668	356,037	295,694	141,578	342,902
Barbados	.....	947	.....	.....	127,985	.....
Japan	214	6,683	61	47,460	64,319	77,026
Italy	11,849	7,557	48,790	92,756	50,296	2,265
Spain	14,998	95,042	11,853	1,539,803	39,459	9,642
Colombia	37,584	23,901	39,797	36,965	14,295	97,798
Panama	116,989	55,754	46,069	587,088	6,096	12,301
Uruguay	114,117	43,021	15,918	73	548	.....
Portugal	.....	578	2,296	32,380	.....	.....
Germany	3,205,496	2,966,884	1,598,802	.....	.....	.....
Canada	.....	.....	942,480	.....	.....	763,195
Belgium	322,369	1,212,555	396,866	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	13,273	12,743	104,667	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	22,871	20,583	509,831	24,265	197,581	207,793
Total	$45,871,503	$44,409,610	$42,611,459	$68,638,128	$80,389,561	$90,606,997

Exports by principal articles, exclusive of minerals and mineral products for five years (values in United States currency):

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Animal and Animal Products:					
Wool:					
Alpaca	$1,035,656	$571,578	$1,536,372	$1,693,948	$478,194
Llama	125,140	783,874	90,323	143,958	11,654
Sheep	700,410	769,714	840,036	1,065,418	1,840,345
Hides	616,583	929,382	881,283	775,772	1,589,535
Cattle	9,797	177,594	119,050	231,238	184,237
Parchment	45,309	47,107	43,422	45,071	80,049
Cochineal	23,250	25,082	25,267	16,324	21,231
Heron plumes (aigrettes)	.....	61,440	34,710	16,402	10,517
Tallow	13,617	10,633	7,387	15,921	13,087
Mutton	5,895	8,150	5,073	6,371	.....
Butter	8,616	7,183	4,038	5,632	1,710
Vegetable products:					
Cotton	5,068,328	6,921,752	6,829,369	6,155,564	8,372,628
Sugar, refined	6,775,442	6,708,063	12,794,460	26,987,541	18,297,574
Sugar, raw	61,502	167,106	40,546	120,902	1,039,286
Rubber	6,357,001	3,964,856	2,176,264	2,896,287	3,387,113
Straw hats	2,102,542	577,052	248,647	230,626	214,194
Cottonseed	190,346	513,648	366,026	454,516	1,061,837
Cottonseed oil	7,416	15,634	28,810	.....	189,039
Cottonseed cake	159,582	169,735	170,804	442,551	465,957
Rice	289,024	380,178	305,071	785,011	530,274
Coca leaves	366,614	1,847,665	198,307	146,572	125,334
Cocaine	143,078	138,130	37,538	51,341	80,496
Coffee	77,332	169,832	99,654	170,046	34,214
Ivory nuts	61,730	159,062	84,296	149,158	126,082
Fruits, fresh	71,417	143,894	52,065	41,572	70,397
Pepper	43,428	72,311	63,180	63,738	64,574
Condurango (dyewood)	60,176	65,532	47,282	37,684	100,582
Vegetables and garden stuff	35,239	59,107	177,530	206,185	181,584
Alfalfa seed	26,214	34,622	6,444	10,536	20,130
Charcoal	28,878	30,564	3,538	131	2,707
Tocuyo (a kind of cotton cloth)	30,695	26,341	26,585	43,419	42,544
Cacao	15,760	12,792	14,123	40,483	11,921
Rhatany root	18,924	9,933	972	349	52,876

Exports of principal minerals and mineral products for five years (values in United States currency):

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Bars, refined:					
Copper and silver	$8,878,228	$7,465,723	$6,061,605	$10,181,704	.....
Silver	101,224	118,360	41,125	.....	$8,806
Lead and silver	96,121	41,655	19,007	.....	.....
Copper	20,936	.....	.....	.....	26,938,605
Copper, silver and gold	.....	.....	.....	5,176,395	.....
Lead	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,603
Mattes:					
Copper and silver	2,229,014	296,668	533,244	307,550	.....
Copper, silver and lead	.....	142,159	17,053	.....	.....
Copper, silver and gold	.....	16,698	1,594	47,214	.....
Copper	.....	12,218	29,349	74,450	1,268,712
Lead	75,096	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ores:					
Lead and silver	743,978	1,641,951	429,201	197,559	.....
Copper and silver	840,527	2,108,663	367,853	363,299	.....
Gold	461	1,015,908	388	3,013	3,640
Copper	100,621	262,546	136,638	174,882	651,900
Silver	166,260	186,823	101,554	81,453	114,117
Copper, silver and lead	3,936	73,060	18,502	9,569	.....
Silver and gold	17,739	62,791	29,407	45,824	.....
Copper, silver, and gold	22,122	5,229	20,193	8,432	.....
Copper and lead	111,940	520	1,632	68	.....
Lead	138,087	71,918	66,256	6,765	288,479
Silver and copper	.....	.....	.....	103,445	.....
Gold and silver	.....	.....	.....	891,333	.....
Zinc	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,402
Sulphide:					
Silver	1,082,030	340,559	334,251	359,474	353,161
Silver, copper and gold	7,839	92,675	88,048	56,633	
Silver and copper	27,886	81,157	24,100	22,069	
Petroleum and its products:					
Benzine	1,908,084	2,635,164	2,985,590	2,523,462	3,941,207
Crude Petroleum	1,230,775	1,612,849	1,201,010	2,174,485	1,770,745
Gasolene	40,746	174,809	131,910	131,997	785,055
Kerosene	.....	1,030	311	728,266	204,358
Nujol	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,600
Guano	751,025	279,583	818,735	173,020	.....
Wolframite	69,901	93,190	97,676	249,172	1,071,435
Borate of lime	54,710	53,688	36,697	10,837	67,991
Salt	37,485	22,759	38,102	40,250	.....
Antimony	.....	.....	.....	83,757	88,403
Vanadium	741,320	.....	.....	412,414	1,121,692

Production and Industry

The principal agricultural products of Peru are sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee. The sugar plantations are located principally in the irrigated country west of the mountains, although there are some on the eastern slope. British and German investments in this industry have been large. Production costs are low, estimates placing it at less than $25 per metric ton where modern equipment is in use, and $30 per metric ton where obsolete methods are employed. The average daily wage of laborers in this industry in 1913 was 1.25 soles ($0.60 United States currency). In 1911 there were 16,977 persons employed in the industry; in 1912, 19,945; 1913, 20,942; in 1914, 21,881; in 1915, 24,433.

The production of cane per acre is almost double that of Cuba; labor is less expensive, warehousing and storage ordinarily unnecessary since the coastal lands have practically no rainfall. About five-sixths of the sugar crop is exported, Great Britain, the United States and Chile being the largest takers. Trujillo is the center of the sugar industry, and what little refining is carried on in the republic takes place there. The following table shows the area under cultivation to cane, the production of sugar and chancaca (molasses), and the production of alcohol and rum during recent years:

Area under cultivation to cane, the production of sugar and chancaca (molasses) and the production of alcohol and rum during recent years:

Years	Area under Cultivation	Production of Sugar and Chancaca	Production of Alcohol and Rum
	Acres	Short Tons	Gallons
1911	86,879	196,386	2,050,965
1912	91,747	212,029	2,405,406
1913	97,745	202,394	2,346,772
1914	100,641	250,860	2,869,165
1915	105,770	289,124	2,673,666
1916	100,650	303,600	.....

Cotton, second in importance to sugar, is grown in the northern coastal valleys in the region near the port of Paita, the total area under cultivation being estimated at 139,087 acres. In 1915 exports of cotton amounted to 46,571,797 pounds, valued at $6,165,252; exports of cotton seed and cottonseed cake chiefly to Chile and Great Britain in the same year amounted to 13,222 and 7,299 tons, respectively, with an aggregate value of $898,269. The local cotton mills absorb a large part of the crop; over $2,500,000 having been invested in the mills, which, in 1915, consumed approximately 6,500,000 pounds of raw cotton.

Rice, like sugar, is an irrigation crop grown principally in the provinces of Lambayequ and La Libertad. There are about 60,000 acres under cultivation in rice; the total annual production varies between 70,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds, and the average yield per acre is 1,500 pounds. Production in 1917 was 46,178,618 kilos; in 1916, 35,979,121 kilos; in 1915, 37,250,770 kilos.

Wheat is a large crop, but is chiefly consumed locally. Coffee is grown in central Peru, in the Chanchamayo, Perene and Pancartambo regions, colonized by the Peruvian Corporation, and in the Huanuco district. The Peruvian Corporation has a concession of some 2,750,000 acres, less than half being occupied. Tobacco is raised in the northern provinces of Tumbez and Huancabamba, but the manufacture, import and export of tobacco is a monopoly held by the government corporation, the Compania Recaudadora de Impuestos, Estanca del Tabaco (National Tax Collecting Company) of Lima. Beans, corn, olives and grapes are likewise cultivated, the largest vineyards being at Ica, Moquza, Lima and Arequipa.

The cultivation of coca, from which cocaine is manufacturéd, is carried on principally in the Cuzco Valley. The raising of livestock is an important industry, and hides, leather and wool are exported, the center of this trade being Arequipa. Guano, once the most important Peruvian export, is no longer a source of material revenue. The Peruvian Corporation was allotted 2,000,000 tons of guano to be shipped during a period of years, and up to 1915 had shipped 1,237,128 tons. Recent governmental decrees restricted the sphere of operations of the corporation. In addition, a German company has large interests in this field.

Rubber is the only important commercial product of the eastern montaña region of Peru, being gathered near the numerous affluents of the upper Amazon River, shipped in small steamers and flatboats to Iquitos, and there transhipped to ocean steamers. The trade of the rubber district in the years of prosperity from 1908 to 1912 averaged between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 annually.

The principal mineral product of Peru is copper, which is produced by three mines only, the Cerro de Pasco Copper Co., the Backus and Johnston mine, and the Morococha mine controlled by the Cerro de Pasco Co. The copper reserve of the Cerro de Pasco is estimated at 253,452 pounds. Gold and silver are likewise mined, and coal is mined in large quantities, at Goyllarisquisga.

Borax exists in large quantities near Arequipa and is being developed by a British company, Borax Consolidated, Ltd. The following table gives the estimated values of Peruvian mineral production in 1915 and 1916:

Minerals	1915	1916	Minerals	1915	1916
Gold	$1,114,540	$1,206,298	Antimony	$43,161	$134,038
Silver	4,526,765	6,483,398	Borates	19,855	67,741
Copper	11,909,673	23,359,200	Salt	87,646	88,804
Lead	129,483	151,825	Mineral waters	5,957	12,371
Mercury	1,946	6,137	Coal	1,016,563	772,260
Zinc	973	1,747	Petroleum	8,210,470	7,418,804
Vanadium	1,483,683	1,352,497			
Molybdenum	344,889	1,059,840	Total	$28,857,587	$42,129,073
Tungsten	6,983	14,113			

Extensive deposits of petroleum exist in the northern coastal lands of Peru, and, particularly in the Province of Paita, are being exploited. The chief fields are, in the Pacific region, the Zorritos, Lobitos and Negritos, and in the Andes, the Titicaca field. The following table gives the statistics of production of petroleum over a period of years:

Years	Zorritos Barrels	Lobitos Barrels	Negritos Barrels	Titicaca Barrels	Lagunitos Barrels	Total Barrels
1896	47,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,536
1897	68,452	.....	2,379	.....	.....	70,831
1898	68,571	.....	97,292	.....	.....	165,863
1899	89,166	.....	145,938	.....	.....	235,104
1900	102,976	.....	217,036	.....	.....	320,012
1901	74,647	.....	239,488	.....	.....	314,135
1902	59,273	.....	205,810	.....	.....	265,023
1903	49,047	.....	269,424	.....	.....	318,471
1904	49,547	.....	295,617	.....	.....	345,834
1905	37,720	*75,000	335,160	.....	.....	447,880
1906	42,419	162,000	330,510	1,365	.....	536,294
1907	65,476	279,000	396,750	15,000	.....	756,226
1908	71,429	319,898	543,750	.....	.....	1,011,180
1909	70,750	429,195	740,070	.....	.....	1,316,118
1910	107,000	400,080	773,025	.....	.....	1,330,105
1911	64,286	391,290	882,698	.....	.....	1,368,274
1912	78,095	587,048	1,071,000	.....	.....	1,751,143
1913	83,343	557,355	1,036,490	.....	346,073	2,133,261
1914	88,136	504,743	1,032,210	.....	282,713	1,917,802
1915	72,736	664,972	1,355,925	.....	392,618	2,487,251

Note: *Estimated.

The principal manufacturing industries of the country comprise seven cotton mills, of which five are in Lima, five woolen mills, twelve flour mills, fifteen cottonseed oil mills, thirty cocaine factories, one paper factory, and numerous sugar mills, chocolate, lard, cement, straw mat and Panama hat factories and breweries.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Peruvian coinage is based upon the gold standard, and has as its unit the **libra**, or pound, divided into 10 soles of 100 **centavos** each. The Peruvian pound (designated by Lp. or £P.) has the same value as the British pound; in United States currency, $4.8665. British gold is legal tender in Peru. During the war an issue of $12,000,000 (Lp. 2,500,000) in bank notes was issued by various banks, their issue to be redeemed in gold six months after the signing of peace. In August, 1917, the government authorized the coinage in the United States of nickel coins to the nominal value of Lp. 50,000 and the issue of paper notes, guaranteed by gold, in the denomination of 1 sol ($0.48 United States currency) to the value of Lp. 500,000. The rise in the price of silver has caused the Peruvian sole to be worth more as bullion than as coinage and it has therefore disappeared from circulation.

The metric system has been legally established since 1869. Such old Spanish measures as follow are still employed in some districts:

Vara	32.91	inches
Arroba	25.36	pounds (6.7 gallons)
Libra	1.014	pounds
Quintal	101.44	pounds
Tongo	145.2265	square yards
Fanegado	5.142	acres

Railways:

The railway mileage of Peru is less than 2,000 miles, and is operated chiefly by the Peruvian Corporation. The principal lines are the Southern Railway, with the Cuzco extension, running to the Andes; the Central Railway of Peru and its branches, surveyed by an American, Henry Meiggs, consisting of a line 138 miles long from Callas to Oroya, with an extension to Huancayo, seventy miles south. The main line goes through fifty-seven tunnels and reaches an altitude of 15,665 feet. Other railways are the Guaqui-La Paz Railway; Trujillo Railway; line from Payta to Puira; Pacasmayo and Guadelupe Railway; Chimbote Railway; and Pisa to Ica Railway.

There is an electric tram line between Arequipa and Tingo, and boat service on the River Desaguerdo, the Chira Canal and Lake Titcaca.

The Lima Light, Power and Tramways Co. (Empresas Electricas Asociadas) practically has a monopoly on the electric railways, power and light in Lima, Callao and other towns. The yearly revenue of company (1914) was $1,913,468.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

In 1913 there were 801 post offices. The Postal Union rates are in use, and the United States Parcel Post system is extended to Peru. There are 345 telegraph offices and about 11,000 miles of telephone wire. Commercial wireless service is maintained between Peruvian and Brazilian stations in the Amazon Basin. There are eight wireless stations with three provisional in addition.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Callao-Lima, Arequipa, Cerro de Pasco, Mollendo, Paita and Salaverry.

Peruvian consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Pensacola, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York City, Cleveland, Toledo, Portland, Philadelphia, Manila Mayaguez, San Juan, Charleston, Newport News, Norfolk, St. Thomas, Seattle.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Peru enumerates many thousand articles which are subject to specific duties for the most part assessed on the basis of weight. A very few classes of goods pay **ad valorem** duties. There is a specific rate allowance provided for deduction on certain articles subject to duties assessed on net weight.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoices (costing $0.30 per set) are required and must be filled out in Spanish; the consul charges 2 per cent. of the value stated for certification, and $1.00

for each extra copy. Bills of lading must be certified, for which there is no charge. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, but the gross weight in kilos must be marked on every package, and must correspond with those stated in the bill of lading and consular invoice.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

In Lima there are three important dailies and one general weekly as well as an English weekly. There are several dailies in Arequipa and three in Puebla.

Shipping Routes:

Grace Line.
West Coast Line.
New York and South America Line.
United Fruit Company to Panama } Thence by Pacific Steam Navigation
Panama Railroad Steamship Line to Panama } Company or Peruvian S. S. Co.

Cable Rates: Fifty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rate: Postal Union Rate.

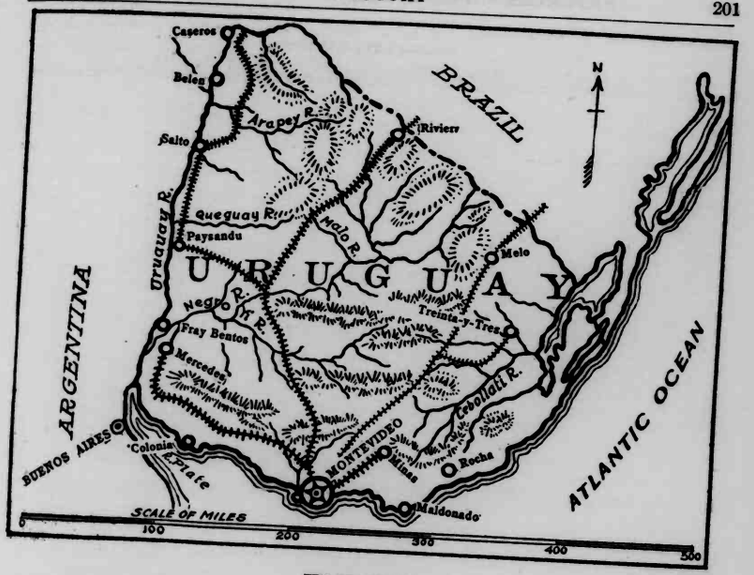
Mail Time: Callao via Panama, seventeen days. Mollendo, via Panama, twenty-four days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Peru. Limit of weight; 22 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: Gold, silver and other precious articles; arms and munitions.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



URUGUAY

A country in South America, the smallest in point of size of all the Latin American republics, bounded by Brazil, Argentina and the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is approximately equal to that of the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The capital and principal city, Montevideo, has appoximately the same population as Kansas City, and is second only to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro in the luxury and modernity of its atmosphere.

The climate of Uruguay is similar to that of Argentina, the seasons being the reverse of those in North America. Winter in Uruguay is from June 21 to September 21, spring from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21, and autumn from March 21 to June 21.

Although Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country, and the livestock and meat industries are the most important, agriculture is making rapid strides. The principal agricultural crops are wheat and corn, but alfalfa, tobacco, and grapes are increasing in importance. Cigars and cigarettes are manufactured to some extent, and the locally made wines are consumed within the country. The most important manufacturing industries are confined to meat freezing establishments, and other meat product plants, flour and macaroni mills, dairies and creameries, breweries, soap, shoes, hardware, brick, glass, and other factories. For the most part the manufacturing industries are located in the city of Montevideo, but in spite of the development of this branch of industry, Uruguay continues to import nearly all of the manufactured goods required in the country.

Of the total imports of Uruguay in 1918 the United States supplied 25 per cent. The United States took 26 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign tradeof Uruguay in 1918 amounted to $102.90; imports to $26.81; exports to $76.09.

Area and Population

Population of the republic by departments, as of December 31, 1915:

Department	Population	Area Kilometers	Density Inhabitants per Milometer
Montevideo	368,620	664	355.15
Artigas	36,743	11,378	3.23
Canelones	109,648	4,752	23.07
Cerro Largo	55,084	14,929	3.69
Colonia	77,669	5,682	13.67
Durasno	52,804	14,315	3.69
Flores	22,079	4,519	4.89
Florida	58,538	12,107	4.89
Maldonada	38,059	4,111	9.26
Minas	64,392	12,485	5.15
Paysandú	63,343	13,252	4.78
Rio Negro	34,986	8,471	4.13
Rivera	44,030	9,829	4.48
Rocha	44,344	11,089	4.00
Salto	68,922	12,603	5.47
San José	58,257	6,963	8.37
Soziano	52,743	9,223	5.72
Tacuarembó	57,686	21,015	2.74
Treintary Tres	38,214	9,539	4.01
Total for republic	1,346,161	186,926	7.20

The population of Montevideo City on January 31, 1918, was 378,993. Of the other cities, Paysandú had 24,000 inhabitants; Salto, 24,000; Mercedes, 16,000.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Uruguay in 1918 was estimated at $142,000,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at $37,000,000 and exports at $105,000,000.

Value of total foreign trade of the United States with Uruguay for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$3,281,151	$79,162	$3,360,313	$384,804	$3,342,073	$3,726,877	10.33	–$366,564
1910	4,227,566	44,579	4,272,145	4,635,323	2,778,573	7,413,896	62.52	–3,141,751
1911	5,262,367	55,344	5,317,711	1,280,275	833,461	1,613,736	79.34	+3,703,975
1912	6,844,440	35,885	6,880,325	2,402,484	829,192	3,231,676	74.34	+3,648,649
1913	7,514,009	8,136	7,522,145	1,705,257	745,440	2,450,697	69.58	+5,701,448
1914	5,636,176	5,090	5,641,266	7,672,179	42,965	7,715,144	99.44	–2,073,878
1915	5,065,094	106,229	5,171,323	10,380,957	111,692	10,492,649	98.94	–5,321,326
1916	10,233,753	53,631	10,287,384	14,401,501	73,977	14,475,478	99.49	–4,188,094
1917	14,242,896	54,217	14,297,113	30,332,256	74,276	30,406,532	99.76	–16,109,419
1918	18,019,277	45,603	18,064,880	23,465,592	65,090	23,530,682	99.72	–5,465,802
1919	.....	.....	27,775,692	.....	.....	47,323,263	.....	–19,547,571

Value of Uruguay's foreign trade during 11 years (values in United States currency):

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$38,954,407	$41,955,077	$80,909,484
1909	38,421,870	46,913,558	85,335,428
1910	42,446,727	42,573,063	85,019,790
1911	46,590,102	44,199,864	90,798,966
1912	51,355,200	50,752,773	102,107,973
1913	52,367,017	71,235,964	153,602,981
1914	38,734,272	54,515,554	93,249,826
1915	36,378,824	76,222,297	112,601,121
1916	35,155,111	71,074,273	106,229,384
1917	38,700,720	96,216,924	134,817,644
1918 (est.)	37,000,000	105,000,000	142,000,000

Value of imports for three years by countries of origin:

	1915	1916	1917
United States	$7,561,835	$8,810,669	$11,009,259
Argentina	7,668,797	7,383,505	8,421,124
Brasil	5,059,267	4,123,880	6,677,020
United Kingdom	7,125,158	7,046,889	6,054,393
Spain	2,367,931	2,443,772	2,653,097
France	1,700,549	1,752,682	1,429,274
Italy	2,636,868	2,053,778	1,022,547
Mexico	41,475	486,073	767,615
Cuba	237,827	163,632	210,738
Paraguay	76,176	100,751	135,956
Germany	779,350	193,306	106,733
Netherlands	382,303	306,880	86,010
Sweden	275,310	21,823	37,836
Portugal	45,843	33,170	36,757
Switzerland	49,674	26,903	32,206
Belgium	201,829	72,100	8,479
Chile	68,506	34,856	6,622
Norway	17,684	15,342	3,706
Austria-Hungary	30,907	2,052	925
Australia	35,032	.....	.....
Other countries	16,533	83,336	①363
Total	$36,378,824	$35,155,111	$38,700,720

Note: ① Japan only.

Imports by major classifications for three years (values in United States currency):

	1915	1916	1917
Live animals	$5,219,039	$1,794,274	$2,803,627
Groceries, etc.	.....	13,293,207	10,670,632
Food products	7,898,219	.....	.....
Beverages	1,143,035	.....	.....
Cigars and tobacco	447,200	.....	.....
All other	3,169,778	.....	.....
Dry goods and notions	4,291,924	5,482,500	6,234,901
Hardware, stationery and ships' stores	4,616,701	4,729,588	6,451,918
Electrical supplies	239,936	355,144	509,153
Musical instruments	73,530	91,644	99,473
Furniture and upholstery	105,392	112,209	138,254
Shoes and leather goods, skins, etc	303,399	277,617	302,870
Building materials, etc	1,267,698	1,690,723	1,507,319
Drugs and chemicals	364,521	333,425	258,957
Pharmaceutical specialties and druggists' sundries	157,389	188,648	194,741
Perfumery	109,175	117,881	118,001
Watches, jewelry, precious stones, etc	101,213	107,787	142,610
Raw material and machinery for the industries	6,869,679	8,117,378	10,268,255

Exports by major classifications for five years (values in United States currency):

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Grazing and meat industry:					
Live animals	$1,334,892	$1,673,823	$1,132,428	$2,403,367	$2,518,099
Meat and extracts	15,216,331	14,889,400	31,547,278	27,629,636	34,142,850
Grease and tallow	2,537,474	1,718,145	1,602,094	945,201	3,359,573
Wool	32,029,877	20,867,092	20,892,745	19,345,325	35,385,336
Hides and skins	13,205,189	9,800,252	17,329,644	17,034,415	18,034,864
Hair	303,976	237,986	306,693	302,960	266,181
Bones and ash	220,522	311,482	106,021	164,773	185,919
Other products	344,938	5,139	11,693	10,943	9,784
Residuary products	245,503	431,510	428,359	281,434	96,268

(Continued with totals on page 204.)

Table Continued:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Agricultural products:					
Flours and pastes	524,190	12,499	1,326	554,659	54,552
Grains and seeds	2,127,047	1,271,311	723,398	785,036	34,019
Fruits and vegetables	79,572	57,248	18,982	22,573	74,483
Hay and fodder	34,216	62,626	37,769	13,273	23,381
Other products	92,652	1,550	1,816	963	108
Mine products:					
Metals	31,714	.....	4,160	2,111	.....
Stones	2,229,545	2,113,081	565,817	162,601	139,441
Earths	.....	513,514	588,400	356,300	215,800
Hunting and fishing	424,759	163,523	90,669	105,944	140,202
Ships' supplies	204,063	282,145	249,876	294,273	148,094
Miscellaneous	49,296	103,217	583,120	608,156	1,387,966
Total	$71,235,964	$54,515,554	$76,222,297	$71,074,273	$96,216,924

Value of exports for four years by countries of destination:

	1913	1915	1916	1917
United States	$2,880,071	$12,216,595	$16,493,601	$26,218,746
United Kingdom	7,979,000	13,735,187	13,827,770	19,358,161
France	12,380,753	18,394,688	12,677,241	16,180,680
Italy	2,970,517	15,540,723	10,601,053	14,733,877
Argentina	10,802,853	9,299,003	10,623,806	12,376,146
Spain	842,761	2,571,613	3,049,175	4,686,135
Brazil	4,768,826	1,096,094	1,370,204	1,299,622
Cuba	2,577,239	907,563	698,588	851,749
Chile	313,819	100,510	22,291	235,061
Portugal	1,477,391	311,801	289,791	33,573
Norway	.....	22,110	.....	31,410
Netherlands	.....	587,086	135,582	22,360
Denmark	.....	587,110	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	555,298	943,990	.....
Germany	13,887,701	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	1,211,721	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	8,551,175	.....	.....	.....
Russia	222,284	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	165,790	17,138	46,909	41,310

Production and Industry

Uruguay, which is primarily a pastoral country, has become important as a producer of sheep and cattle. The following table indicates the growth of the livestock industry:

Livestock	1890	1900	1908	1917
Cattle	3,632,203	6,827,428	8,192,608	7,942,212
Sheep	1,989,929	18,608,717	26,286,296	28,000,000
Horses	518,218	561,408	556,307	.....
Mules	8,301	22,992	17,671	.....
Hogs	5,381	93,929	180,099	500,000
Goats	5,437	20,425	19,951	.....

In 1916 there were in Uruguay thirteen meat-salting plants, seven meat-preserving factories, and two freezing plants. Nearly all the exports of Uruguay consist of live stock, meat, hides and other animal products. The exports of live stock are not great; in 1916 they consisted of 23,683 cattle, 15,590 sheep, 4,536 horses and 1,142 other animals.

The total exports of animal products in 1916 were valued at $73,367,695 United States currency, compared with $72,993,747 in 1915 and $56,587,379 in 1914.

In 1908 there were 43,061 farms and ranches in Uruguay, comprising 42,302,021 acres of which 39,249,780 acres are used for pastoral purposes, 1,986,684 acres were under cultivation and 1,065,557 acres were forest land. A total of 109,449 persons were then engaged in the agricultural and live stock industries. The government is making every effort to stimulate agriculture, since the product of that industry is insufficient to meet the requirements of the people.

The statistics for the number of cattle, sheep, and hogs slaughtered from January 1 to September 1, 1918, in comparison with like periods for the four preceding years are shown by the following table:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cattle	489,917	591,663	575,717	769,642	752,091
Sheep	206,292	224,055	187,159	167,377	157,704
Hogs	18,589	17,235	20,575	32,171	35,358

Production in tons and area in acres of the five principal agricultural crops of Uruguay for five years:

		1914	1915	1916	1917
Wheat:					
Area	Acres	911,049	773,869	949,196	779,406	975,524
Production	Tons	176,249	107,640	295,397	161,363	390,987
Linseed:					
Area	Acres	128,175	101,079	44,121	35,876	36,370
Production	Tons	26,896	16,431	10,913	3,405	9,313
Maize:					
Area	Acres	692,177	786,697	696,525	626,974	①
Production	Tons	199,564	318,018	128,636	190,419	①
Oats:					
Area	Acres	97,394	81,878	105,019	141,491	165,151
Production	Tons	29,538	14,899	25,451	30,754	59,020
Barley:					
Area	Acres	14,041	5,219	9,692	12,683	5,821
Production	Tons	3,942	947	2,763	2,641	2,575

Note: ① Not available.

The number of tobacco farms in the country is said to be 745. Other crops raised are linseed, alfalfa and sugar cane. There were, in 1913, 2,266 vineyards and 112 wine depots in Uruguay. The northern part of the republic contains considerable mineral wealth, especially in gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, marble, gypsum, talc, agate, granite, topaz, etc. Except for the gold mines little development has been carried on, and the mineral exports of the republic are chiefly stone and sand.

Manufacturing has, as yet, assumed little importance in Uruguay. There are 115 flour and macaroni mills and factories, forty-five other mills, one sugar factory, 350 dairies and creameries, four breweries, three starch factories, and candy, soap, furniture, cement, hardware, shoe leather goods, brick and glass factories. The census of 1908 indicated that out of a total of 5,357 manufacturing establishments, 4,600 were located in Montevideo.

Railways:

In 1917 there were 1,647 miles of railway in operation in Uruguay. Montevideo has an extensive street railway system operated by two companies, the United Electric Tramways of Montevideo (British owned), and the Compania Alemana Transatlantic a de Electricidad of Buenos Aires (German owned). The Montevideo Telephone Company is likewise British owned. The principal port of Uruguay is Montevideo, where excellent docking

and harbor works have been provided at an approximate cost of $40,000,000 United States currency.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary standard of Uruguay is gold, but there are no Uruguayan gold coins in circulation. The theoretical unit is the peso nacional of one hundred centesimos, weighing 1.697 grammes, and having a value of $1.03 United States currency. The silver peso, or dollar, and the subsidiary coinage of one half, one-fifth and one-tenth peso and the nickel 5, 2 and 1 centesimo pieces form the chief currency.

The metric system of weights and measures is officially standard. The old system is still in limited use. This system comprises the quintal, equivalent to 101.40 pounds avoirdupois, the arroba, equivalent to 25.35 pounds avoirdupois, the fanega, equivalent to 30 gallons, the lineal league, equivalent to 5,640 yards, the cuadra, equal to 1.8 acres, the square league, equivalent to 10 2-5 square miles.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister, consul and two vice-consuls at Montevideo.

Uruguay has a minister at Washington, consul general in New York, consuls in San Francisco, Jacksonville, Savannah, Chicago, Portland (Me.), Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, San Juan and Ponce (P. R.), and Frederikstadt (V. I.), vice-consuls in Los Angeles, Brunswick, New Orleans, Pascagoula, Kansas City, Albany, Galveston, Port Arthur (Texas), Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond and Seattle, and a commercial agent at Pensacola.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Uruguay provides established valuations of over 4,000 enumerated articles, on some of which duty is assessed at fixed per cent. of the fixed value, while some are subject to a specific duty based in most cases upon weight.

Samples are admitted free under bond. Those without commercial value are admitted without bond. Deductions of from 10 to 15 per cent. are made upon exported samples upon which import duties have been paid.

Consular Regulations:

Packages must be stamped in indelible ink and mould letters. Bills of lading must be certified by consul (charge $1.25). Certificates of origin must be filled out and certified (charge, $0.63, unless by parcel post, when it is $0.25).

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

The principal advertising media are four daily newspapers. The magazine field is covered by publications issued in Buenos Aires. Among trade journals those devoted to agriculture and stock raising are important.

Shipping Routes:

Lamport and Holt Line.
Norton Line.
Barber Line.
Houston Line.
American and Rio Plata Line.
Oriental Navigation Company.
Prince Line.

Cable Rates: Fifty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

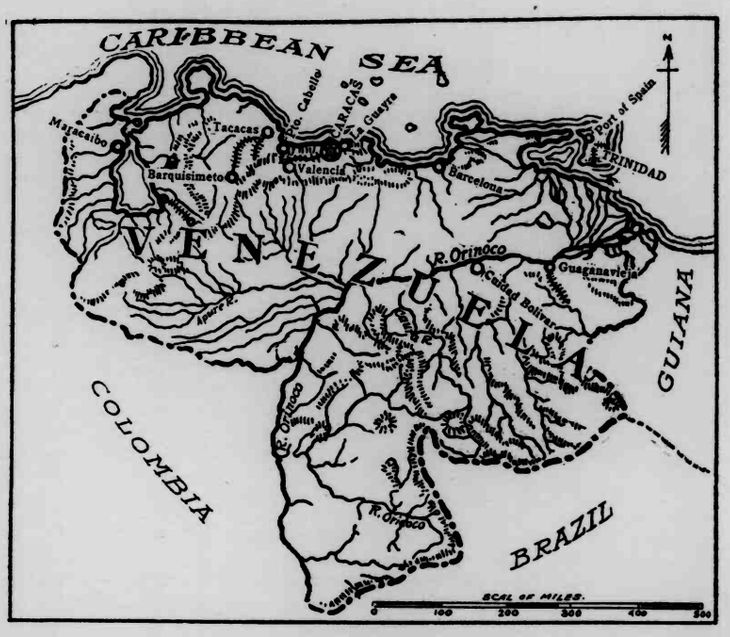
Mail Time: To Montevideo direct, twenty-five days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Uruguay. The following consular fees are collected on incoming postal parcels containing merchandise: 1 peso ($1.035) when the customs duties exceed 2 pesos, 0.20 peso when the customs duties do not exceed 2 pesos, and no fee when the contents are free of duty. Certificates of origin must be taken out for all parcel post packages. Parcels cannot be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



VENEZUELA

A republic of South America, facing the Caribbean Sea, and bounded on the east by British Guiana and Brazil, on the south by Brazil and on the west by Colombia. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the Atlantic coast states and New England. The principal cities are Caracas, the capital, and Maracaibo, the principal port.

The climate of Venezuela is everywhere tropical, except where modified by altitude. Caracas has a semi-tropical, and Maracaibo and La Guaira a tropical climate. The tropical heat of the coast, is, however, modified by the trade winds, which lower the temperature at night. The year is divided into two seasons, the dry and the wet, the latter occuring from April to October, when the temperature is highest.

The principal industries of Venezuela are agriculture and mining. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and corn. The principal mineral products are petroleum, asphalt, gold, coal, and iron. The raising of livestock is an industry of increasing importance. The forest products, including rubber, hard woods, vanilla, and tonka beans form an important part of Venezuela's exports. Manufacturing has made little progress.

Venezuela has a very small railway mileage, the principal road running from La Guaira to Caracas and from Caracas to Valencia. Valencia is also connected by rail with the city of Puerto Cabello.

Of the total imports of Venezuela in 1918 the United States supplied 61 per cent. The United States took 41 per cent. of the total exports on the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Venezuela in 1918 amounted to $16.05; imports to $7.49; exports to $8.56.

Area and Population

The area of the country is approximately 393,976 square miles, divided into twenty states, one Federal District, and two territories, as follows:

Districts	Area Square Miles	Population Census–1891	Estimate 1917
Federal District	745	113,204	136,648
States:			
Anzoátegui	16,713	134,064	161,703
Apure	29,529	22,937	30,008
Aragua	2,161	94,994	118,685
Bolivar	93,858	55,744	69,938
Carabobo	1,795	169,313	193,234
Cojedes	5,712	87,935	104,424
Falcón	9,572	139,110	170,154
Guárico	25,630	183,930	220,488
Lara	7,642	189,624	233,152
Mérida	4,361	88,522	115,537
Miranda	3,068	141,446	175,810
Monagas	11,155	74,503	90,439
Nueva Esparta	490	40,197	52,431
Portuguesa	5,867	96,045	114,496
Sucre	4,554	92,030	118,160
Táchira	4,284	101,709	135,088
Trujillo	2,856	146,585	185,624
Yaracuy	2,740	85,844	102,351
Tamora	13,587	62,696	75,329
Tulia	25,283	150,776	186,579
Territories:			
Amazonas	108,736	45,097	45,097
Delta-Amacuro	15,517	7,222	9,243
Total	393,874	2,323,527	2,844,618

The most important cities, with their population as enumerated in the census of 1891 are: Caracas, 72,429 (estimated 86,880, in December, 1915); Mérida (state of Mérida), 13,366; San Cristobal (Táchira), 16,797; Bocono (Trujillo), 13,233; Valencia (Carabobo), 54,387; Barquisimeto (Lara), 27,069; Cuidad Bolivar (Bolivar), 17,535; Puerto Cabello (Carabobo), 13,176; Barcelona (Anzoátegui), 14,089; Maturin (Monagas), 15,624; La Victoria (Aragua), 14,709; Villadecura (Aragua), 15,792; and Maracaibo (Zulia), 34,740 (estimated at 48,500 in 1915). The total population of forty-eight towns of over a thousand inhabitants was estimated at 765,430 on December 31, 1915.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Venezuela in 1918 was estimated at $45,400,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at $21,200,000 and exports at $24,200,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Venezuela for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$2,517,063	$51,148	$2,568,211	$7,199,837	$1,113,772	$8,313,609	86.60	–$5,745,398
1910	2,745,932	51,278	2,797,210	6,407,010	294,342	6,701,352	95.61	–3,904,142
1911	3,739,030	52,590	3,791,620	7,430,577	204,679	7,635,256	97.33	–3,843,636
1912	4,649,361	54,244	4,703,605	10,368,394	289,595	10,657,989	97.28	–5,954,384
1913	5,681,727	55,391	5,737,118	10,223,915	628,416	10,852,331	94.21	–5,115,213
1914	5,351,877	49,509	5,401,386	9,480,242	282,827	9,763,069	97.10	–4,361,683
1915	5,559,664	204,778	5,764,442	12,916,859	311,379	13,227,238	97.65	–7,462,799
1916	8,863,343	225,655	9,088,998	14,354,893	587,555	14,942,448	96.07	–5,853,450
1917	12,662,228	218,217	12,880,445	13,714,115	1,304,452	15,018,567	91.32	–2,138,122
1918	7,637,327	185,680	7,823,007	12,091,653	1,196,085	13,287,738	91.00	–5,464,731
1919	.....	.....	9,275,680	.....	.....	19,732,709	.....	–10,457,029

Value of imports from the various countries of origin during the July-December period of 1918:

Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
United States	$4,256,126	Italy	$98,802
England	2,072,467	Curaçao	50,658
Spain	225,469	All other countries	229,319
France	131,152		
Colombia	123,885	Total	$7,187,878

Values of the most important items imported during the July-December period of 1918:

Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
Cotton cloth	$1,614,878	Caustic soda	143,894
Drugs	439,139	Paraffin	140,034
Rice	376,732	Paper, not specified	121,516
Cotton thread	241,691	Empty sacks	104,376
Wheat flour	237,854	Tin plate (sheets)	81,643
Machinery (except typewriters)	168,415		
Automobiles	166,164	Total	$3,991,331
Wines	154,995		

Foreign trade of Venezuela over a period of ten years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$9,814,027	$14,613,244	$24,427,271
1909	9,766,182	16,028,635	25,794,817
1910	12,387,553	17,948,570	30,336,123
1911	18,394,889	22,684,384	41,079,848
1912	20,568,940	25,260,908	45,829,848
1913	18,030,104	29,483,789	47,513,893
1914	13,987,465	21,520,534	35,507,999
1915	13,470,236	23,404,427	36,874,663
1916	20,634,418	22,707,000	43,341,418
1917	22,188,223	23,164,702	45,352,925
1918 (est.)	21,200,000	24,200,000	45,400,000

The value of imports by countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$6,944,136	$6,015,445	$7,943,219	$12,958,727	$15,561,807
United Kingdom	4,296,295	2,893,097	2,906,539	4,630,647	3,793,163
Spain	722,645	481,687	651,608	1,158,110	1,268,537
France	1,093,656	777,638	654,530	993,004	949,824
Italy	555,633	547,528	484,826	419,735	307,069
Netherlands	1,586,207	1,456,493	788,433	277,504	239,044
Colombia	12,849	14,028	31,886	30,889	30,402
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	4,161	15,754
Denmark	.....	17,482	.....	87,458	14,840
Panama	.....	33,795	272	3,574	5,756
Ecuador	.....	550	.....	2,231	2,027
Cuba	838	1,833	6,994	67,427	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	1,324	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	2,032	1,435	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	228,563	156,488	.....	.....	.....
Germany	2,586,986	1,589,966	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	264	.....	605	1,051	.....
Total	$18,030,104	$13,987,465	$13,470,236	$20.634.418	$22,188,223

The figures of imports in 1917, as given in this table and in all the tables following are compiled not to include parcel-post shipments, which amounted in the total to $740,719. For the first time the Venezuelan statistical office, for the year 1917, segregated parcel-post imports by countries and articles.

The principal countries of origin of parcel-post imports were:

	1917		1917
United States	$350,339	United Kingdom	$61,626
France	228,559	Spain	19,570
Italy	76,127	Other countries	4,498
		Total	$740,719

Value of imports by principal articles in 1916 and 1917 in United States currency:

	Quantity	1916 Value	Quantity	1917 Value
Agricultural implements and machinery	.....	$189,769	.....	$117,353
Arms and ammunition	.....	136,909	.....	44,017
Automobiles and accessories	.....	420,772	.....	376,895
Bagging	.....	227,646	.....	353,919
Bags, empty	.....	130,636	.....	106,572
Beer	.....	9,422	.....	21,464
Biscuits	.....	94,463	.....	73,675
Butter	169	183,468	88	73,765
Buttons	.....	53,806	.....	47,204
Bottles	.....	47,671	.....	76,772
Calcium carbide	979	55,572	250	24,691
Cement	10,698	117,923	7,501	129,676
Cheese	.....	42,118	.....	11,701
Soda	.....	68,400	.....	89,918
Coal	20,600	151,259	15,174	193,663
Confectionery	.....	79,849	.....	49,098
Cordage	.....	109,047	.....	173,228
Cotton:				
Raw	.....	317,491	.....	167,385
Knit goods	.....	406,038	.....	420,772
Textiles	.....	4,149,819	.....	3,678,344
Canvas and duck	.....	76,596	.....	196,031
Laces and trimmings	.....	73,970	.....	103,892
Handkerchiefs and towels	.....	63,050	.....	74,854
Blankets	.....	63,598	.....	153,195
Thread, sewing, knitting, and embroidering	.....	548,893	.....	340,539
Drugs and medicines	.....	740,656	.....	952,306
Earthenware and crockery	.....	24,251	.....	99,989
Electric apparatus and accessories	.....	151,638	.....	194,232
Engines and parts	.....	110,192	.....	109,549
Flour	17,130	1,205,487	9,118	1,154,317
Furniture	.....	16,346	.....	42,124
Glassware	.....	49,688	.....	57,833
Groceries	.....	26,517	.....	87,821
Hats, untrimmed	.....	36,212	.....	29,586
Instruments for the arts and trades	.....	22,605	.....	97,372
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Domestic ware	.....	185,089	.....	169,283
In the rough; round, square, or in sheets	.....	149,947	.....	203,455
Structural	.....	43,609	.....	62,390
Tubing	.....	170,448	.....	279,612
Nails	.....	56,362	.....	59,636
Manufactures not elsewhere specified	.....	137,111	.....	295,145
Lamps and lanterns	.....	18,722	.....	18,964
Lard	1,230	356,641	189	70,184
Liquors	.....	243,035	.....	206,508
Leather	.....	319,967	.....	261,065
Leather manufactures	.....	3,901	.....	33,480
Machinery:				
Spare parts	.....	77,849	.....	104,454
Mining	.....	2,947	.....	5,007
Printing	.....	42,073	.....	.....
Other	.....	595,859	.....	492,029

Continued to page 212

Table—Continued:

Articles	Quantity	1916 Value	Quantity	1917 Value
Malted barley		61,314		94,961
Meat products		25,734		123,817
Foods, preserved		173,568		95,113
Oils:				
Benzine and gasoline		206,431		316,244
Machine		47,090		66,367
Kerosene		152,367		225,197
Linseed		25,421		30,294
Olive		157,748		87,931
Paints:				
Enamels and colors		23,513		61,397
Ordinary		72,162		83,440
Paper:				
Print		70,890		142,772
Cigarette		37,891		41,641
Other		189,320		334,559
Paraffin		73,895		148,444
Perfumery, fine soaps, powders, etc		171,939		196,813
Quinine		47,868		46,059
Railway material		129,663	5,366	117,191
Rice	7,009	626,289		641,067
Rosin		43,193		46,656
Rubber manufactures		37,687		59,612
Sardines		136,497		92,668
Stearin		254,804		220,337
Tinplate		14,759		20,370
Tinplate manufactures		16,173		39,839
Toys		46,208		39,198
Tobacco, leaf				18,445
Wines		267,476		256,385
Wire:				
Fence		189,568		65,010
Galvanized		46,799		63,883
Woolen textiles		179,909		166,515

Values of exports by countries of destination for the six months ending December, 1918:

Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
United States	$3,964,738	Santa Lucia	335,004
Spain	1,170,782	Italy	113,434
Curaçao	1,356,700	All other countries	414,377
France	1,112,399		
Trinidad	1,062,184	Total	$9,905,107
England	375,489		

Values of the principal items of export during the second half of 1918:

Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
Coffee	$4,479,489	Gold Clay	$118,789
Cacao	1,188,128	Asphalt	104,370
Balata (crude rubber)	782,872	Crude petroleum	89,999
Leaf Tobacco	565,107	Goatskins	71,707
Corn	309,996	Chicle	70,386
Frozen meat	274,295	Dividivi (tanning bark)	61,660
Cattle hides	257,731	Copper ore	
Refined sugar	235,389	Copper smelted	23,160
Pearl shells	168,133		
Cattle vaccine	156,198	Total	$9,078,249
Gold smelted	120,840		

Exports by principal commodities and countries of destination for two years:

	Quantity Tons	1916 Value	Quantity Tons	1917 Value
Coffee	50,814	$10,552,542	44,081	$8,256,486
United States	26,031	5,281,295	26,909	4,927,759
Spain	6,149	1,072,242	8,536	1,637,719
France	11,381	2,608,852	5,388	1,075,328
Curaçao	2,989	646,189	1,240	224,569
Italy	1,812	377,380	1,033	199,151
Cacao	15,183	4,323,873	20,044	4,688,129
United States	5,305	1,636,125	8,399	2,093,369
France	4,417	1,254,427	5,473	1,263,298
Spain	1,849	553,844	2,474	571,693
Trinidad	2,575	519,786	2,867	561,480
Italy	259	78,922	287	65,673
Netherlands	325	87,964	154	32,678
Cattle hides	3,297	1,608,345	3,722	1,770,308
United States	3,034	8,365,310	2,942	1,474,163
Trinidad	45	10,485	83	20,729
Netherlands	29	13,965	17	11,037
France	135	28,564	7	2,659
Balata	626	566,782	1,172	1,281,875
United Kingdom	373	349,964	944	1,051,902
United States	241	206,554	163	168,818
Gold		1,479,218		898,531
United States		1,472,702		873,121
Goat and deer skins	1,090	587,706	1,024	769,160
United States	768	340,474	796	759,056
Curacao	315	242,437	198	176,255
Asphalt	44,621	274,523	48,844	315,695
United States	44,610	274,310	48,844	315,695
Sugar, raw	1,944	104,057	2,960	173,522
Curaçao	1,182	55,438	1,356	74,579
United States	19	909	837	51,689
Sugar, refined	7,328	564,081	14,998	1,290,260
United States	1,566	119,822	5,440	465,434
Curaçao	5,648	431,909	4,084	320,113
Copper ore		348,377		551,333
Practically all to the United States in both years				
Rubber	140	40,260	183	246,436
United States	108	101,468	181	244,340
Dividivi	7,758	132,043	5,063	94,026
Curaçao	4,775	79,767	4,448	83,509
United States	1,976	38,327	522	9,729
Chicle and pendare gum	75	25,430	82	39,276
United States	74	25,075	76	37,105
Frozen beef	3,315	322,518	5,522	426,588
France	1,030	79,770	2,389	192,167
Porto Rico			1,704	131,575
Santa Lucia	466	35,979	1,329	102,845
Brazil	800	129,696		
Curaçao	514	39,700		
United Kingdom	505	37,372		
Heron plumes (aigrettes)		102,221		
France		92,684		92,039
Tobacco	475	85,723	126	92,039
France	68	13,306	117	13,416
Netherlands	182	30,821	1	21,473
Curaçao	66	12,465	1	11
Pearls		166,241		38
France		163,051		128,740
Spain				71,217
United States		3,170		21,751
Tonka beans	24	15,935	274	3,782
Trinidad	16	12,891	272	115,672
United States	8	3,044	1	114,573
Sole leather	510	174,460	130	1,002
France	82	54,323	93	103,467
Curaçao	389	90,524	23	85,265
Castor seeds			109	20,263
United States			109	104,835
Maize	103	4,183	13,595	104,835
United States		1	9,083	551,820
Trinidad	2	110	2,551	355,285
Curaçao	96	3,861	1,515	118,061
				53,368

Exports by countries of destination for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$8,475,531	$9,378,668	$13,170,113	$11,795,771	$12,792,584
France	9,988,044	6,018,826	2,978,060	4,458,288	3,016 855
United Kingdom	2,207,738	1,426,946	2,041,221	1,386,279	2,499,268
Spain	1,369,421	1,091,498	1,079,943	2,029,251	2,358,136
Netherlands	709,343	907,636	3,199,183	2,326,723	1,947,106
Italy	252,507	283,159	523,632	466,910	274,690
Porto Rico	.....	.....	2,132	2,760	158,857
Colombia	415,227	100,369	45,545	66,057	115,877
Cuba	11,386	561	19,670	17,407	1,329
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	129,696	.....
Denmark	6,398	.....	256,346	27,128	.....
Panama	3,838	832	1,933	730	.....
Norway	1,930	.....	44,962	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	1,332	41,687	.....	.....
Belgium	82,762	13,173	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	.....	1,299	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	395,896	366,571	.....	.....	.....
Germany	5,563,768	1,929,664	.....	.....	.....
Total	$29,483,789	$21,520,534	$23,404,427	$22,707,000	$23,164,702

Included under United Kingdom for the year 1917 are: Barbados, $64,032; Santa Lucia, $122,198; Granada, $4,774; and Trinidad, $1,165,261. Under Spain, Canary Islands, $27,476. Under Netherlands, Curaçao, $1,784,204; Aruba, $6,832; and Bonaire, $84. Under France, Martinique, $94,891; French Guiana, $11,143; and Guadelupe, $8,857.

Production and Industry

Geographically, Venezuela, which lies wholly within the tropics, is divided into four regions: (1) The Guianas highlands, covering the territory south and east of the Orinoco River; (2) the great central plains, commonly called the Llanos; (3) the northeastern chain of the Andean Cordillera, this section forming the northwestern portion of the republic and bounding the Llanos on the south and east; (4) the lower country bordering on Lake Maracaibo.

The Guiana highlands, a great plateau and mountain region as yet partly unexplored, contain vast forest areas in which are found vanilla, rubber, tonka beans, and a great variety of forest woods. The population in this district is almost wholly composed of wild Indian tribes. The Llanos of the Orinoco cover about 108,000 square miles, the population, with the exception of Indian tribes, being sparse. The country is chiefly wide grassy pampas or plains, large portions of which are subject to floods in the rainy, and droughts in the dry season. These lands are the cattle producing areas of the country. The fourth section includes the region about Lake Maracaibo, the coastal lowlands, and the islands, comprising a territory of about 28,000 square miles.

One-fifth of the population is estimated to be engaged in agriculture. Coffee is an important crop, cultivated on about 33,000 plantations, the best lands being in the northern hills, at an altitude of 3,000 feet, though the crop grows readily at any altitude between 1,500 and 6,500 feet. Cacao is produced on about 5,000 plantations in the Lake Maracaibo, Caracas and Orinoco delta districts. Venezuela, in 1915, ranked seventh among the world's producers and third among South American producers of cacao.

The sugar industry is developing rapidly, additional acreage of cane being planted yearly in the north. Many modern new mills have been installed, and while the greatest proportion of the sugar is used locally for distillation, more is constantly being exported. Tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, manioc, etc., are raised.

The livestock industry is important; in 1915 there were registered 1,288 breeders with invested capital amounting to approximately $20,000,000. The estimates of livestock place the number of cattle at 2,004,250; sheep, 176,660; goats, 1,667,260; horses, 191,070; mules, 89,180; asses, 312,800; pigs, 1,618,210.

Forest products include mora, mahogany, rubber, balata, vanilla, tonka beans, and other products, exported chiefly through Ciudad Bolivar. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of Venezuela is forest land.

Mineral resources are of great importance. Gold has been found in almost every state, and is produced in Amazonas Territory. The industry suffers from lack of roads and transportation facilities. Coal is mined at Naricual, on the shores of Lake Maracaibo, and along the Unare River. Iron is found in the extreme eastern section of the republic. Salt is a government monopoly, and is fathered in the State of Zulia. Pearl fisheries, engaging the labors of 1,600 people and 400 boats, are located on Margarita Island.

There are seven petroleum fields operated on an extensive scale by six companies. The asphalt deposit, known as Bermudez Lake, at Guanoco, in the northeastern part of the republic, is the world's largest asphalt deposit. Manufacturing has made little progress. There are several cotton mills at Valencia, producing goods insufficient for local needs. The tanning industry has made some progress, there being factories engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes and saddles. Matches are a government monopoly and their manufacture is a concession operated by a British company. Paper, glass and cigarette factories produce goods not of the best quality. There are two important breweries.

Coal and electric power are expensive, and petroleum will probably be imported from Curaçao.

Post Offices, Telegraphs:

There are 309 post offices, 4,782 miles of telegraph line with 211 offices, sevèral telephone companies with a total mileage of 12,511. There are electric lighting plants in several of the large cities, and tramways, electric or otherwise, in Caracas, Valencia, Maracaibo (2) La Guaira (the line to Macuto) and Cumana.

Railways:

Railway development has been slow, the maximum length of the largest single line being 111 miles. The total mileage of the country is 530; Venezuela having seven feet of railway for each square mile of territory and 11.8 inches per head of population. All lines are narrow gauge, the widths being 3 feet 6 inches, 1 meter (39.37 inches), 3 feet and 2 feet.

Roads:

There are carriage roads from Caracas to La Guaira and Macuto, from Caracas to Valencia, to be continued to San Christobal (683 miles), from Caracas to Guatire, to be continued to Ciudad Bolivar. In remote districts traffic is carried on mule back or in carts; in the river district on boats.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Venezuela is on a gold basis, the **bolivar** of 100 **centavos** being the unit, and being equivalent to $0.193 United States currency. Gold coins are, 100, 25, 20 bolivars. Silver coins are 5, 2½, 2, and 1 bolivar, and 50 and 29 centavos. There are nickel coins of 12½ and 5 centimos, and some copper coins. The 5 bolivar piece is known as a **fuerte**; a peso is 4 bolivars; a **real** is 10 centavos, the centavo being supposed to equal one one-hundredth of a peso. The 12½ centavos piece is known as a **cuartillo** or a **locha**.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted in 1912.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at La Guaira, Caracas, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.

Venezuelan consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Jacksonville, Chicago, New Orleans, New York City, Cincinnati, Oklahoma, Philadelphia, Arecibo, Mayaguez, San Juan, Galveston, Norfolk and Newport News, St. Thomas, Seattle.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Venezuela provides that articles shall be divided into nine classes on which specific duties shall be assessed on the basis of gross weight. There are three surtaxes of 1, 12½ and 30 per cent., respectively.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoice (cost per set of four, $0.35) are required. Certification charges are based on a sliding scale. Bills of lading need not be certified. Goods may not shipped consigned "to order." Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There is one important daily in Caracas and several each in Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, and Valencia.

Shipping Routes:

Red "D" Line.
Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.
Caribbean Steamship Co., Ltd.

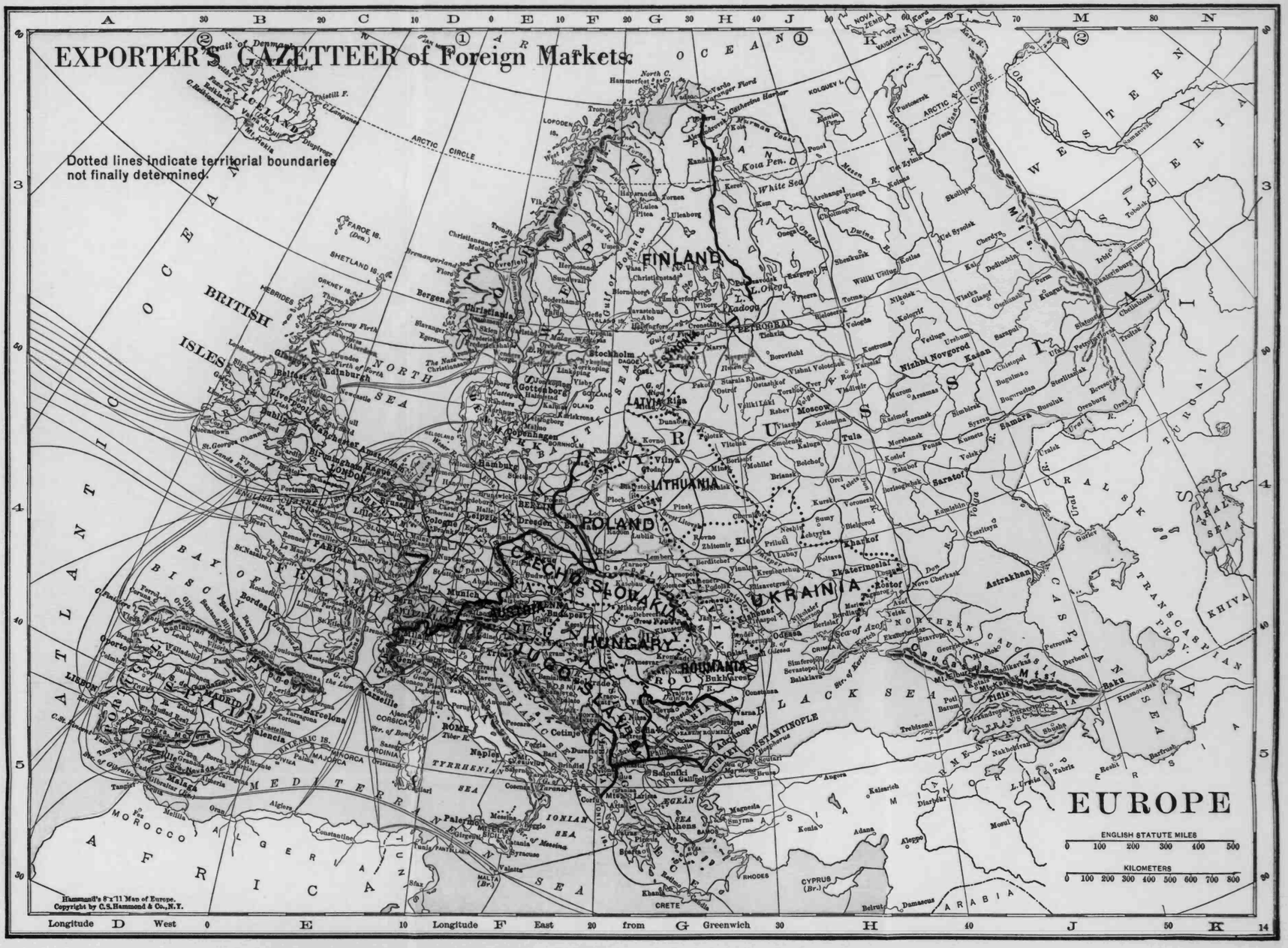
Cable Rate: One dollar per word from New York or New England states.
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.
Mail Time: To La Guaira direct, seven days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Venezuela. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel. A person receiving more than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) of the same merchandise by the same steamer must pay an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the Venezuelan customs tariff in addition to the entry duty. Weight, contents and value should be indicated clearly and specifically. There is a minimum charge of 6 reales ($0.58) on all packages imported by parcel post. Prohibitions: starch, indigo, cocoa, coffee, salted or dried meat in pieces, salt, sarsaparilla roots, coins, matches, cigarette paper, saccharine, unless addressed to pharmacists, who may import 100 grains per person.

Money orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



AMERICAN EXPORTER, Publishers, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

EUROPE

ALBANIA

(See map, page 289)

Area and Population

An independent country under Italian, and to a certain extent, under French protection, located on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, west of Serbia and north of Greece. It has an area of about 10,500 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,000,000. For 600 years before 1914, Albania was a Turkish province. The principal towns are Durazzo, the provisional capital (5,000); Scutari (32,000); Elbasan (13,000); Trana (12,000); Kortcha (8,000); Valona (6,500).

Production Industry and Commerce.

Tobacco, wool and olive oil are the principal products. Wool is made up into heavy native cloth. The mineral resources are petroleum, copper, coal, silver, gold, and lead. There are few forests, and stone is therefore used for structural purposes. Rye, corn, wheat, oats and barley are grown. Vegetables are scarce.

There are no railroads in the country, and the roads, in general, are bad. Southern Albania, since the Italian occupation, has had some military roads constructed, connecting the principal towns with Kortcha. Central Albania has no roads. Northern Albania has one, running from Durazzo and Tirano to Scutari; but no bridges cross the wide and swift rivers. Commerce is restricted to essential commodities, and is carried on with Italy and Greece. Shipments to Albania are made via Naples, thence by rail to Brindisi or Bari. The customs charge is 10 per cent. ad valorem at Valona, and 11 per cent. at other points. Goods going over land by caravan from Saloniki are charged 1 franc per kilo, or about $0.09 per pound

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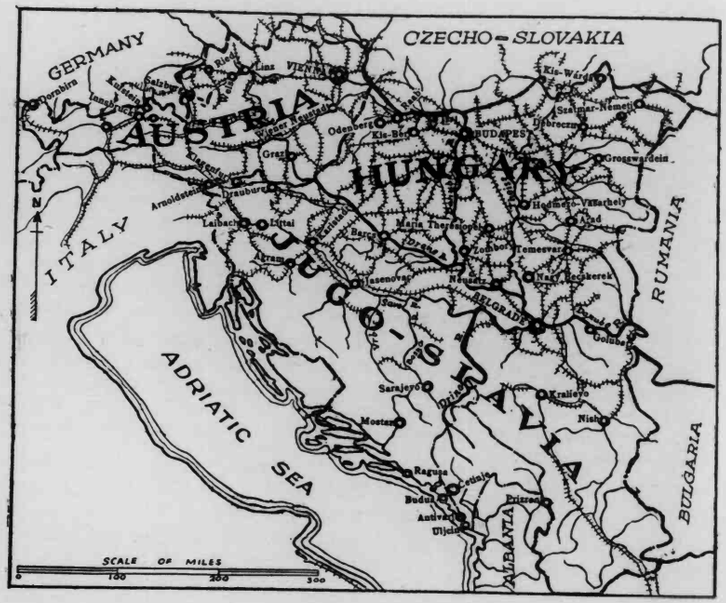
ANDORRA

A small independent republic in the Pyrenees, consisting chiefly of a valley surrounded by high mountains. It has an area of 191 square miles, and a population of 5,231, living in small villages. Its maximum length is seventeen miles, and its width eighteen miles. The country is under the joint control of the French President and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The language of the country is Catalan. French and Spanish currency are in use.



AUSTRIA

The new Republic of Austria, as a result of the great war, consists only of certain portions of the former kingdom of Austria. Of the commercial potentialities of the new state, little can at present be said. The capital and principal city is Vienna, a city with some 200,000 more inhabitants than Philadelphia. The principal industries of the new republic are agriculture and manufacturing, the latter carried on principally in Vienna.

The new Austrian state is bounded by Switzerland, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia and Italy. As a result of the war Austria has lost, as a part of some seventy-five per cent of her former territory, the important Adriatic sea coast which formerly afforded her a direct outlet to the markets of the world through the ports of Trieste and Fiume.

Of the former territory included within the kingdom of Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, with an area of 30,533 square miles, have been ceded to the new state of Czecho-Slovakia. These lands comprise not only the most important manufacturing district of the former kingdom, but an equally important mining and agricultural center. To Poland Austria has lost the greater part of Galicia, with an area of 30,212 square miles,

which is an important producer of petroleum and salt. To Jugo-Slavia and Italy Austria has lost Carinthia (area 3,989 square miles) and Carniola (area 3,845 square miles) important lumber, mercury, iron and steel regions, and to Italy the Kustenland, or coastland of the Adriatic consisting of the city of Trieste, Gorz-Gradisca and Istria, (area 3,078 square miles). To Rumania Austria has been forced to cede Bukowina (area 4,033 square miles) which has valuable mineral resources.

Thus as a result of the war Austria has lost its principal manufacturing industries, its principal mineral resources, and its most important agricultural regions. Under the terms of the treaty of peace Austria is, in area, about two-thirds as large as the state of Pennsylvania. Before the war the Austrian Kingdom was, in area, about as large as the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Austria has therefore lost as a direct result of the war territory approximately equivalent in area to the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and one-third of Pennsylvania.

The only city of importance left to Austria is Vienna, which is the capital and only important commercial center, and which had, before the war, a population some 200,000 greater than Philadelphia. Vienna is to a certain extent a manufacturing center, but its principal product consists of articles of luxury and novelties. The land left to Austria is only in part available for agriculture. It appears, therefore, that the new Austrian state, economically considered, is not only a ruined nation, but will always be dependent for the greater part of its requirements on other countries.

Area and Population

Under the terms of the Treaty of Peace, Austria retains of her former dominions the provinces of upper and lower Austria, Salzburg, about one-half of the Tyrol, one-third of Styria and two-thirds of Carinthia. The provinces of Galacia, Bukowina and Dalmatia have been ceded to other countries. The area of the new Austria is estimated at approximately 26,251 square miles, and the population at 6,500,000. As it is impossible to obtain accurate detailed statistics for the new Austria, the particulars as given below are only approximate in that, where part of a province has been ceded under the treaty, the statistics for the whole province have been given; where a province has been ceded as a whole, the statistics have been omitted:

Provinces	Area Square Miles	Population
Lower Austria	7,658	3,531,814
Upper Austria	4,628	853,006
Salzburg	2,763	214,737
Styria	866	1,444,157
Tyrol	11,312	946,613
Voralberg	3,989	396,200
Carinthia		

Population of principal cities in the new Austria:

Lower Austria:		**Salzburg:**	
Vienna (Wien)	2,031,498	Salzburg	36,188
Wien Neustadt	32,874	**Styria:**	
Sankt (Saint) Polten	21,805	Gras	151,781
Modling	18,067	**Carinthia:**	
Upper Austria:		Klagenfurt	28,911
Linz	67,817	**Tyrol:**	
Steyr	17,442	Innsbruck	53,194
Wels	15,376	**Voralberg:**	
		Dornbirn	16,199

Commerce

Prior to 1920 United States statistics of foreign commerce included trade with Austria under the classification of trade with Austria-Hungary. Exports to Austria-Hungary during the calendar year 1919 were valued at $42,211,564, and imports from, at $4,932,387.

Foreign commerce of the former kingdom of Austria for five years, including that of Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1906	$481,146,200	$539,602,400	1909	$562,889,400	$495,018,600
1907	516,253,000	531,617,000	1910	585,946,800	517,528,000
1908	491,938,000	479,183,800			

Value of principal imports, by commodities, 1907-1911, in round millions:

Commodity	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Dyes and medicines	$3,500,000	$3,700,000	$4,500,000	$5,400,000	$5,300,000
Spices	15,800,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Tobacco	8,000,000	9,200,000	9,300,000	10,200,000	10,900,000
Grains and rice	10,200,000	12,100,000	13,000,000	24,600,000	27,600,000
Vegetables	3,200,000	4,100,000	5,400,000	4,900,000	5,500,000
Fruits	2,700,000	2,300,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	4,100,000
Oils and fats	11,100,000	10,600,000	9,100,000	11,100,000	13,800,000
Eggs	4,500,000	3,600,000	4,200,000	5,300,000	5,400,000
Coal and coke	36,600,000	37,700,000	37,300,000	34,700,000	37,800,000
Woodenware	4,200,000	4,300,000	4,500,000	5,400,000	6,700,000
Minerals	9,600,000	9,200,000	10,100,000	11,300,000	12,600,000
Dyes and tanning materials	3,200,000	2,900,000	3,200,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Rubber and rubber goods	6,900,000	6,600,000	9,800,000	13,800,000	11,300,000
Cotton and cotton goods	82,100,000	64,900,000	73,600,000	78,600,000	81,400,000
Flax, hemp and jute	4,600,000	5,900,000	5,000,000	5,700,000	7,200,000
Wool and manufactures	48,300,000	42,700,000	53,500,000	55,300,000	50,100,000
Silk and silk goods	22,800,000	21,900,000	21,400,000	22,500,000	24,500,000
Paper and paper goods	6,600,000	6,200,000	6,500,000	7,200,000	7,200,000
Leather and leather goods	12,900,000	13,000,000	14,400,000	14,600,000	18,900,000
Iron and iron ware	13,500,000	17,100,000	14,000,000	13,800,000	16,800,000
Machines and electrical goods	19,100,000	20,500,000	18,300,000	21,300,000	23,800,000
Base metals and manufactures	26,200,000	22,900,000	21,100,000	25,600,000	28,100,000
Chemicals	10,900,000	11,300,000	11,100,000	11,100,000	11,300,000
Instruments	5,300,000	7,000,000	7,900,000	8,200,000	8,700,000
Clocks	3,700,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	3,500,000

Value of principal exports by commodities, 1907-1911, in round millions:

Commodity	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Sugar	$39,500,000	$45,300,000	$48,100,000	$48,200,000	$43,100,000
Tobacco	2,100,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,700,000	2,900,000
Grains	12,300,000	10,800,000	7,200,000	7,900,000	4,600,000
Vegetables and fruits	2,300,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	4,000,000	3,100,000
Furs and skins	10,100,000	12,400,000	17,000,000	14,400,000	14,500,000
Fats	4,600,000	6,700,000	6,600,000	5,600,000	4,700,000
Confectionery	20,100,000	16,700,000	17,400,000	18,600,000	18,500,000
Malt	11,600,000	11,100,000	9,400,000	9,700,000	11,400,000
Edibles	2,700,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	2,900,000	2,700,000
Wood and woodenware	72,200,000	61,800,000	59,700,000	65,100,000	70,400,000
Instruments, clocks and machines	12,400,000	11,400,000	11,700,000	13,700,000	15,600,000
Minerals	9,600,000	8,300,000	9,100,000	9,000,000	8,500,000
Dyes and tanning materials	2,200,000	1,900,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	1,900,000
Rubber and rubber goods	3,500,000	3,100,000	3,800,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Mineral oils	4,500,000	6,500,000	7,300,000	6,700,000	6,600,000
Cotton and cotton goods	34,300,000	18,600,000	22,400,000	26,300,000	28,800,000
Metal wares	11,700,000	9,500,000	10,800,000	13,100,000	12,100,000
Wool and woolen ware	27,600,000	18,300,000	19,900,000	20,600,000	20,700,000
Silk and silk goods	9,300,000	9,500,000	9,100,000	8,100,000	9,000,000
Paper and paper goods	13,800,000	12,100,000	11,600,000	12,100,000	12,000,000
Leather and leather goods	13,900,000	12,300,000	14,200,000	15,800,000	14,000,000
Glass and glass ware	14,500,000	12,800,000	14,200,000	14,800,000	14,200,000
Earthenware	5,100,000	4,700,000	4,100,000	4,600,000	4,800,000
Ironware and iron	19,700,000	13,300,000	18,300,000	17,900,000	19,900,000
Machines and electrical goods	12,400,000	11,400,000	11,700,000	13,700,000	15,600,000
Vehicles	7,700,000	3,700,000	3,100,000	4,100,000	5,400,000
Base metals and manufactures	5,000,000	3,700,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	6,100,000
Chemical products	7,500,000	5,400,000	8,500,000	8,800,000	9,100,000
Dyes, medicines	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,600,000

Value of imports by principal countries of origin, 1906-1910:

Country	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Africa	$1,991,000	$485,000	$438,000	$463,000	.....
America	1,511,000	1,800,000	2,851,000	2,949,000	$2,361,000
Argentine	3,733,000	4,351,000	4,519,000	4,282,000	4,002,000
Asia	636,000	371,000	1,149,000	1,074,000	1,311,000
Australia	2,472,000	2,581,000	2,402,000	3,959,000	3,340,000
Belgium	9,423,000	9,339,000	8,732,000	9,962,000	9,773,000
Brazil	10,539,000	10,601,000	9,295,000	10,605,000	11,863,000
Bremen	141,000	218,000	83,000	17,000	66,000
British Possessions in Mediterranean	32,000	40,000	102,000	62,000	41,000
British India	40,627,000	37,085,000	30,235,000	37,742,000	46,036,000
Bulgaria	1,502,000	1,214,000	914,000	2,017,000	1,988,000
Canada	206,000	197,000	59,000	197,000	59,000
Chile	2,625,000	2,736,000	3,162,000	3,431,000	3,358,000
China	2,001,000	2,350,000	1,967,000	2,478,000	2,981,000
Denmark	290,000	526,000	332,000	712,000	780,000
France	14,985,000	16,760,000	16,582,000	19,634,000	22,733,000
Germany	185,360,000	198,535,000	202,065,000	216,326,000	233,751,000
Greece	48,362,000	4,838,000	5,289,000	3,875,000	4,033,000
Great Britain	39,558,000	50,604,000	44,801,000	45,457,000	47,167,000
Hamburg	114,000	348,000	251,000	100,000	139,000
Italy	23,551,000	24,899,000	23,803,000	24,839,000	26,434,000
Japan	1,257,000	.....	1,493,000	1,455,000	1,680,000
Mexico	157,000	256,000	410,000	305,000	424,000
Netherlands	4,265,000	3,655,000	3,583,000	4,452,000	4,459,000
Norway	1,229,000	1,194,000	987,000	1,229,000	1,353,000
Persia	136,000	193,000	163,000	488,000	371,000
Roumania	7,132,000	6,962,000	6,237,000	25,093,000	10,457,000
Russia	30,279,000	27,939,000	25,486,000	36,284,000	33,493,000
Sweden	1,407,000	1,673,000	1,728,000	1,426,000	1,834,000
Switzerland	19,034,000	22,050,000	17,627,000	19,825,000	22,737,000
Spain	1,774,000	2,072,000	2,059,000	2,089,000	2,137,000
Turkey	9,125,000	8,395,000	8,251,000	8,785,000	10,406,000
United States	43,103,000	47,848,000	45,213,000	46,282,000	47,456,000

Value of principal exports by countries of destination, 1906-1910:

Country of Destination	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Africa	$4,026,000	$373,000	$188,000	$246,000	$44,000
America	1,147,000	6,480,000	1,004,000	830,000	673,000
Argentine	1,810,000	1,505,000	1,576,000	2,235,000	3,178,000
Asia	153,000	175,000	179,000	79,000	84,000
Australia	440,000	447,000	365,000	378,000	459,000
Belgium	4,972,000	5,342,000	4,366,000	4,549,000	4,921,000
Brazil	1,645,000	1,515,000	1,328,000	1,565,000	2,492,000
Bremen	1,489,000	1,820,000	1,274,000	1,178,000	1,087,000
British Possessions in Mediterranean	628,000	597,000	749,000	984,000	729,000
British India	15,270,000	10,164,000	12,195,000	12,462,000	14,759,000
Bulgaria	4,637,000	6,124,000	4,873,000	6,782,000	6,648,000
Canada	498,000	486,000	282,000	538,000	630,000
Chile	635,000	662,000	200,000	253,000	524,000
China	3,976,000	1,214,000	769,000	918,000	964,000
Denmark	1,447,000	1,455,000	1,450,000	1,357,000	1,585,000
Germany	210,614,000	217,005,000	194,879,000	194,486,000	198,436,000
France	15,566,000	15,059,000	13,520,000	1,439,000	15,727,000
Greece	4,301,000	5,584,000	4,407,000	3,623,000	4,906,000
Great Britain	47,256,000	45,808,000	47,394,000	49,846,000	46,815,000
Hamburg	20,345,000	21,644,000	17,161,000	18,159,000	18,563,000
Italy	37,999,000	42,256,000	47,407,000	47,904,000	47,103,000
Japan	1,121,000	913,000	664,000	1,082,000	1,057,000
Mexico	508,000	595,000	261,000	342,000	415,000
Netherlands	6,953,000	6,378,000	5,049,000	5,409,000	5,312,000
Norway	359,000	435,000	472,000	459,000	438,000
Persia	8,021,000	257,000	281,000	445,000	554,000
Roumania	24,476,000	24,665,000	20,366,000	19,505,000	21,997,000
Russia	15,221,000	17,151,000	15,826,000	16,965,000	20,161,000
Sweden	1,541,000	1,515,000	1,212,000	1,522,000	1,472,000
Switzerland	30,441,000	3,648,000	26,390,000	30,302,000	36,372,000
Spain	1,280,000	1,138,000	1,217,000	1,573,000	1,700,000
Turkey	24,472,000	25,883,000	18,138,000	20,237,000	27,657,000
United States	1,850,000	13,957,000	11,950,000	16,070,000	.....

The percentage relation of Austria's imports from principal countries for five years:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Germany	38.8	39.4	41.8	39.1	39.9
United States	9.2	9.5	9.2	8.4	8.1
Great Britain	8.1	9.5	9.0	8.0	8.0
India	7.9	8.4	6.8	7.2	7.9
Italy	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5
Russia	6.5	5.5	5.3	6.6	5.7
France	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9
Brazil	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Switzerland	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.9
Belgium	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7

The percentage relation of Austria's exports to principal countries for five years:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Germany	47.6	47.7	46.5	45.2	38.3
United States	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.2
Great Britain	9.8	9.2	10.4	10.6	9.0
India	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8
Italy	7.5	7.9	10.1	10.1	9.1
Russia	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.8
France	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Roumania	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2
Turkey	4.8	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.0
Switzerland	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.0	6.2

Production and Industry

Agriculture: Statistics exclude Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory.

From the agrarian point of view, the only part of Austria having any real value is that lying west of Vienna, where cattle raising is carried on. In Salsburg and the Tyrol, cattle are reared by a poverty stricken peasantry. The land in upper Austria is owned principally by wealthy peasants.

In 1907 the number of agricultural holdings was 815,576. They were distributed as follows:

Size of holdings (1 hectare 2.47 acres)	Hectares						
	0–2	2–5	5–20	20–50	50–100	100–500	over 500
No. of holdings	472,630	115,390	156,778	57,237	8,741	5,039	1,161
Area (in acres)	645,472	923,782	4,282,585	4,167,265	1,394,167	2,498,822	7,652,637

In 1911 the subdivision of the soil was as follows (in acres):

Province	Arable land	Gardens	Vineyards	Meadows	Woods	Lakes, etc.
Lower Austria	2,151,380	76,957	92,582	750,742	1,700,740	4,890
Upper Austria	1,050,742	59,432	.....	629,721	1,019,372	15,425
Salzburg	153,957	4,567	.....	755,640	579,770	16,462
Styria	1,058,062	60,325	76,515	1,333,785	2,688,062	4,807
Carinthia	353,485	10,030	133	837,600	1,139,740	4,725
Tyrol	345,682	9,920	34,575	2,397,337	2,591,500	16,772

The area in acres under principal crops, by provinces, in 1911 was as follows:

	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol
Wheat	202,510	1,345,672	21,130	162,940	34,425	33,642
Rye	565,027	221,607	27,920	182,500	81,230	63,885
Barley	188,300	94,232	2,567	49,837	18,022	20,130
Oats	442,085	213,927	19,355	156,860	64,305	15,832
Maize	41,085	.....	.....	98,192	17,510	31,235
Potatoes	269,070	79,972	1,862	83,937	25,026	36,432
Beet Sugar	37,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Produce of principal crops (in tons) by provinces, in 1911:

Province	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Buck-wheat	Legu-men	Potatoes	Beet Sugar
Lower Austria	157,484	378,624	105,408	241,678	25,328	1,838	7,818	603,097	307,682
Upper Austria	88,764	151,153	54,240	126,510	.....	83	126	735,486	.....
Salzburg	13,341	21,743	1,829	968	.....	.....	276	7,365	.....
Styria	95,905	96,645	26,991	90,186	54,709	338	6,799	215,918	.....
Carinthia	23,649	52,390	11,079	38,364	9,913	159	2,728	78,053	.....
Tyrol	25,161	53,239	15,191	9,863	26,647	652	3,455	209,832	.....

Livestock, by provinces, according to the census of 1910:

Animals	Upper Austria	Lower Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol
Horses	62,003	145,107	11,710	62,408	30,020	22,558
Cattle	552,877	609,509	123,618	683,443	222,383	412,667
Sheep	32,204	44,619	35,991	86,708	71,316	150,903
Swine	355,207	709,549	22,583	836,520	185,595	99,550

Note: In 1911 there were 4,047,71 beehives in Austria. The production of honey and honeycomb amounted to 3,521,687 pounds.

Forestry: Statistics exclude Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory.

Acreage of forests under principal ownerships, by provinces, in 1911:

Province	State Forests	Under State Admin.	Com-munal Forests	District Forests	Other public Forests	Church Forests	Forests belong-ing to associa-tions	Prop. in trust	Private Forests
Lower Austria	72,692	5,955	72,062	490	11,897	111,667	49,727	340,957	104,606
Upper Austria	149,997	60,702	5,150	152	605	41,575	8,015	84,285	669,407
Salzburg	294,488	297	20,647	155	30	3,285	12,045	.....	24,667
Carinthia	35,017	33,967	18,107	75	655	33,075	65,215	114,557	839,700
Styria	138,782	64,437	31,905	38,470	517	123,452	99,815	61,397	2,065,177
Tyrol	286,887	1,160	1,447,265	1,150	2,457	32,200	104,862	2,435	713,095

Yield of timber and firewood, by provinces, in 1911:

Class	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol
Timber (cubic yds.)	1,446,471	860,366	412,132	1,806,610	1,209,278	1,215,630
Firewood (cubic yds.)	2,065,310	1,090,739	467,845	1,747,590	995,751	1,413.750

Mining: Statistics exclude Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory.

Copper ore is found in Salzburg, Carinthia and Tyrol; lead ore in Carinthia, Tyrol and Styria; zinc in Carinthia, Tyrol and Styria; graphite in Lower Austria and Styria;

salt in Upper Austria, Styria, Tyrol and Salzburg; coal in Lower Austria; lignite in Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol; and iron ore in Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol.

Number of mining establishments, the annual production in tons, and the value of the produce:

Mineral	Lower Austria			Upper Austria			Salzburg		
	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value
Coal	6	46,461	$204,310						
Lignite	3	24,453	$49,425	2	243,128	$591,666			
Iron Ore									
Gold Ore							1	6,034	$19,703
Copper							2		
Lead							3	4,719	141,471
Zinc									
Tin									
Sulphur									
Graphite	5	747	5,758						
Asphalt									

Mineral	Styria			Carinthia			Tyrol		
	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value
Coal									
Lignite	37	1,782,053	$4,786,037	5	80,763	$203,229	3	20,138	$88,952
Iron Ore	5	1,062,858	2,544,255	2	30,332	78,118			
Gold Ore				1					
Copper	0			1	188	900	3	958	2,990
Lead	1	15	168	9	10,436	660,395	2	25	1,187
Zinc	1	272	7,962		18,242	382,773		563	14,338
Tin							6		
Sulphur	1	2,417	8,832				2	867	3,975
Graphite	4	6,976	106,028						
Asphalt							3	433	7,878

Number of employees in the mining industry:

Mineral	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol	Total
Coal	533						533
Lignite	217	1,587		14,112	758	282	16,956
Iron	9		73	3,156	351	2	3,591
Other minerals	35		631	310	2,854	489	4,319
Total	794	1,587	704	17,578	3,963	773	25,399

Fisheries:

In 1911-12 there were 20,333 persons and 5,962 boats engaged in the summer fisheries, and the value of the catch was $1,334,296. During the same season, there were 16,498 persons and 5,260 boats engaged in the winter fisheries; the value of the catch being $744,238.

Manufactures:

There were in 1913, a total of 17,034 factories in the kingdom of Austria of which 3,082 were engaged in the manufacture of pottery and glass; 2,756 in textiles, 2,370 in foodstuffs, 1,669 in woodwork and cane, 1,644 in metal, 1,182 in machinery and 1,004 in chemicals. In the same year there were 1,069 breweries, which produced 556,555,507 gallons of beer;

37,879 distilleries, which provided 42,310,118 gallons of alcohol; 186 beet sugar factories employing 72,960 persons, which produced 179,959,689 tons of sugar; thirty-seven tobacco factories employing 37,660 persons, which produced 44,302 tons of tobacco, valued at $32,719,943.

Vienna is dependent on surrounding territory and the outside world for food and raw materials. An industry whose products are known as "Articles de Vienne" has flourished for the past fifty years. This industry requires raw material, the most important being wood, leather, bronze, wool and cotton.

Capital invested in various industries in 1910; the figures include the old kingdom of Austria:

Kind of Industry	Capital	Kind of Industry	Capital
Building Companies	$7,023,200	Wood and woodenware	$3,650,000
Building material	11,755,600	Leather	2,720,000
Mining and furnaces	99,496,800	Machines, metalwares and apparatuses	48,012,800
Breweries	29,732,600	Motors	2,030,000
Steam mills	148,000	Paper and printing	18,249,200
Alcohol, starch	4,178,600	Trade associations	9,027,000
Sugar	23,488,200	Hotels and baths	5,825,600
Other foodstuffs	2,192,800	Transportation (except R. R.)	6,097,600
Chemicals	23,345,200	Insurance	15,220,000
Electricity	16,019,200	Textiles	28,481,200
Gas	3,457,800	Shipping companies	24,854,000
Glass, porcelain and stone	7,045,000		

Railways, Roads, Rivers:

Total length of railways, 1913, 14,747 miles. (Statistics for the old kingdom of Austria). Mileage of state lines, 8,244; private lines under state management, 532 miles; private lines, 5,673 miles; foreign railways, sixty-three miles. Government railroads had 6,920 locomotives, 11,578 passenger cars, 111,898 freight cars. Private roads had 1,474 locomotives, 3,183 passenger and 36,669 freight cars. In 1912 there were 76,568 miles of improved roads, and 974 miles of river navigable for steamers.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

(Statistics for old kingdom of Austria.) There were in 1915, 10,176 post offices. In 1913 the mileage of telegraph lines was 25,332; of wire, 98,580. There were in 1914, 1,475 urban and 950 interurban telephone systems. The urban systems had 314,792 miles of wire; the interurban, 54,098 miles. Conversations numbered 396,888,039.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The Austrian monetary system was on the gold basis. The unit (not coined in gold) is the **krone** or crown, worth at par $0.202 United States currency. The **krone** is equal to 100 **heller.** Gold coins are 100, 20 and 10 crown pieces. Silver are 5, 2, 1 crown pieces. Nickel are 20 and 10 heller. Bronze, 2 and 1 heller.

The metric system of weights and measures is used in foreign trade.

The old weights and measures, still used to a slight degree are: centen, 123½ pounds; Eimer, 12.49 wine gallons; Joch, 1.43 acres; Klafter, 240 cu. feet; melle, 4 miles.

Language: German.

Shipping Routes:

Since Austria has no seaport shipments for that country are sent via Trieste, or via German and other European ports.

Customs Tariff:

In the former Austria-Hungarian tariff the duties were determined from the commercial treaties concluded between Austria-Hungary and various countries. There were over 650 articles enumerated in the conventional tariff, and for most of these the duties were **specific,** based on the unit of 100 kilos.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.32 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Nine days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Austria. Limit of weight, eleven pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

AZORES

The Azores, an archipelago belonging to Portugal, are situated in the Atlantic Ocean; the nearest continental land is Capada Roca on the Portuguese coast 850 miles to the east of St. Michael's. Cape Cantin on the African coast is 900 miles distant, while Cape Race in Newfoundland is more than 1,000 miles away.

They are divided into three widely severed groups: The southeastern one consisting of St. Michael's, St. Mary and Formigas; the central of Fayal, Pico, St. George, Terceira and Graciosa; and the northwestern of Flores and Corvo. Their area is 922 square miles, population approximately 256,291. St. Michael's is the largest and most populous of the islands, with an area of 297 square miles and population of 121,340.

The most important exports of the Azores are fruits, wines, mineral waters and provisions. The trade in pineapples is especially important. Pottery, cotton fabrics, spirits, straw hats, and tea are produced in the vicinity of Ponta Delgada; linen, woolen goods, cheese, butter, soap, tiles, and bricks in that of Angra; baskets, mats and various ornamental objects made from straw, osier and pith of dried fig-wood, in that of Horta.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Azores, and Madeira Islands, for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1913	$237,930	$372	$238,302	$3,839	$319,760	$323,599	1.19	-$85,27
1914	229,923	10,800	240,723	12,059	525,122	537,181	2.25	-296,458
1915	88,614	3,198	91,812	17,390	514,148	531,538	3.27	-439,726
1916	278,841	14,654	293,495	13,808	779,641	793,449	1.74	-499,954
1917	346,895	18,787	365,682	9,014	1,432,992	1,442,006	.62	-1,076,324
1918	172,042	7,472	179,514	7,711	1,506,343	1,514,054	.51	-1,334,540
1919	.....	.....	353,828	.....	.....	1,553,773	.....	-1,199,845

Portugal supplies most of the imports into the Azores, with Great Britain second and the United States third. The figures given are for the islands of St. Michael's, Fayal, and Terceira, and the totals include the values of articles entering into the trade between Azores ports, resulting in some duplication.

Total from all countries for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	Total—Imports		Articles	Total—Imports	
	1915	1916		1915	1916
Bags	.....	$27,879	Molasses	1,299	4,593
Barley	$4,775	15,183	Motor cars and parts	7,852	9,586
Biscuits	12,953	6,576	Oil, lubricating	25,566	10,298
Boots and shoes	4,482	4,056	Paints	8,391	5,401
Candles	19,014	9,431	Paper	58,563	23,773
Cement	9,628	6,454	Petroleum	31,053	47,418
Cheese	.....	27,057	Rice	11,371	12,244
Chemical products	28,626	12,862	Rope and cordage	1,990	3,818
Coal	376,851	1,116,257	Rubber goods and tires	849	8,660
Coffee	6,634	10,032	Salt	.....	28,840
Coke	1,120	7,207	Seeds and plants	5,035	70,638
Copper	.....	2,611	Sewing machines	7,923	1,747
Drugs	9,594	11,017	Soap:		
Earthenware	14,897	7,613	Common	54,691	39,965
Fertilizers	16,349	19,299	Toilet	2,735	3,418
Fish	27,898	38,242	Spices	12,579	4,697
Flour	49,626	167,545	Sugar	42,710	46,674
Furniture	5,811	9,439	Sweets	12,941	6,951
Gasoline	1,684	9,978	Textiles, wool	457,759	417,931
Glass and glassware	73,852	6,735	Tobacco	25,993	177,261
Hats	2,346	4,086	Tools and hardware	21,382	20,002
Iron and ironwork	92,331	22,433	Wheat	55,643	825
Leather and leather goods	70,243	48,488	Terceira imports n. e. s.	531,060	1,273,245
Liquors	.....	10,297	All other articles	403,251	216,783
Machinery and agricultural implements	4,611	16,320	Total	$2,623,961	$4,082,062
Matches	.....	30,097			

Value of the principal exports in 1914, 1915 and 1916 from Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's and from Horta, Fayal:

Articles	Ponta Delgada		
	1914	1915	1916
Alcohol	$80,496	$60,134	122,783
Beans	243,067	117,145	414,425
Hides	9,093	11,647	21,635
Indian Corn	72,283	267,481	34,957
Mineral water	12,888	12,476	5,396
Oil	.....	12,476	.....
Oxen	9,331	991	36,750
Pineapples	322,917	419,165	19,244
Potatoes	743	5,499	8,688
Sugar	249,102	215,544	354,606
Tea	40,093	73,760	60,536
Tobacco	251,300	224,754	296,152
All other articles	80,228	61,586	50,914
Total	$1,372,351	$1,482,418	$1,426,086

Articles	Horta		
	1914	1915	1916
Butter	$24,230	$21,875	$27,981
Cattle	9,895	6,496	5,770
Corn	1,788	22,091	41,589
Hides	7,274	11,116	12,335
Oil	1,876	17,671	14,772
All other articles	26,833	33,269	32,736
Total	$81,896	112,518	$135,183

Nationality and tonnage of vessels arriving and departing:

Nationality	Ponta Delgada			
	1915		1916	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
American	15	27,566	30	67,332
British	141	845,199	115	656,259
Danish	....	.....	10	20,669
French	30	143,900	28	140,936
Greek	....	.....	12	41,884
Italian	....	.....	47	325,141
Japanese	....	.....	5	26,215
Norwegian	14	25,489	20	44,752
Portuguese	115	126,629	118	135,080
Spanish	....	.....	8	23,365
Belgian	1	2,145	....	.....
Dutch	10	37,073	....	.....
All other countries	33	97,559	18	44,515
Total	359	1,305,560	410	1,526,148

Nationality	Horta			
	1915		1916	
American	14	56,036	19	31,750
British	45	151,635	49	134,907
Dutch	11	36,421	30	85,355
French	28	145,951	29	146,275
Italian	....	.....	12	78,977
Norwegian	13	34,396	29	63,446
Portuguese	42	77,602	33	75,875
Russian	....	.....	10	16,202
All other countries	24	68,911	27	73,164
Total	177	570,952	238	705,951

Nationality	Angra			
	1915		1916	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
British	5	53,076	....	.....
French	20	129,594	16	91,145
Portuguese	121	110,853	111	126,659
All other countries	....	.....	2	1,004
Total	137	293,523	129	218,808

Consular Representatives: United States has a consul stationed at St. Michael's.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.

Customs Tariff: Same as for Portugal.

Consular Regulations: Same as for Portugal.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.52 per word.

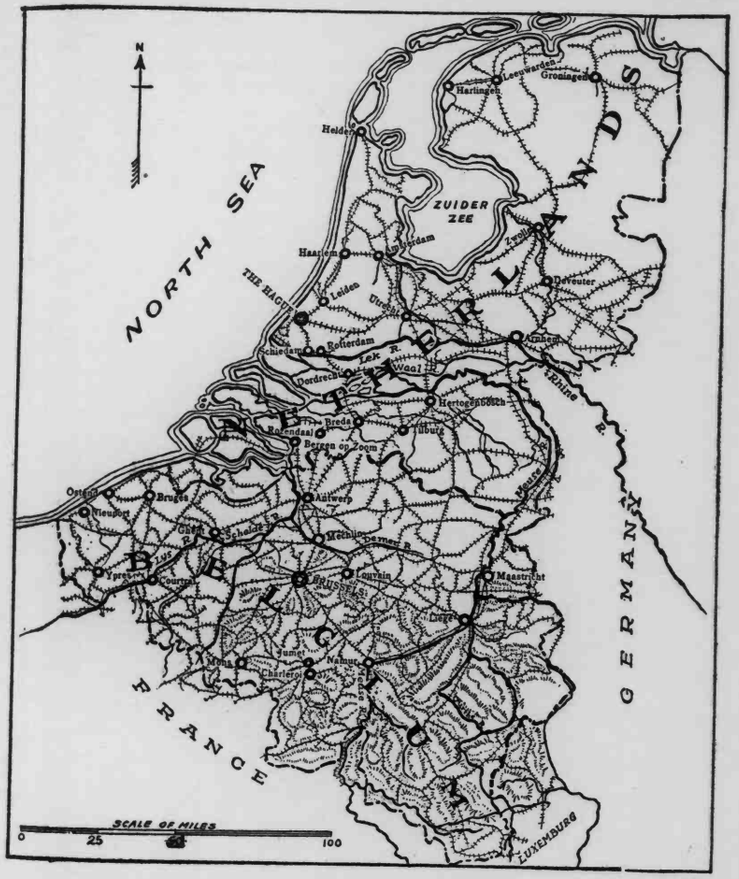
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Ten days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to the Azores.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not Issued.



BELGIUM

A country in northeastern Europe bounded by the North Sea, Holland, Germany, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and France. Belgium is the most thickly populated country in the world, the density of population in pre-war years averaging 652 to the square mile.

Belgium has always been highly developed industrially, and a greater portion of her population has been engaged in manufacturing industries than is the case with any other country. In the past her principal manufacturing industries have included the production

of iron and steel, the construction of steam and gas engines, automobiles, and machinery of all kinds, centering at Charleroi and Liege, the production of zinc, glass and chemicals, and the very important textile industry. Coal mining is of great importance. Agriculture, the breeding of cattle, dairy farming and the growing of fruit, flowers and vegetables are extensively carried on.

The principal cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Liége, Charleroi, Ghent and Verviers.

The per capita imports of Belgium in 1913 amounted to $120.20. The per capita exports during the same year amounted to $93.67. The per capita foreign trade was $213.87. Of the total imports in 1912 the United States supplied 8 per cent.

Area and Population

Provinces	Area square miles	Population	Provinces	Area square miles	Population
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	968,677	Limbourg	931	275,691
Brabant	1,268	1,469,677	Luxembourg	1,706	231,215
Flanders (West	1,249	874,135	Namur	1,414	362,846
Flanders (East	1,158	1,120,335			
Hainaut	1,437	1,232,867	Total	11,373	7,423,784
Liége	1,117	888,341			

Principal cities with population in 1912:

Brussels	663,647	Tournai	37,349
Antwerp (Anvers)	312,884	Courtrai	36,029
Liége	170,634	Namur	32,453
Ghent (Gand)	167,477	Ostend	43,002
Malines (Mechlin)	59,735	St. Nicholas	35,128
Verviers	45,964	Alost	35,603
Bruges	53,635	Mons	27,805
Louvain	42,482	Charleroi	29,452
Seraing	41,833		

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Belgium for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$44,246,404	$846,599	$45,093,003	$8,766,536	$18,627,382	$27,393,918	32.00	$+17,699,085
1910	40,234,674	881,911	41,116,585	15,787,389	24,271,892	40,059,281	39.41	+ 1,057,304
1911	44,214,231	802,391	45,016,622	13,959,789	23,124,954	37,084,743	37.64	+ 7,931,879
1912	50,258,463	1,129,155	51,387,618	19,599,393	22,078,025	41,677,418	47.03	+ 9,710,200
1913	65,323,465	1,521,997	66,845,462	17,381,219	24,559,795	41,941,014	41.44	+24,904,448
1914	59,506,535	1,713,359	61,219,894	19,711,115	21,324,417	41,035,532	48.03	+20,184,262
1915	20,581,789	80,526	20,662,315	4,390,095	5,832,765	10,222,860	42.94	+10,439,455
1916	21,848,114	.....	21,848,114	220,324	1,258,255	1,478,579	14.90	+20,369,535
1917	37,098,914	269,083	37,367,997	90,874	938,387	1,029,261	8.82	+36,338,736
1918	94,328,804	1,061,891	95,390,695	5	80,048	80,053	.....	+95,310,642
1919	.....	.....	322,940,837	.....	.....	647,860	.....	+322,292,971

Trade of Belgium for the first seven months of 1919:

Articles	Imports	Exports
Live animals	$ 11,260,393	$ 147,838
Foodstuffs	134,487,611	29,784,918
Raw material	101,902,649	60,755,242
Manufacturers	178,197,479	23,341,034
Total	$425,848,132	$114,029,032
Total trade		$539,877,163

Value of the total foreign trade of Belgium for 4 years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1911	$876,447,151	$696,019,967	1913	$891,056,700	$695,334,780
1912	963,836,988	768,167,430	1914 ①	447,732,360	360,412,740

Note:—①First six months.

Foreign trade of Belgium (special commerce) by principal countries of origin and destination for two years:

	Imports from		Exports to	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
France	$142,563,503	$175,257,264	$134,155,265	$145,196,602
United States	65,894,639	79,868,997	21,998,526	28,009,704
Great Britain and Ireland	84,190,460	97,589,678	86,150,091	114,762,625
Netherlands	57,555,881	68,818,589	68,002,778	70,946,607
Germany	116,261,849	135,702,160	185,150,883	194,441,517
British India	51,650,102	48,163,343	7,648,631	7,8795,077
Russia	61,399,348	52,559,111	12,912,472	16,114,728
Roumania	47,331,127	38,785,666	4,686,619	3,429,803
Argentine Republic	52,559,304	58,966,132	16,056,573	17,883,573

Principal articles of import and export (special commerce) for two years:

Imports	1912	1913	Exports	1912	1913
Wool	$82,725,397	$79,168,214	Wool	$76,428,193	$67,645,921
Wheat	77,567,279	75,884,898	Flax	27,092,375	25,634,839
Cotton	40,901,911	40,611,060	Flax yarns	25,286,474	22,079,586
Raw hides	34,704,874	36,507,008	Zinc	23,163,281	18,045,307
Coal	28,642,937	31,257,701	Raw hides	23,108,276	21,690,112
Maize	26,836,071	21,312,025	Railway and tramway cars	23,125,453	18,312,612
Rubber	25,988,222	28,038,355	Rubber	21,219,385	21,085,057
Flax	21,021,560	19,429,889	Iron (hammered and rolled) and steel	50,594,757	48,503,795
Seeds	28,111,608	33,335,925	Wheat	18,067,116	14,112,739
Building wood	23,753,282	24,029,465	Coal	17,815,637	17,412,460
Coffee	16,725,950	17,916,190	Cotton	15,185,047	16,279,164
Chemical products	23,269,624	27,347,328			

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Of the total area of 727,560 acres, 428,834 were under cultivation in 1913. The principal crops were wheat, 398,735 acres, 450,184 tons; barley, 85,082 acres, 87,825 tons; oats, 12,353,477 acres, 779,625 tons; rye, 648,727 acres, 639,066 tons; potatoes, 379,677 acres, 3,200,932 tons; sugar beet, 131,047 acres, 1,391,917 tons; tobacco, 166,874 acres, 7,009 tons. Flax is an important crop in the district drained by the Lys. There were 128,809 acres of forest land, and 47,039 acres of uncultivated land. The average farm holdings are about 2½ acres.

Livestock in 1913 included 267,159 horses, 1,412,290 pigs, 1,849,480 cattle. Only 30 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The annual value of the crops is estimated at $135,100,000. Horsebreeding is practised extensively in the "Polders,"

rich plains bordering the Scheldt (Escaut) and its affluents, and various crops are likewise raised there.

The Campine, the northwest portion of the country, embracing the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg, had, before the war, become the center of the dairy industry. Rabbit raising was extensively practised in the provinces of Flanders, and many were exported annually, principally to England. There were 6,055 acres devoted to orchards. Near Ghent 300 acres were devoted to the growing of flowers principally for export. The growing of flowers for the cut flower markets of the cities was also an extensive industry in the environs of Brussels and Antwerp.

Manufactures:

The following table shows the principal industries of Belgium, and the number of persons employed in each industry before the war, and indicates the general importance of the plants as measured by the horsepower used:

Industries	Total number of persons occupied (a)	Total number laborers working in shops	Total number laborers working at home	Total horsepower of steam, gas, and paraffin motors
Mines	128,313	121,993	.....	134,415
Quarries	38,969	35,102	530	20,302
Iron works	134,333	98,955	7,675	75,600
Bricks, pottery	7,774	7,083	11	3,111
Glass making	22,797	21,699	.....	12,781
Chemical plants	20,715	17,622	48	15,279
Food products	90,443	57,359	2	64,590
Textiles	169,778	81,103	76,757	67,481
Clothing	137,966	37,210	13,657	848
Building trades	93,577	62,607	.....	5,775
Woodland furniture	88,457	39,726	2,304	7,428
Hides and leather	57,702	17,590	12,410	3,087
Tobacco	12,034	9,731	445	478
Paper	9,448	8,370	165	10,759
Printing	14,049	10,706	.....	1,336
Art	9,611	6,502	207	1,233
Miscellaneous industries	24,435	13,658	4,409	8,642
Transportation, exclusive of State railways	41,873	16,959	.....	195,110
Total	1,102,274	663,975	118,620	628,255

Note: (a) Comprises, principals, employes and laborers.

Mines and Metals:

Pig iron production for 4 years, in tons: 1913, 2,723,600; 1914, 1,599,840; 1915, 74,965; 1916, 140,607. Steel production for 4 years, in tons: 1913, 2,713,293 (including 68,035 of steel castings); 1914, 1,496,000; 1915, 121,198; 1916, 151,250. There were 60 blast furnaces in 1914, of which, on August 1 of that year, 49 were in operation. In November, 1918, there were only 6 left. In 1911 there were working 46 furnaces out of 49, consuming 2,404,600 tons of coke, and 5,986,805 tons of ore of which 60,214 tons were mined in Belgium, 3,812,690 were imported from France, 1,580,261 from Luxemburg and 266,514 from Germany. The output was 2,250,908 tons. In 1913 there were 30 steel manufacturing plants with 25 open hearth furnaces and 76 Bessemer converters and mills, with a production of over 2,500,000 tons; there were also 119 puddling furnaces with a production of 300,000 tons. In the production of iron there were, in 1913, 19 plants, and producing 2,500,000 tons of pig iron chiefly for steel works. The zinc deposits of Belgium have been exhausted for some years, but in 1911 Belgium was the third nation of the world in point of refined zinc output. There were at Liége in 1911, 13 plants employing 8,000 workers, possessing 41,900 crucibles, producing 218,053 tons, valued at $23,932,000. In

1912 there were 209 coal mines, employing 142,580 persons. Coal production in 1913 25,124,000 tons; briquettes, 2,860,000 tons; coke, 3,740,000 tons. The coal fields are in the provinces of Hainault and Liége, and there are undeveloped deposits in the Campine.

There was (1911) one copper refining plant at Hémixem, near Antwerp, producing about 13,200 tons annually. Six plants, employing about 2,000 people, refined lead and silver. Production, 1911: lead, 105,627 tons valued at $6,512,171; silver, 278 tons valued at $5,153,100. All copper, lead and silver ore is imported. The metal industries as well as the mechanical construction industries, were located in the coal valley extending from Mons to Namur and from Hay to Liége. The mechanical construction industries had, in 1911, 300 establishments, employing 65,000 workers, paying 75,000,000 francs ($14,475,000) annually in wages, and having a total production value estimated at from 420,000,000 francs ($81,060,000) to 480,000,000 francs ($92,640,000); exports of their products being valued in that year at $60,794,228. The principal exports in that year were machines, tools, etc., valued at $36,372,587; fabricated metals (tubes, nails, etc.), valued at $18,194,496, and bicycles, automobiles and accessories, valued at $5,720,134. Among the other important products were tram cars and railway supplies (there were 14 locomotive works in Liège and Hainault in 1911) and munitions. There were 69 firms having 50 plants, employing 31,100 persons and 24,360 horsepower engaged in the manufacture of glass and pottery in 1912.

Textiles:

The textile industries center at Ghent (cotton and flax) and Verviers (wool). In 1911 there were 52 cotton spinning establishments, employing 13,000 persons, with 1,356,824 thread spindles and 232,600 twist spindles, of which 27 (826,913 thread spindles 121,174 twist spindles and 21,914 carding spindles) were at Ghent and 25 (529,911 thread spindles, 232,600 twist spindles) were located elsewhere. The weaving of cotton was accomplished (1911) at 61 establishments employing 7,921 persons and 4,200 horsepower; 57 establishments were in the province of East Flanders, 3 in Brabant, 1 in West Flanders. There were also, in 1911, about 3,000 cotton spinners who worked at home, but the number was constantly decreasing.

The spinning of flax employed, in 1911, 17,600 workers, of whom 7,800 used machines. This industry was carried on in the two provinces of Flanders. The spinning of jute employed (1911) 1,600 workers, and 32,800 spindles. The weaving of hemp and jute employed (1911) 1,600 persons, of whom 1,300 used machines. There were in 1911, 20 establishments, employing about 2,000 persons, engaged in dyeing flax, about 100 establishments engaged in converting cotton and about 100 establishments engaged in bleaching and washing textiles.

Consular Representatives:

The United States maintains a Consul General at Antwerp, also Consuls and Vice Consuls at Brussels, Ghent and Liége.

Belgian consular officials are stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Little Rock, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Atlanta, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, New York City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Manila, Mayaguez (P.R.), Ponce (P.R.), San Juan (P.R.), Charleston, Galveston, Norfolk and Newport News, Richmond, St. Thomas, Seattle and Green Bay.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in France.

Language: French is the official language of the country, and is commonly used. In the northern portion Flemish is used colloquially to some extent.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several excellent daily papers published in Belgium, the most important, which is national in its scope, being published in Brussels. In Antwerp there are papers having large circulations printed both in French and Flemish. The Flemish papers, for the most part, reach the middle and the lower classes. Trade papers are not of any great importance. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes: Cunard Line.
Red Star Line.
Phoenix Line.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required and there are no restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Customs Tariff:

The Belgium tariff imposes specific duties largely on the basis of weight; in the case of a few articles the duties are assessed ad valorem.

Cable rates: Twenty-five cents per word from New York and New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

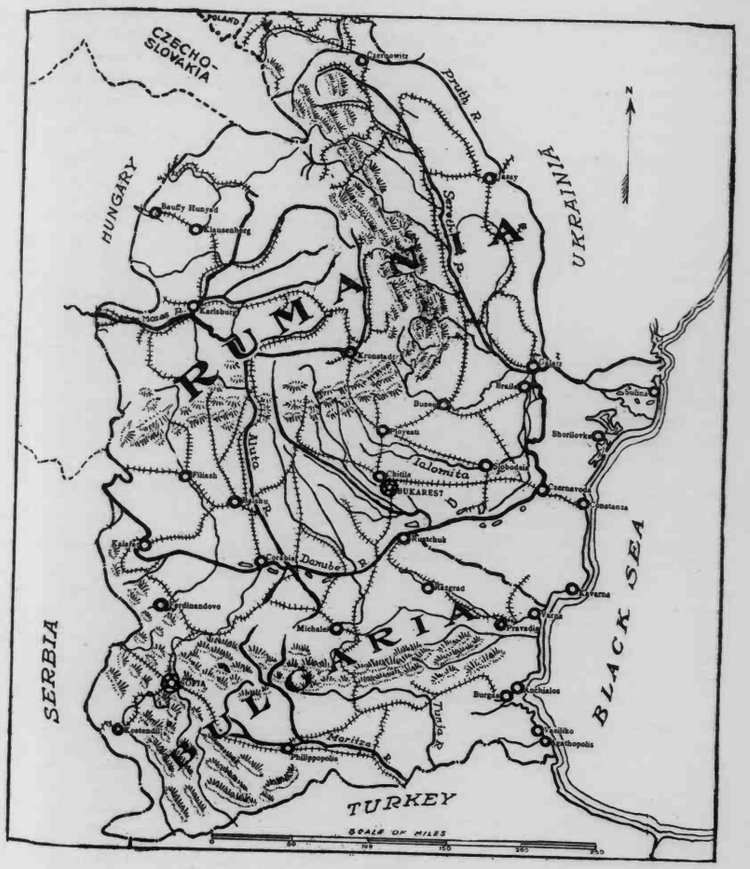
Mail Time: To Antwerp direct about 9 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Belgium. Limit of weight, 11 pounds; greatest length of package, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.



BULGARIA

A country in southeastern Europe bounded by Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Turkey. It is about as large as the state of Maine. The principal cities of commercial importance are Sofia, the capital and largest city, and Varna, the principal Black Sea port.

The principal industry of Bulgaria is agriculture, which has been carried on in a more or less primitive manner. The principal cereal crops are; wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats. Tobacco and fruit raising and the growing of roses for the manufacture of attar of

roses are likewise important. The mineral resources of Bulgaria are important, with the exception of the coal mines, which are largely undeveloped. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant, the principal manufacturing industry being the production of textiles.

The principal railway of Bulgaria connects Sofia with Varna on the Black Sea, and with the surrounding Balkan States. Sofia is likewise on the direct rail route from Paris to Constantinople.

The per capita imports of Bulgaria in 1914 amounted to $10.60.

Area and Population.

Area and population according to the census of 1910.

District	Square Miles	Population	District	Square Miles	Population
Bourgas	5,409	351,508	Rousse (Rutschuk)	2,135	406,309
Varna	2,554	329,612	Sofia	1,832	481,598
Vidin	3,255	237,571	St Zagora	6,540	442,969
Vratza	773	312,460	Tirnovo	2,502	448,197
Kustendil	867	231,522	Chouman	2,691	282,601
Plovdiv (Philippopolis)	3,238	447,809			
Pleven	1,851	365,868	Total	33,637	4,337,516

Principal towns with populations: Sofia (capital) 102,812; Philippopolis, 47,981 Rutschuck, 36,255; Varna, 41,419; Shumla, 22,225; Plevna, 23,049.

Commerce

United States exports to Bulgaria during the calendar year 1919 were valued at $1,788,125; imports from Bulgaria were valued at $2,097,928.

Foreign trade for 6 years:

	Imports	Exports	Total		Exports	Imports	Total
1909	$30,962,990	$21,506,762	$52,469,752	1912	$41,484,031	$30,450,975	$71,935,006
1910	34,299,901	24,907,036	59,136,037	1913	33,335,729	18,143,212	51,478,941
1911	38,473,585	35,634,362	94,107,947	1914	47,008,443	30,060,370	77,068,813

Value of imports from principal countries of origin and of exports to principal countries of destination for two years.

Country	Imports		Country	Imports	
	1913	1914		1913	1914
Austria-Hungary	$10,679,558	$12,315,350	France	$2,517,752	$3,411,610
United Kingdom	3,306,021	6,710,903	Italy	1,292,605	2,978,103
Belgium	801,544	973,494	Turkey	1,241,760	2,130,214
Germany	7,217,837	10,507,784			

Country	Exports		Country	Exports	
	1913	1914		1913	1914
Austria-Hungary	$2,805,262	$2,093,373	Germany	$3,286,668	$3,924,345
United Kingdom	1,547,586	3,683,483	Turkey	823,095	2,179,423
Belgium	2,931,672	704,376	Rumania	.....	755,865

Value of imports for five years by classification of articles:

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Live animals	$265,761	$233,530	$266,340	$188,175	$261,515
Animal products	370,102	380,596	545,997	432,899	338,329
Cereals and cereal products	533,452	509,134	656,586	561,823	428,460
Fruits and vegetables	394,492	532,294	694,993	627,444	650,410
Colonial wares	1,173,826	1,306,505	1,547,474	1,997,164	2,041,747
Wines and liquors	49,022	55,777	50,180	60,409	79,323
Jams and preserves	365,156	369,402	504,116	494,080	419,968
Fertilizers	38,793	37,249	35,126	38,214	38,600
Combustibles	457,410	791,493	605,634	638,830	1,001,091
Chemicals	305,326	351,453	380,210	375,578	437,531
Tannin, paints and varnish	403,528	365,928	462,814	482,693	575,719
Rosin, mineral oils, etc	686,887	830,093	1,010,741	986,037	945,314
Oil, grease and wax	1,005,916	1,180,967	1,567,546	1,558,475	1,582,021
Drugs and medicines	123,252	132,012	158,453	210,563	242,408
Perfumes	53,075	50,180	66,006	80,481	127,380
Stoneware, glass, earthenware, etc	694,028	831,444	943,770	992,020	928,523
Metals and metal products	2,941,320	3,190,483	3,721,812	4,496,514	4,595,523
Raw materials, lumber, etc	879,115	1,094,696	1,087,941	1,349,649	1,703,225
Paper and paper products	573,017	572,631	507,783	727,996	731,856
Hides and leather	1,396,548	1,136,191	1,466,221	1,173,284	2,575,199
Textiles	7,980,743	7,714,017	9,647,491	9,530,919	11,188,789
Rubber, etc	140,890	135,293	194,158	287,763	287,184
Cars, carriages, boats	497,168	481,149	755,402	754,630	697,502
Machines and instruments	2,087,295	2,152,336	3,291,615	3,816,961	4,943,116
Hardware, toys and jewelry	191,070	183,929	276,376	258,041	284,096
Printed matter and works of art	123,906	105,764	134,907	192,035	211,914
All other articles	342,575	391,597	383,298	1,317,225	1,156,842
Total	$24,059,573	$25,119,143	$30,962,990	$34,229,901	$38,473,585

Five year table of exports showing trade by principal articles:

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Live animals	$1,582,284	$1,241,441	$1,298,697	$1,413,532	$1,609,813
Animal products	2,848,680	2,061,819	2,370,619	2,509,386	3,499,155
Cereals and cereal products	16,078,058	14,663,175	13,101,805	15,536,532	24,963,270
Fruits and vegetables	127,187	178,332	227,740	594,826	1,284,994
Colonial wares	198,018	377,701	326,749	396,808	356,085
Wines and liquors	3,281	1,930	5,018	10,229	9,650
Jams and preserves	2,316	1,351	1,351	2,123	772
Fertilizers	68,901	68,129	66,971	74,305	66,006
Combustibles	27,020	42,074	50,952	35,512	64,076
Chemicals	193	579	380	1,544	579
Tannin, paints and varnish	72,161	43,039	48,057	54,426	34,933
Rosin, mineral oils, etc	772	579	772	772	579
Oils, grease and wax	1,351	1,158	1,537	2,895	2,316
Drugs and medicines	193	193	.....	193	386
Perfumes	899,766	823,145	1,036,796	1,072,115	1,439,201
Stoneware, glass, earthenware, etc	15,054	19,107	9,843	9,843	13,124
Metals and metal products	121,783	36,477	154,593	217,511	174,472
Raw materials, lumber, etc	107,694	107,308	158,453	126,608	41,109
Paper and paper products	3,667	5,018	965	1,158	193
Hides and leather	634,584	725,101	859,043	788,598	697,116
Textiles	1,422,410	1,247,166	1,750,510	1,937,141	1,320,506
Rubber, etc	579	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cars, carriages, boats	6,755	8,492	5,211	4,632	2,702
Machines and instruments	10,422	20,844	15,054	44,969	37,056
Hardware, toys, jewelry	.....	193	2,895	193	.....
Printed matter and works of art	7,720	8,492	11,580	11,001	5,983
All other articles	386	1,158	965	193	386
Total	$24,239,835	$21,684,901	$21,506,762	$24,907,036	$35,634,362

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the country, the land being held in absolute freehold. Three fourths of the population live on farms, but of the 900,000 men engaged in cultivating the soil, only about 80,000 are land laborers. The majority of these land

owners hold from one to six acres each, less than 1 per cent having estates larger than 100 acres. It is estimated that there are now about 11,000,000 acres of cultivated land. The following is the acreage and production of 1916-1917 harvest:

Crop	Acres	Tons
Wheat	2,459,245	1,144,770
Rye	492,122	237,215
Barley	723,350	352,990
Oats	333,715	117,700
Tobacco	.....	38,500

There were also 1,268,122 acres under corn.

In 1910 the livestock in Bulgaria consisted of 8,669,260 sheep, 1,464,719 goats, 1,606,363 head of cattle, 478,222 horses, 110,488 asses, 12,238 mules and 527,311 pigs.

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighborhood of Kustendil, Trojan, Kula, Kotchane, Kriva Palanka, in which regions 55,000,000 pounds of plums, and 13,200,000 pounds of apples were gathered in 1917. Grapes of fine quality flourished, and peaches, olives, figs, quinces, walnuts, hazelnuts and chestnuts were produced in plenty during that year.

Acreage under principal fruit crops for 3 years.

Year	Plums	Apples	Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches	Total Acreage
1905	10,820	120	6,612	17,552
1910	12,218	207	7,895	20,318
1911	12,060	3,225	9,105	24,390

In Bulgaria's famous "Rose Valley" near Kazanlik, at the southern end of Shipka Pass in the Balkan Mountains, and extending over a district 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, with an average height of 1,300 feet above sea level, more than 20,000 acres of rose gardens are in cultivation for the distillation of essence, known as attar of roses. The annual harvest is 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 pounds, or about 8,000,000 roses. A one acre garden under favorable conditions, produces 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of roses, from which 10 to 15 pounds of attar may be distilled. There being about 200 roses to a pound, 180 to 200 pounds of roses usually produce one ounce of attar; and the total production averages 175,000 ounces, nearly all of which is exported, the principal markets being Paris, London and New York.

The mineral resources of Bulgaria are largely undeveloped. The coal mines at Pernik, worked by the government, (output in 1916, 610,000 tons), and the stone quarries are the most extensively worked. Iron, gold, copper, silver, manganese and lead are likewise found.

The principal manufactures are woolen and cotton goods, cigarettes, rugs, rope and cord. There are 388 industrial establishments encouraged by the state.

Railroads: Total mileage, 1916, 1,675 state owned, and 149 owned by private companies.

Telegraphs and Telephones; Post Offices:

Offices number 436; mileage of line 3,692; of wire 11,627. There were in 1914, 57 telephone systems with 1,554 miles of line and 11,997 miles of wire. Conversations numbered 14,070,876. There were 2,515 post offices in 1914.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the lev (plural leva) with the par value of a franc, $0.193 U. S. currency. There are gold coins of 100, 20 and 10 levas and silver coins of 5, 2, 1 and ½ lev and nickel coins of 20, 10, 5 and 2½ stotink (centimes). The National Bank issues notes.

The metric system of weights and measures is in general use.

Language: French is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister covering Bulgaria, Rumania, and Serbia and a Consul General at Sofia.

Bulgaria has a Consul General in New York.

Shipping Routes:

Furness-Prince Line.

A. H. Bull & Co.

American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.

Customs Tariff:

The duties of the Conventional Tariff result from the Commercial Conventions concluded between Bulgaria and Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. Duties are specific and nearly six hundred articles are enumerated in the tariff.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. A permit must be secured from the Department of Social Insurance for the import of articles not enumerated in the list of necessary materials.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.35 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Ten days from New York City.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Bulgaria. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Parcels may not be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

CYPRUS

The third largest island in the Mediterranean, 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 miles from the coast of Syria. Area 3,584 square miles. Population 1911, 274,108 including military population of 144. Principal towns with population: Nicosia (the capital), 16,052; Larnaca, 2,262; Limasol, 10,302; Famagusta and Varoshia, 5,327; Paphos and Ktema, 3,435; Kyrenia, 1,726.

Commerce

In United States statistics of foreign commerce, trade with Cyprus is included under trade with Malta. As thus classified, exports during the calendar year 1919 were valued at $621,676, and imports at $142,785.

Imports and exports during five years:

Merchandise	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Imports	$2,927,396	$3,009,977	$2,414,175	$2,857,772	$4,702,410
Exports	3,542,881	3,016,072	2,414,331	3,161,381	3,443,047

Chief imports, 1916: sugar, $215,856; raw coffee, $48,337; wheat, $196,679; flour, $860,369; olive oil, $77,930; rice, $117,801; tobacco leaf, $134,466; petroleum, $158,936; cotton yarn, thread, and piece goods, $554,166; woolen manufactures, $117,509; haberdashery and millinery, $66,431; leather and leather manufactures, $244,618; soap, $99,780.

Chief exports, 1916. animals, $425,250; raisins, $185,593; carobs, $891,625; wine, $389,601; cotton, $114,696; silk cocoons, $87,130; wool, $96,966; hides and skins, $86,299; pomegranates, $81,730; lemons and oranges, $87,961.

Agriculture is the principal industry, the principal crops being wheat (1,524,484 bushels in 1916-17), barley, (1,953,628 bushels), oats (446,569 bushels), vetches (197,829 bushels). Crops which are produced in large quantities are grapes, olives, cotton, fruit, raisins, linseed, beans, silk, cheese, wool, hides, and origanum oil. Sponge fisheries are extensive, and copper, gypsum, marble, and asbestos are mined.

Total railway mileage, 76. There are 746 miles of carriage roads, and 246 miles of telegraph line.

British currency is current and there is a Cyprus currency of silver and copper, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces. Weights and measures of the island are

1 Cyprus Pic = ⅔ yard
1 Oke = 2.8 lbs.
1 Kile = 9.6 gallons

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(See Map, Page 332)

The republic of Czecho-Slovakia was formed, as a result of the great war, of former Austrian territory. It comprises the former provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and that part of Hungary known as Slovakia. Its capital is Prague, which is a city as large as San Francisco.

The principal industries of Czecho-Slovakia are agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The principal agricultural crops are rye, sugar beet, potatoes, oats, barley and wheat. The principal mineral products of the country are coal and iron. In 1913 over 80 per cent. of the coal and lignite mined in the former Austrian territories was produced in Czecho-Slovakia, and Czecho-Slovakia also produced over 30 per cent. of the iron, which was formerly produced in Austria. Of the manufacturing industries iron and steel foundries, the manufacture of beet sugar, glass, earthenware and textiles are specially important. Czecho-Slovakia includes the principal manufacturing district of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The railway system is very extensive and connects with those of Germany, Austria, Poland and Hungary. Czecho-Slovakia has no harbor, and most of the trade passes through the port of Hamburg.

The per capita imports of Czecho-Slovakia for the year 1912 may be estimated at $34.81 and the per capita exports at $40.18.

Area and Population

Area and population of Czecho-Slovakia (excluding Slovakia for which details are not available):

Province	Square miles	Pop. per square mile	Population 1910
Bohemia	20,065	337	6,769,548
Moravia	8,584	305	2,622,271
Silesia	1,998	381	756,949
Total	30,647	...	10,148,768

Principal cities of Czecho-Slovakia with their population in 1910:

Cities	Population
Bohemia:	
Prague	223,741
Pilsen	80,343
Koniglich Weinberge	77,120
Zizkow	72,173
Smichow	51,791
Budweis	44,538
Aussig	39,301
Moravia:	
Brunn	125,737
Mahrisch Ostrau	36,754
Prossnitz	31,642
Iglau	25,914
Witkowitz	23,151
Olmutz	22,245
Prerau	20,669
Silesia:	
Troppau	30,672

Commerce

Prior to 1920 United States statistics of foreign trade included trade with Czecho-Slovakia in trade with Austria-Hungary. See page 220.

Foreign trade of Czecho-Slovakia for the first four months of 1919:

Country	Imports	Exports
Austria	$7,831,250	$17,956,588
Germany	3,327,544	8,039,994
United States	229,804	28,544
Other Countries	10,889,766	8,479,145
Total	$22,278,364	$29,504,271

The following table presents an estimate of Czecho-Slovakian foreign trade in the year 1912, based upon the trade of the former Kingdom of Austria in that year:

Articles	Imports—From		Exports—To	
	Foreign Countries	Hungary	Foreign Countries	Hungary
Colonial products	$7,649,540	$38,340	$1,775	$1,217,295
Spices	511,910	59,995	2,485	145,550
Southern fruits	3,350,135	20,235	287,905	422,059
Sugar	...	...	32,664,324	2,749,845
Tobacco and manufactures of	3,242,925	1,209,485	767,025	1,050
Breadstuffs, malt and legumes	8,355,635	42,333,395	8,675,200	1,045,600
Fruits, vegetables and plants	12,510,555	3,144,235	8,852,990	1,373,850
Livestock	2,253,300	16,454,700	2.131.500	243,000
Other animals	809,100	1,790,800	719,400	130,800
Animal products	15,000,525	3,334,515	17,764,200	1,247,400
Fats and greases	3,280,910	2,740,955	1,835,100	1,056,300
Fatty oils	919,450	552,380	...	...
Beverages	798,395	5,714,790	3,116,400	3,323,250
Comestibles	2,700,485	2,608,185	1,556,100	5,063,625
Wood, coal, peat and coke: Totals	21,408,450	3,323,250	29,043,454	8,901,465
Wood	3,020,325	2,947,875	11,499,360	1,173,600
Coal	40,950	359,625	13,341,624	652,616
Peat	15,970,500	5,775	2,089,470	3,942,249
Coke	2,376,675	9,975	2,113,000	3,133,000
Materials for turning and carving	3,026,625	120,225	347,025	98,175
Minerals: Totals	2,053,575	1,111,950	131,300	...
Iron ore	1,912,575	1,111,950	131,300	...
China clay	141,000	...	...	...
Medicinal wares and perfumery	541,020	9,585	61,425	118,650
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,363,425	276,675	402,150	140,275
Gums and resins	2,717,400	23,625	939,225	490,350
Mineral oils	360,575	746,025	...	...
Cotton and manufactures of: Totals	59,755,500	5,039,250	26,587,500	42,265,500
Raw and waste	45,934,500	177,750	2,248,500	396,000
Yarn	5,373,000	1,411,500	3,282,000	4,551,750
Fabrics	8,448,000	3,450,000	21,057,000	37,317,750
Vegetable fibres and manufactures of: Totals	12,494,250	672,000	9,941,250	7,711,500
Flax tow and waste	7,372,500	56,250	752,250	42,000
Hemp tow and waste	940,500	474,000	183,000	14,250
Jute tow and waste	3,222,000	8,250	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Linen yarn	959,250	133,500	3,390,750	819,750
Fabrics	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	5,208,750	4,884,750
Jute sacks	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	406,500	1,950,750
Wool and manufactures of: Totals	37,877,000	4,492,500	14,943,750	22,289,250
Wool	23,135,000	1,836,750	2,729,250	298,500
Woolen yarn	8,592,000	79,500	1,976,250	1,119,750
Woolen fabrics	6,150,000	2,576,250	10,238,250	20,871,000

Note.—Ⓐ—Not separately recorded.

Continued on Page 242

Table Continued:

Articles	Imports		Exports	
	Foreign Countries	Hungary	Foreign Countries	Hungary
Silk and manufactures of: Totals	17,138,250	474,750	5,097,000	7,078,500
Silk, raw, dyed, yarn and twist	9,596,250	196,500	1,623,750	343,500
Silk fabrics	5,444,250	153,750	2,095,500	3,458,250
Semi silken fabrics	2,097,750	124,500	1,377,750	3,276,750
Made up articles	1,694,770	547,410	10,701,600	12,755,400
Brush and sieve makers' wares	149,175	289,000	27,200	206,850
Wares of straw, cane, etc	1,086,300	93,925	537,600	184,275
Paper and paper wares	3,182,400	892,075	5,866,875	4,311,300
India rubber	5,762,925	247,800	2,003,925	1,286,250
Oil cloth and manufactures of	149,600	365,925	218,925	432,075
Leather and manufactures of	8,896,125	2,892,750	7,950,600	11,500,125
Furriers' wares	2,196,825	96,475	1,178,100	333,375
Wooden wares	2,669,000	1,403,775	8,919,225	4,350,675
Stone	911,625	127,500	992,775	961,275
Iron and manufactures of: Totals	11,734,175	2,285,325	10,931,005	12,927,470
Pig iron	4,458,300	67,725	511,875	1,339,800
Blooms, billets and bars	1,143,875	419,475	1,068,375	1,794,975
Sheets and plate	710,325	524,475	748,115	883,445
Wire	212,625	5,250	246,750	503,475
Iron wares	5,209,050	1,268,400	8,355,890	8,405,775
Other metals and manufactures of	17,026,800	995,400	10,139,325	4,894,575
Machinery other than electrical: Totals	5,287,445	255,685	2,345,700	2,499,525
Steam engines and turbines	160,125	46,725	683,025	347,025
Agricultural implements	1,815,320	193,960	1,440,075	2,010,750
Textile machinery	3,312,000	15,000	222,600	141,750
Electrical machinery and apparatus	2,887,875	419,475	1,522,500	2,031,225
Automobiles and motorcycles	1,382,525	53,975	873,530	457,800
Jewelry	2,049,775	141,100	682,500	2,134,025
Instruments, clocks, watches: Totals	2,126,275	96,175	694,625	1,348,200
Typewriters, calculating machines	597,125	21,150	30,500	224,700
Musical instruments	448,375	22,000	637,875	750,750
Watches	1,080,775	53,025	26,250	372,750
Chemical substances and products	7,068,075	1,924,025	4,414,725	2,802,450
Colors, dyes, varnishes: Totals	2,002,350	113,725	295,455	765,350
Varnishes	240,975	111,300	82,315	681,450
Dyes	1,761,375	2,425	213,140	83,900
Soap, candles, etc	154,700	94,350	219,300	1,108,400
Total	$244,757,725	$109,527,715	$233,380,973	$174,403,945

Note—Ⓐ Not separately recorded

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The Czecho-Slovak states have developed greatly in agriculture. They produced 76 per cent. of the hops produced in Austria, 61 per cent. of the flax fibre and 91 per cent. of the sugar beet.

Acreage of principal crops by provinces in 1911:

Crops	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Total
Wheat	570,487	268,957	27,974	867,388
Rye	1,348,682	546,777	131,055	2,025,514
Barley	702,242	496,825	57,235	1,316,302
Oats	1,214,870	492,155	.....	1,707,025
Corn	360	27,055	.....	27,415
Potatoes	797,880	376,850	91,470	1,266,200
Total	5,042,591	2,615,551	313,929	7,772,071

Produce of principal crops by provinces in the same year:

Province	Wheat Tons	Rye Tons	Barley Tons	Oats Tons	Maize Tons	Buck-wheat Tons	Legumes Tons	Potatoes Tons	Sugar Beets Tons
Bohemia	458,598	1,033,028	731,959	810,857	618	34	43,243	2,111,433	2,647,459
Moravia	196,844	347,587	416,635	261,999	19,468	1,050	30,715	1,344,574	2,072,197
Silesia	15,410	74,569	38,173	84,777	.....	222	4,749	283,437	42,743
Total	670,852	1,455,184	1,186,767	1,157,633	20,086	1,306	78,707	3,739,444	4,762,399

In 1906 there were 1,483,042 farms in Czecho-Slovakia. These were distributed as follows:

Size of holdings	2–5 Acres	5–12 Acres	12–50 Acres	50–150 Acres	150–250 Acres	250–1250 Acres	Over 1250 Acres
Number of holdings	1,059,457	176,816	198,457	51,803	4,181	1,693	615
Area (in acres)	1,283,272	1,402,137	5,246,920	5,623,382	692,316	814,845	6,363,567

Number of animals reported in the livestock census of 1910:

Animals	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Total
Horses	250,428	140,970	31,769	423,167
Cattle	2,290,587	801,178	196,526	3,288,291
Sheep	152,998	24,117	5,748	182,863
Swine	1,012,798	633,538	144,209	1,790,545
Total	3,706,811	1,599,803	378,252	5,684,866

Forestry:

In 1910 the forests of Bohemia yielded 4,215,532 cubic yards of timber and 2,909,861 cubic yards of firewood; those of Moravia 1,907,525 cubic yards of timber and 2,258,213 cubic yards of firewood; and those of Silesia 980,026 cubic yards of timber and 424,075 cubic yards of firewood.

The forests of Czecho-Slovakia were distributed as follows in 1911 (in acres):

	State forests	Forests under State Administration	Commercial forests	Districts forests	Other State forests	Forests belonging to churches	Forests belonging to Associations	Property in trust	Other private forests
Bohemia	14,195	23,805	419,390	747	30,900	156,685	35,477	1,266,327	1,898,667
Moravia	.....	1,870	108,145	152	21,870	145,437	32,037	340,562	908,627
Silesia	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	80,730	5,157	118,282	224,022

Manufactures:

Manufactures are highly developed, especially the steel industry and the manufacture of glass, earthenware, boots and shoes, gloves, sugar, beer and textiles. There were in 1913, 8,918 factories in Czecho-Slovakia, or 52.5 per cent. of the total number then within Austrian territory. The Czecho-Slovak territories produced in that year 94.9 per cent. (1,155,451 tons) of the total sugar, polarizing 99.3 degrees or higher, produced in Austria in 161 factories. Earthenware and china are important industries. Of the total 72 china plants in former Austrian territory, 71 were located in Czecho-Slovakia. There were in the country in 1913, 691 breweries and 350 distilleries.

Details of the industries of Czecho-Slovakia in 1902:

Industry	Bohemia			Moravia			Silesia			Total		
	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees
Agriculture and forestry	2,062	92,439	67,908	321	13,323	12,272	157	32,091	29,701	2,540	137,853	109,881
Foundries	4	7,242	1,730	5	9,888	2,313	3	3,134	1,054	12	20,264	5,097
Stone, earthenware and glass	21,031	21,946	115,251	2,091	5,713	26,750	638	4,003	8,606	23,760	31,662	150,607
Metals	21,917	52,246	81,144	5,953	29,017	27,930	1,678	14,194	12,950	29,548	96,617	122,024
Machines, apparatus, instruments	10,933	17,792	49,526	2,936	4,157	19,428	675	886	2,948	14,544	23,190	71,903
Woodenwork	29,664	17,455	67,709	10,448	8,658	27,266	2,639	4,451	9,637	42,751	30,564	104,612
Rubber and celluloid	67	486	875	4	0	4	...	...	...	71	486	879
Leather, feathers and hair	4,264	3,677	14,206	1,744	1,553	5,585	357	133	956	6,365	5,363	20,747
Textiles	94,545	146,178	302,263	27,496	27,285	89,031	6,562	12,024	29,005	128,603	185,487	420,299
Tapestry	551	82	1,220	147	...	350	50	...	121	748	...	1,691
Wearing apparel	89,262	1,503	161,082	31,835	910	60,848	7,909	269	13,754	129,006	2,682	235,684
Paper and paper goods	2,165	22,865	16,819	343	4,435	2,950	104	3,880	2,082	2,612	31,180	21,851
Foodstuffs	37,697	117,776	107,761	11,124	46,314	46,010	2,504	8,381	8,150	46,525	172,471	161,921
Inns and taverns	2,137	17,739	17,339	9,698	59	21,475	2,539	26	5,978	49,835	451	104,572
Chemicals	11,055	5,221	99,565	3,884	3,388	4,638	148	7,054	4,140	2,869	22,156	23,412
Building	1,191	1,991	10,476	301	195	2,197	111	60	11,134	14,983	5,460	142,269
Drawing, etc	82	24,110	740	19	8,774	322	9	200	818	1,603	24,386	13,491
Power houses								1,846	41	110	34,730	1,103
Total	361,525	546,269	1,192,028	108,155	164,213	380,939	26,785	92,631	141,076	496,465	803,113	1,714,043

Mining:

Czecho-Slovakia is rich in coal and lignite mines and in iron. It mined in 1913, 86.7 per cent. of the coal produced in the former Austrian territories, 84.1 per cent. of the lignite, 32.5 per cent. of the iron, 100 per cent. of the gold, silver, tin, wolfram, uranium preparations, sulphate of iron, and coke, 98.4 per cent. of coal briquets and 65.1 per cent. of the graphite.

Number of mining establishments in the provinces now comprising Czecho-Slovakia in 1912, their production in tons and the value of that production in dollars:

	Bohemia			Moravia			Silesia		
	No.	Production Tons	Value	No.	Production Tons	Value	No.	Production Tons	Value
Coal	61	2,645,584	$8,828,271	16	1,228,575	$4,212,738	29	3,847,189	$12,602,401
Lignite	117	13,031,585	203,946	7	140,055	186,045	1	779	1,236
Iron Ore	14	538,298	2,166,738	1	1,920	3,072	1	162	312
Gold Ore	1	19,840	126,974	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead Ore	1	134	4,946	...	...	...	1	...	...
Zinc Ore	1	1,122	31,828	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin Ore	3	23	4,032	...	...	...	3	10	60
Sulphur	...	785	1,461	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graphite	4	6,678	55,661	7	6,306	110,181	...	41	242
Silver	3	14,768	1,041,487	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following table shows the number of persons employed in the mining industry:

	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Total
Coal	22,676	12,167	32,315	67,158
Lignite	35,899	645	3	36,547
Iron	1,862	32	13	2,907
Other metals	3,925	350	5	5,280
Total	64,362	13,194	32,336	110,892

Railways, Roads, Waterways:

Mileage of railways 1913, 5,951; of roads, 32,623; of waterways, 889.

Telegraphs and Telephone:

Mileage of lines, 1915, 7,929; of wire, 27,528. There is adequate telephone service to which large additions are under way.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The notes of the Austro-Hungarian bank (stamped) are still in circulation. A gold reserve is being built up by the government, and when the affairs of the Austro-Hungarian bank have been liquidated a national gold standard currency is to be established, the unit being the **sokol**, with the par value of a franc (0.193 U. S. Currency).

Languages: German is ordinarily employed for commercial correspondence.

Consular Representatives:

There is a consul general for Czecho-Slovakia stationed in New York City.

The United States has a consul at Prague.

Shipping Routes:

Shipments to Czecho-Slovakia are usually made via Hamburg, and may also be made via Italian ports.

Customs Tariff:

The new tariff, adopted in August, 1919, is based upon the old Austro-Hungarian tariff, with an increase of about 300 per cent. in the amount of the duties imposed.

Consular Regulations:

Imports into Czecho-Slovakia are for the time being restricted to foodstuffs and raw materials.

Before making shipments, exporters are cautioned to apply to the Czecho-Slovak Commercial Commission, 154 Nassau St., New York City, in letter form, stating number of packages, boxes or cases, marks, numbers and weight, as well as American value, with full description of the commodities intended for importation into Czecho-Slovakia, with the request for the issue of an import license.

All imports into Czecho-Slovakia have to be covered by certificates of origin (three copies required) forms of which can be obtained at the office of the Czecho-Slovak Consulate General.

Such certificates of origin must be sworn to before a notary public, and be visèd by the Czecho-Slovak Consulate General. The consular charges for the visa are $2.50.

For the importation of manufactured goods into Czecho-Slovakia, it is necessary to obtain a special permit from the Ministry of Commerce at Prague.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.32 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Ten days from New York City.

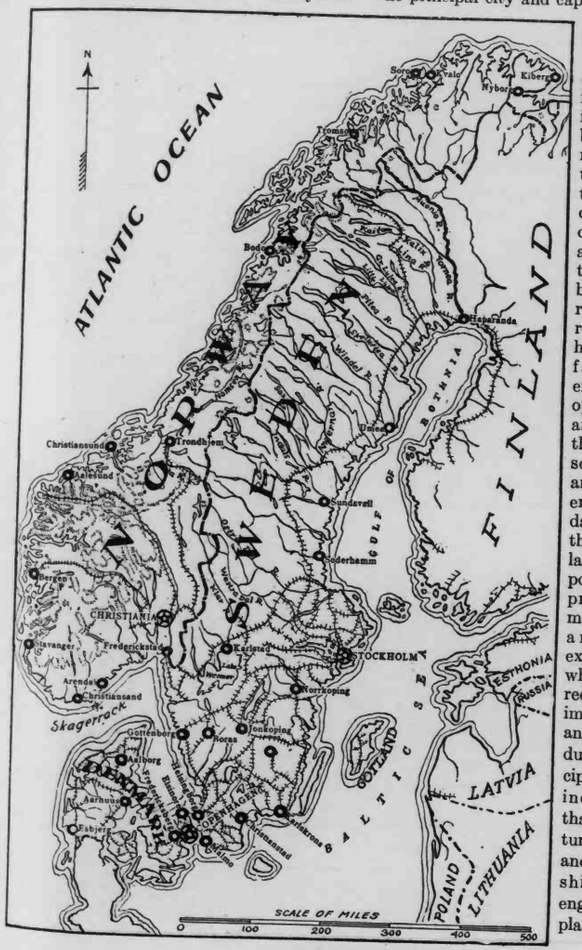
Parcels Post: Service extends to Czecho-Slovakia. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

DENMARK

Denmark, the smallest country in northern Europe, occupies a peninsula north of Germany, and numerous adjacent islands. In area it is somewhat larger than the combined states of Delaware and Maryland. The principal city and capital is Copenhagen, which is about as large as Cincinnati.



The principal industry of Denmark is agriculture, which is largely carried on by small farmers, most of whom own their own properties. About three-quarters of the land of the country is agricultural land, the principal crops being oats, barley, rye, wheat and sugar root. For the past half century dairy farming has been extensively developed in Denmark, and as a result of the application of scientific methods and the use of modern equipment the dairy products of the country form a large part of its exports. The mineral products of Denmark are unimportant with the exception of clay, which supplies the requirements of an important pottery and porcelain industry. The principal manufacturing industries, other than the manufacture of porcelain and pottery, are the shipbuilding and engine construction plants, manufacture

of woolen and cotton textiles, sugar refineries, paper mills, and breweries.

The railway mileage of Denmark is extensive in relation to the area of the country. Two lines entering the country from Schleswig cross the German boundary. One of these lines runs eastward via Fredericia, through Odense, across the island of Fünen, and via steam ferries across the straits from Nyborg to Korsör and then to Copenhagen. A second line crossing the boundary follows the west coast of Jutland and has branches extending into the interior. A third line crosses the eastern coast of Jutland and branches into the interior.

The per capita imports of Denmark in 1914 amounted to $73.04. The per capita exports of Denmark in the same year amounted to $79.63.

Area and Population

Area and population of Denmark, according to the census of 1916:

Divisions	Area Square Miles	Population 1916
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) without suburbs	27	506,390
Islands in the Baltic	5,117	1,161,163
Peninsula of Jutland	9,898	1,253,809
Faeroe Islands	540	19,617
Total	15,582	2,940,979

The principal cities are Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), the capital, which with its suburbs had a population of 605,772 in 1916; Aarhuus, 65,858; Odense, 45,303; Aalborg, population 38,102; Horsens, population 25,149; Randers, population, 24,428.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Denmark for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutaible	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$17,465,402	$56,711	$17,522,113	$1,249,172	$376,236	$1,625,408	76.85	+$15,896,705
1910	13,579,127	65,776	13,644,903	1,649,021	549,313	2,198,334	75.01	+11,446,569
1911	13,126,273	70,677	13,196,950	1,165,690	546,910	1,712,600	68.07	+11,484,350
1912	15,686,022	81,326	15,767,348	2,140,789	691,288	2,832,077	75.59	+12,935,271
1913	18,560,579	127,215	18,687,794	2,290,786	683,884	2,974,670	77.01	+15,713,124
1914	15,586,235	83,900	15,670,135	2,586,068	683,667	3,269,735	79.10	+12,400,400
1915	74,280,658	5,543,820	79,824,478	2,001,627	1,159,072	3,160,699	63.33	+76,663,779
1916	5,224,037	3,631,275	55,872,312	2,560,308	2,560,308	3,421,921	74.82	+52,450,391
1917	55,608,145	1,130,345	56,738,490	893,488	893,488	1,595,417	56.00	+55,143,073
1918	4,374,616	594,926	4,969,542	632,870	632,870	1,022,397	61.92	+3,947,145
1919	.....	.....	93,167,530	.....	.....	2,294,048	.....	+90,873,482

Value of foreign trade (imports and general exports, excluding gold and silver) during six years:

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
1909	$195,759,987	$193,341,871	1912	$220,275,830	$184,163,615
1910	171,290,214	148,174,596	1913	228,920,821	187,643,088
1911	187,134,300	167,752,620	1914	214,727,756	234,210,417

Note: The value of goods transhipped is omitted from 1910 on.

Value of principal articles of import and export in 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1913 Imports (General)	1913 Imports (Special)	1913 Exports (General)	1913 Exports (Special)	1914 Imports (General)	1914 Imports (Special)	1914 Exports (General)	1914 Exports (Special)
Colonial goods	$12,242,508	$10,732,596	$4,089,412	$2,494,008	$12,097,252	$10,606,636	$5,697,144	$3,998,560
Beverages	1,519,560	1,487,936	593,484	487,492	1,334,304	1,289,080	593,620	631,444
Textile manufactures	15,989,952	13,879,928	2,730,364	287,832	15,066,692	11,201,412	2,824,452	640,046
Metals and hardware	20,261,604	19,081,620	3,426,548	2,160,544	19,295,196	17,920,024	3,512,408	2,026,616
Wood and manufactures	12,525,944	12,294,124	737,000	461,496	11,692,472	11,368,392	787,920	418,884
Coal	2,737,284	16,190,084	34,036	.....	15,999,332	15,981,644	21,440	.....
Animals	15,048,200	6,052,688	18,439,740	18,418,568	4,904,936	4,781,656	43,153,360	43,023,112
Provisions, eggs, etc	31,314,192	30,944,620	131,398,524	123,134,024	13,913,756	6,234,148	142,108,072	133,899,500
Cereals, etc	.....	.....	3,960,884	3,583,100	23,433,652	23,172,888	4,547,156	4,266,292

Materials	1915 Imports (General)	1915 Imports (Special)	1915 Exports (General)	1915 Exports (Special)	1916 Imports (General)	1916 Imports (Special)	1916 Exports (General)	1916 Exports (Special)
Colonial goods	$18,775,812	$12,937,968	$8,045,896	$2,043,768	$19,777,060	$16,482,804	$5,589,676	$1,317,220
Beverages	1,996,868	1,807,660	1,180,540	933,444	3,488,628	2,907,148	2,100,616	1,314,808
Textile manufactures	21,989,668	18,929,644	4,158,288	665,176	31,878,868	26,607,040	6,940,550	663,836
Metals and hardware	22,886,580	21,234,176	5,831,680	3,855,100	29,324,224	26,289,192	7,541,252	4,008,384
Wood and manufactures	11,640,044	11,393,216	1,151,864	820,884	19,316,904	19,051,048	1,248,612	906,304
Coal	25,045,472	24,988,856	17,420	.....	40,741,228	30,701,696	43,084	.....
Animals	1,028,172	1,023,812	28,103,284	28,097,388	636,500	640,872	55,141,536	55,135,372
Provisions, eggs, etc	19,249,036	8,326,812	204,259,148	190,538,888	12,004,772	5,839,452	322,934,460	214,002,788
Cereals, etc	50,821,912	49,840,704	2,118,272	1,052,704	37,944,512	2,452,736	2,386,272	35,003,204

Distribution of foreign trade by countries of origin and destination:

Countries	Imports (General)		Exports (General)	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
United States	$23,310,372	$22,590,256	$2,104,604	$3,125,148
Other American countries	6,976,040	4,264,952	1,779,988	1,102,016
Germany	87,986,544	70,927,004	47,890,922	80,781,632
United Kingdom	36,062,616	38,896,716	109,992,024	115,670,140
Sweden	19,055,872	22,269,996	9,134,244	10,173,280
Norway	2,346,340	4,703,300	5,172,400	6,121,924
Russia	15,922,148	10,851,320	5,165,700	3,753,608
Holland	5,683,744	6,043,668	1,104,964	600,588
Belgium	2,753,700	2,287,112	817,936	396,640
France	5,610,580	4,693,216	895,656	1,719,220
Danish Colonies	3,634,884	3,701,616	2,012,680	2,227,616

Production and Industry

Area and production of principal crops for two years:

Crops	Area (Acres)		Production (Tons)	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Wheat	153,506	132,691	89,721	65,481
Rye	486,882	441,307	153,640	126,177
Barley	640,641	599,164	298,429	218,018
Oats	1,054,030	992,512	419,882	306,061
Mixed grains	462,517	488,447	194,314	154,093
Potatoes	160,401	144,633	377,454	485,972

Land in Denmark consists for the most part of small holdings rather than larger estates; the law provides for complete control over the land by the tenant provided that his rent is paid. Dairy products constitute one of the most important and profitable branches of agricultural industry, and have been successfully marketed in England. In 1917 there were 1,462 dairies and cheese factories, employing 8,414 persons; of which 1,427 used mechanical power other than wind or water. There were fifty-seven egg preserving factories employing 707 persons, of which forty-two used mechanical power.

The co-operative movement in agriculture has gained steadily in Denmark.

Livestock in 1917 included 572,412 horses, 2,458,158 head of cattle, 1,650,623 swine, 480,007 hens and 12,287,795 hens. Sugar (137,760 tons in 1916) and margarine (56,480 tons in 1916) are important products.

Fisheries:

In 1916, 17,860 fishermen and 15,395 boats were engaged in the fisheries of Denmark proper. The value of the catch in 1917 was $943,461 (35,159,900 kroner).

Manufacturing:

The manufacturing industries of Denmark are varied and extensive. Their product constitutes a large portion of the wealth of the country.

Details of manufacturing enterprises in Denmark, according to the last industrial census (May 26, 1914):

	Kind	No. of Factories	Personnel	Using mechanical power (other than wind or water)	Horsepower
I.	Mills and flour mills	2,422	5,317	1,170	19,777
	Bakeries and confectioneries	3,025	12,431	1,028	5,182
	Sugar mills and refineries	28	2,036	28	8,169
	Chocolate and candy factories	111	1,892	30	1,175
	Coffee factories	18	318	16	411
	Slaughter and smoke houses	3,144	9,842	661	5,976
	Pickle and preserve factories	28	619	18	196
	Dairies and cheese factories	1,462	8,414	1,427	12,867
	Margarine factories	43	1,209	42	3,111
	Egg preserving factories	57	707	4	7
	Water works	83	571	80	6,746
	Mineral water factories	130	783	48	141
	Breweries and malt factories	544	6,269	219	8,488
	Distilleries and yeast factories	39	895	27	2,294
	Tobacco and cigar factories	401	9,427	69	601
	Others	658	2,114	596	6,122
	Total food industries	12,203	62,844	5,463	81,263
II.	Wool spinning	47	416	46	520
	Cotton spinning	5	1,194	5	3,539
	Weaving	434	1,874	45	1,796
	Linen and damask weaving	5	127	4	148
	Cotton weaving	21	2,438	21	2,741
	Clothing materials	34	2,441	33	3,994
	Carpets, curtains, ribbons	7	631	7	896
	Knit goods	581	5,795	48	816
	Rope making, cordage	161	892	54	1,338
	Straw making, and products	25	151	9	96
	Sails, bags and sacks	77	402	22	27
	Others	68	975	21	395
	Total, textile industries	1,465	17,336	315	16,306
III.	Tailoring	4,048	14,264	21	50
	Men's clothing	20	133	4	4
	Women's and children's clothing	6,338	12,124	15	43
	Women's and children's underwear	196	734	5	11
	Clothing manufactories	339	5,341	27	44
	Women's specialty manufactories	1,073	3,558	5	12
	Millinery and straw hats	164	817	14	221
	Furs, etc	151	989	1	1
	Gloves	79	647	2	10
	Manufacturers of shoes, tanning, etc	5,278	7,503	3	5
	Manufactories of shoes	513	4,496	494	1,248
	Wooden shoes and slippers	1,596	1,968	52	191
	Laundry and bleach works	3,720	7,398	485	1,249
	Barbers and coiffeurs	2,382	4,392	.....	.....
	Others	122	686	12	345
	Total, clothing industry	29,959	65,050	1,140	3,434
IV.	Paving establishments	112	453	.....	.....
	Excavation	168	7,550	42	5,483
	Drilling enterprises	123	203	11	73
	Masonry	5,609	20,913	16	121
	Construction and building	265	1,620	29	286
	Construction of mills	154	400	45	273
	Carpentry	5,015	13,308	702	4,428
	Telephone and telegraph systems	10	1,181	6	13
	Ship yards	191	1,033	70	501
	Cabinet work	2,276	4,727	402	2,374
	Carpentry	418	2,748	207	3,226
	Furniture factories	1,444	6,625	330	2,148
	Chair factories	45	592	30	704
	Manufacturers of frames and rims; glaziers	724	1,902	77	425
	Sign making, painting	3,526	9,704	11	30
	Upholstery, saddlery and whips	1,878	4,068	35	198
	Stucco factories	46	228	1	15
	Gas and water installation	61	362	14	48
	Chimney cleaning establishments	163	338	.....	.....
	Others	866	1,203	26	98
	Total, building and furniture industry	23,094	79,158	2,054	20,444

(Continued on Page 252)

Table Continued:

	Kind	No. of Factories	Personnel	Using mechanical power (other than wind or water)	Horsepower
V.	Sawmills and packing-case factories	468	3,436	409	9,195
	Wood products factories	353	1,821	120	2,340
	Cooperages	776	1,905	71	1,417
	Wood-turning establishments	421	977	243	826
	Brush factories	207	655	16	87
	Basket factories	177	522	5	9
	Cork product factories	42	366	32	126
	Carriage factories	1,735	3,343	763	3,721
	Wagon factories	1	400	1	350
	Toy factories	5	12	1	2
	Total, wood industry	4,185	13,437	1,661	18,073
VI.	Tanneries	109	861	58	1,300
	Leather factories	49	360	14	129
	Total, leather industry	158	1,221	72	1,429
VII.	Grindstone yards	430	1,644	47	708
	Brick yards	52	543	28	567
	Limestone, chalk and stone quarries	102	1,184	27	648
	Cement factories	8	2,063	8	11,317
	Cement product factories	499	1,950	61	825
	Kaolin treating establishments	2	87	2	196
	Faience and porcelain manufactories	6	1,205	5	617
	Potteries	80	347	19	68
	Gross pottery, manufactories of coarse pottery and tiles	462	8,701	392	12,999
	Glass manufactories	21	1,587	17	462
	Others	32	174	3	7
	Total, stone, clay, and glass industry	1,694	19,485	613	28,415
VIII.	Goldsmiths	319	1,480	51	244
	Electroplate and nickel manufactories	29	637	25	199
	Copperware manufactories	104	514	51	183
	Tinware manufactories	890	2,465	45	89
	Manufactories of objects in metal	66	1,111	59	998
	Galvanized tin factories	25	1,756	22	1,548
	Farriers	4,904	10,726	1,068	3,465
	Locksmiths	348	1,971	112	747
	Tool factories	33	236	19	273
	Pin, needle and wire factories	20	749	7	1,923
	Machinery and shipbuilding (iron)	9	6,875	9	6,592
	Iron foundries and machine factories	421	16,233	410	9,588
	Construction plants	831	6,040	567	4,774
	Bicycle and sewing machine factories and repair shops	991	3,037	155	807
	Arms and munitions	43	1,224	14	995
	Watch and clock factories	1,113	1,724	14	15
	Musical instrument factories	98	785	19	299
	Electro-mechanical manufactories and electric installation	293	8,733	72	708
	Others	107	538	54	253
	Total, metal industries	10,644	62,919	2,763	33,680
IX.	Electric plants	412	1,467	412	(88,636)
	Gas plants	106	2,750	96	3,994
	Peat product factories	77	1,218	58	747
	Match factories	4	466	4	315
	Manufactories of articles in rubber	12	375	6	603
	Manufactories of insulation and asphalt	34	346	14	386
	Dyeing and cleaning works	144	1,184	63	1,263
	Manufactories of soda	8	201	8	302
	Fertilizer factories	10	375	8	1,329
	Oil plants	12	723	11	3,065
	Soap and soluble glass factories	64	974	32	535
	Various chemical products	103	976	36	388
	Others	159	1,978	82	1,973
	Total, technical and chemical industries	1,145	13,033	830	14,900

Continued on page 153

Table Continued:

	Kind	No. of Factories	Personel	Using mechanical power (other than wind or water	Horsepower
X.	Manufactories of pulp, paper and cardboard	16	1,519	11	7,194
	Manufactories of colored paper	7	173	7	111
	Manufactories of boxes, envelopes and paper bags	83	1,858	47	355
	Total, paper industry	106	3,550	65	7,660
XI.	Binderies	516	2,468	72	184
	Printing plants, etc	640	8,087	520	3,783
	Photography	636	1,198	.....	.....
	Others	49	408	11	272
	Total, publishing and art industries	1,841	12,161	603	4,239
	Grand total	82,494	350,194	15,579	229,843

Railroads:

Total length of line 2,644 miles; of which 1,286 are state owned and 1,358 are privately owned.

Post Offices:

In 1917-18 there were 1,219; there were 12,297 letter boxes, and 213,541,534 letters were carried.

Telegraph:

There were 627 offices in 1917-18, with 8,423 miles of line, which carried 3,834,463 paid and 242,521 free messages.

Telephones:

The state-owned telephone system had 23,965 miles of line, with eighty-three central stations, 162 rural stations, and 2,469 subscribers in 1917-18. There were 2,373,102 interurban and 1,975,315 local conversations. The privately owned systems had 395,891 miles of line, 172,674 subscribers and 380,782,400 conversations in the same year.

Language:

Danish is the language of the country; German and English are used in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

The leading daily papers in Denmark have a national circulation and constitute the most important advertising media. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary unit is the **Krone** (plural **Kroner**) or 100 **ore**, with a par value of $0.268 United States currency. There are gold 20 and 10 kroner pieces, silver 2 kroner pieces and iron 2 and 1 ore pieces. The metric system of weights and measures prevails. The monetary system and units of measurement are identical in Denmark and its possessions and Iceland.

Consuls:

United States consular officials are stationed at Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Odense.

Danish consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Pensacola, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Lovelocks (Nevada), New York City, Grand Forks (N. Dakota), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, Manila (P. I.), Humacao (P. R.) Mayaguez (P. R.),

Ponce (P. R.), San Juan (P. R.), Charleston, Galveston, Salt Lake City, Newport News (Va.), Norfolk (Va.), St. Thomas (V. I.), Seattle.

Shipping Routes:

Scandinavian American Line.

Consular Regulations:

No documents are required and no restrictions are imposed as to weights, measures, etc.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Denmark enumerates many classifications of goods, most of which pay specific duties assessed on weight.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England states, $0.35 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Copenhagen, ten days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to both Denmark and Iceland. Maximum weight, 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Issued for both Denmark and Iceland.

International Reply Coupons: Valid in both Denmark and Iceland.

FAROE ISLANDS

The Faroe Islands, lying in the North Atlantic to the north of Scotland and between Norway and Denmark, are possessions of Denmark. Their population in 1911 was 18,000, of whom 9,915 were engaged in fisheries, 3,315 in agriculture, 1,435 in commerce and transportation and 371 in liberal professions. The livestock in 1914 consisted of 641 horses, 4,456 head of cattle, 112,187 sheep, 6 hogs and 8 goats. In 1917 the product of the fisheries exclusive of whales, was valued at $1,222,348 (4,561,000 kroner). In 1916 there were 191 whales caught.

GREENLAND

(See under North America)

ICELAND

By the Act of Union of December, 1918, Iceland is recognized as a sovereign state, united to Denmark under the government of a common king, and in the transaction of foreign affairs.

Area and Population

Area and population of Iceland in 1910:

Divisions	Area Sq. M.	Population	Population per Sq. M.
The South-West	4,125	27,863	68
The West	3,658	13,386	37
The North	13,695	20,971	15
The East	5,954	8,585	14
The South	12,277	14,378	12
Total	39,709	85,183	21

Of this population, 27,464 lived in towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants, and 57,719 lived on farms. In 1910, 43,411 persons were employed in agriculture, 15,890 in the fisheries, 6,031 in industry, and 3,949 in commerce and transportation.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Iceland and Faroe Islands* for eleven years:

Year	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent Free	
1909	$28,982	.....	$28,982	$14,374	$48,836	$63,210	22.74	–$34,228
1910	3,106	.....	3,106	16,428	123,803	140,231	11.71	–137,125
1911	5,599	.....	5,599	53	.....	53	100.00	+5,546
1912	18,968	.....	18,968	12,498	17,579	30,077	41.55	–11,109
1913	33,977	.....	33,977	133	98,992	99,125	.13	–65,148
1914	15,855	.....	15,855	.....	86,813	86,813	.....	–70,958
1915	162,579	20,561	183,140	83,465	401	83,866	99.52	+99,274
1916	216,544	34,903	251,447	56,273	.....	56,273	100.00	+195,174
1917	1,360,396	43,168	1,403,564	441,133	3,226	444,359	99.28	+959,205
1918	1,846,141	168,147	2,014,288	774,425	3,238	777,663	99.58	+1,236,625
1919	.....	.....	3,884,961	.....	.....	905,774	.....	+2,979,187

Note: *Includes "Greenland" prior to 1911.

Value of principal imports and exports of Iceland in 1917:

Imports		Exports	
Margarine	$88,563	Textiles	$688,970
Condensed milk	16,309	Skins, leather, shoes	113,877
Cheese	15,676	Oil	177,313
Other animal products	24,548	Wood	319,593
Unmilled grains	66,811	Cement	45,889
Milled grains	676,817	Coal and coke	715,403
Cereal preparation	65,589	Salt	295,724
Potatoes	32,801	Metal and metal products	370,324
Other agricultural products	6,564	Horses	131,474
Fruit (fresh and dried)	50,639	Salt mutton	8,311
Rice	67,484	Butter	166
Coffee	126,202	Other animal products	301
Chocolate and cocoa	26,618	Fresh fish	4,918
Sugar spices	20,245	Salt fish	59,832
Other spices	19,708	Wool	2,570
Tobacco and cigars	92,461	Sheep skins	2,716
Alcoholic beverages	2,468	Guano	4,996
Beer	16,376	Whale fat and oil	8,428

The value of foreign trade of Iceland with principal countries of origin and destination in 1915:

Countries	Imports from	Exports to
	1915	1915
Denmark	$3,043,208	$4,061,509
Great Britain	2,151,106	1,494,104
Norway	706,149	2,767,599
Sweden	184,452	563,686
Germany	312,253	49
Netherlands	138,854	6
Spain	115,275	1,152,307
Italy	48,197	468,624
United States	297,784	76,661

Value of foreign trade of Iceland for five years:

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Imports	$3,779,622	$4,107,288	$4,474,018	$4,846,980	$ 7,027,749
Exports	4,199,040	4,428,202	5,119,091	5,574,672	10,606,668

Production and Industry

Almost the whole of Iceland is agriculturally unproductive; the only crops raised are hay, potatoes and turnips. In 1917 there were about 43,680 tons of hay, 890 tons of potatoes, and 448 tons of turnips grown. In 1916 the livestock consisted of 49,146 horses, 26,175 head of cattle, 589,343 sheep and 1,358 goats.

In 1915 there were 161 boats engaged in the fisheries, of which ninety-five, with a total tonnage of 3,721, were sailboats; forty, with a total tonnage of 990, were motorboats, and twenty-six, with a total tonnage of 6,307 were steamboats. The total value of the product of the fisheries in that year was $3,966,400 (14,800,000 Kroner), of which the share of the cod fishery was $3,275,299. The product of the herring fishery was valued at $537,062, and that of the shark fishery at $39,396.

Internal Communications:

There are no railroads in Iceland; in 1917 there were about 310 miles of carriage road. There are 240 post offices and 137 telegraph and telephone offices. There were 139,278 telegrams sent in 1917, of which 88,574 were local. Telephone conversations numbered 270,351.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Denmark.

Shipping Routes Consular Regulations etc.: See Denmark.

Language: See Denmark.

FINLAND

(See Map, page 352.)

A country in northwestern Europe formerly a part of the Russian Empire, and separated from Sweden by the Gulf of Bothnia. In area, Finland is larger than the combined states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The principal commercial centers are Helsingfors and Tammerfors, the former being larger than Syracuse. The climate of Finland is cold in winter, and as warm in summer as that of the New England states.

The most important industries of Finland are lumbering, agriculture and dairy farming. Manufacturing largely centers in Helsingfors and Tammerfors, and the principal establishments include saw mills, paper and pulp factories, textile factories and flour mills.

Large quantities of American tools, flour, agricultural implements, tobacco, cotton, motors, etc., were imported by Finland previous to the war, but owing to the fact that such goods were ordinarily shipped via Germany, England or Sweden, Finnish statistics show only relatively small direct imports from the United States, such imports being credited in most instances to the country of transshipment.

The direct route from Stockholm to Petrograd is via Helsingfors, and in normal times is heavily travelled.

The per capita imports of Finland in 1913 amounted to $28.76. The per capita imports of Finland in 1919, estimated from statistics given below, will be approximately $88.10, exports $9.67.

Area and Population

Finland stretches across almost exactly the same degrees of latitude as Alaska, and covers 144,252 square miles, of which 79.7 per cent. is forest and uncultivated land; 11.7 per cent. water; 5.7 per cent. cultivated; and 2.9 per cent. pasture land. On December 31, 1916, Finland had 3,325,003 inhabitants, of whom 521,208 lived in 38 towns, and 2,803,795 in the country. The density of population is slightly over 23 to the square mile. In 1910, when the population was 2,921,297, there were 1,937,198 persons, or 66.3 per cent. of the population, engaged in agriculture; 357,220 or 12.2 per cent., in industry; 84,351, or 2.9 per cent., in traffic and transit; 64,589, or 2.2 per cent., in trades; and 477,839, or 16.4 per cent., in various other occupations. The principal towns are Helsingfors (170,452); Abo (53,926); Tammerfors (45,213); Viborg (29,329); Uleaborg (21,605); Vasa (24,430); Kuopio (17,587); Bjorneborg (15,571).

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Finland for nine years:

Year ended June 30,	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1911	$2,207,482	$9,000	$2,216,482	$30,566	$159,489	$190,055	16.08	$+2,026,427
1912	2,389,241	1,393	2,390,634	17,807	162,140	179,947	9.89	+2,210,687
1913	3,615,485	.....	3,615,485	28,938	97,201	126,139	22.94	+3,489,346
1914	3,901,686	1,254	3,902,940	86,157	30,719	116,876	73.71	+3,786,064
1915	327,399	1,631	329,030	140,128	3,363	143,491	97.66	+ 185,539
1916	381,296	39,197	420,493	35,013	1,825	36,838	95.05	+ 383,655
1917	576,052	.....	576,052	2,990	5,318	8,308	35.99	+ 567,744
1918	68,360	.....	68,360	.....	2,179	2,179	.....	+ 66,181
1919	.....	.....	9,509,167	.....	.....	309,053	.....	+9,200,114

Trade for 5 months in 1919:

Month	Imports	Exports	Month	Imports	Exports
January	$13,413,500	$2,489,700	May	$38,889,500	$3,802,100
February	13,934,600	2,779,200			
March	23,681,100	1,428,200	Total	$121,898,800	$13,355,600
April	31,980,100	2,856,400			

The latest reports show that during the first ten months of 1919 Finland's imports amounted to $348,422,900, and exports, $108,871,300, making a total foreign trade for that period of $457,294,200.

Foreign trade of Finland for three years:

Countries	1913		1914		1915	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
Russia	$27,058,214	$21,867,093	$28,003,721	$24,213,201	$74,304,421	$39,405,196
Sweden and Norway	5,422,142	3,536,918	8,064,891	4,996,577	31,636,560	11,969,860
Denmark	5,665,129	2,299,788	3,399,888	1,413,339	2,393,007	.....
Germany	39,089,255	10,065,143	22,846,954	4,040,841	1,340,192	.....
Great Britain	11,707,380	20,953,045	6,488,467	13,027,307	944,542	52,110
Spain	519,556	2,350,740	287,763	1,094,503	74,305	.....
France	1,372,809	7,435,904	865,798	2,704,509	351,260	.....
Other countries	4,784,277	9,617,576	3,593,660	3,549,463	781,650	.....
Total	$95,618,762	$78,126,207	$73,551,142	$55,039,740	$111,825,937	$51,427,166

Note: Conversion at the normal rate of $0.193 to the mark.

The chief articles of export are: timber ($7,007,637 in 1915) butter ($7,115,173), paper, paper mass, and cardboard ($18,036,236), iron and iron goods, textiles, leather, hidest, tar, pitch and fish.

The chief imports were: cereals $28,713,575, coffee and chicory $5,651,812, sugar $8,991,484, iron and ironware $7,232,675, cotton $5,080,339, cottons $1,040,270, machinery $3,659,666, also chemicals, leather ware, tobacco, colors, oils, leather and hides.

Production and Industry

In 1910 there were 284,188 farms. Of these, 143,933 were less than 6.41 acres in extent; 88,398 ranged from 6.41 to 24.70 acres; 37,749 ranged from 24.70 to 102.75 acres; 13,209 ranged from 102.75 acres to 247 acres; there were 899 farms of more than 247 acres in extent. Value of principal farm products in 1915 and 1916:

Products	1915	1916	Products	1915	1916
Flax	$162,863	$216,449	Hay	$31,927,106	$45,656,272
Wheat	470,691	528,830	Potatoes	7,979,106	9,553,843
Rye	15,330,303	16,831,940	Straw	7,021,129	8,882,467
Barley	5,463,784	6,312,610	Turnips, etc	936,216	889,865
Oats	19,510,276	19,510,534	All other	523,829	519,059
Peas and beans	471,651	525,462			
Buckwheat	5,045	6,224	Total	$89,801,999	$109,433,555

Statistics for 1916, showing the harvest, imports, consumption, etc.:

Articles	Harvest	Imports	Sown	For alcoholic purposes	Domestic consumption
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	14,740,000	526,460,000	2,200,000	.....	539,000,000
Rye	552,640,000	676,940,000	78,320,000	2,860,000	1,148,400,000
Barley	227,260,000	12,100,000	47,740,000	4,620,000	187,000,000
Oats	855,360,000	660,000	172,040,000	880,000	(a) 682,880,000
Potatoes	1,076,220,000	6,600,000	223,960,000	.....	(a) 849,860,000

Note: (a) The discrepancy noted probably represents the amount of oats and potatoes carried over to the next year.

Livestock in 1916, by provinces:

Provinces	Horses	Cattle	Provinces	Horses	Cattle
Nyland	27,247	95,297	Kuopio	29,435	157,813
Abo, Bjorneborg, and Aland	49,011	169,791	Vasa	48,057	174,893
Tavastehus	32,548	111,136	Uleaborg	26,274	135,375
Viborg	44,082	149,048			
St. Michaels	18,961	87,205	Total	275,615	1,080,558

During 1914 the number of horses attaining the age of 3 years was 301,000, and cattle over 2 years, 1,178,000.

Statistics of the number and distribution of dairies in 1916:

Provinces	Private	Company owned	Cooperative	Total
Nyland	22	1	12	35
Abo, Bjorneborg, and Aland	31	9	93	133
Tavastehus	14	6	32	52
Viborg	3	3	25	31
St. Michael	6	1	23	30
Kuopio	10	1	60	71
Vasa	4	4	82	90
Uleaborg	6	8	57	71
Total	96	33	384	513

The production of butter in pounds by these dairies in 1916 was as follows:

Provinces	Private	Company owned	Cooperative	Total
Nyland	931,638	.....	410,604	1,342,242
Abo, Bjorneborg, and Aland	612,061	342,509	859,705	1,814,275
Tavastehus	62,352	221,657	206,060	490,069
Viborg	78,335	.....	.....	78,335
St. Michael	154,029	.....	.....	154,029
Kuopio	.....	.....	6,692	6,692
Vasa	31,550	.....	14,660	46,210
Uleaborg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,869,965	564,166	1,497,721	3,931,852

The state-owned forests cover 30,988,834 acres. In 1914 there were 288 motor saw mills, 578 steam saw mills, and 157 driven by water power, employing 26,100 workers.

Iron production for 3 years in short tons:

Year	Ore	Pig iron	Bar iron
1912	2,820	11,037	31,922
1913	5,860	9,859	31,267
1914	4,123	10,924	29,651

In 1914 industries employed 112,835 workmen, with a production for the year of $3,892,419. The number of industrial establishments was 5,024. The motive power used was 338,622 horsepower, of which 154,560 was supplied by water power, 136,031 by steam power, 8,917 by internal-combustion motors, 38,670 by electric motors, and 444 by other motors.

The following table shows the number of establishments, the motive power, the number of workers, the expenditure for labor, the value of raw materials, and the value of products in the principal industries of Finland in 1914:

Industries	Number of establishments	Horsepower	Number of workers	Amount paid to workers	Value of raw materials	Value of products
Food products	2,917	45,836	11,448	$1,759,214	$30,146,329	$39,592,869
Flour mills	2,469	38,000	2,791	.....	16,356,132	18,207,542
Sugar factories	6	2,495	785	202,225	5,524,953	6,389,438
Tobacco factories	21	865	3,239	526,928	2,083,068	5,131,387
Leather and hair	85	2,918	2,956	614,589	3,808,119	5,798,048
Leather factories and tanneries	55	2,083	1,500	333,561	2,581,452	3,903,830
Footwear factories	18	728	1,151	232,796	1,079,764	1,656,075
Lighting power, and water transportation	96	50,375	1,401	402,115	138,072	2,213,806
Mechanical workshops (including works for building steel ships)	176	10,477	12,582	3,135,265	4,562,790	9,927,688
Paper industry	134	118,775	12,496	2,320,632	9,374,222	19,585,138
Mechanical pulp factories	45	73,612	3,059	557,712	1,500,092	3,580,265
Chemical pulp factories	18	12,843	2,777	589,344	2,162,101	5,061,579
Paper factories	25	30,908	4,856	909,049	5,143,044	9,793,186
Printing establishments	133	1,628	2,698	770,089	735,696	2,112,056
Smelting and refining works	108	11,189	3,726	802,339	3,055,228	5,129,766
Stone, clay, glass, coal, and peat industries	332	11,246	8,923	1,476,064	737,028	4,217,127
Quarrying, cutting, and polishing the stone	39	1,021	1,397	309,822	.....	646,936
Tile and brick	145	3,784	2,594	320,495	.....	681,907
Glass	14	596	1,601	301,774	119,312	950,409
Textile industries	145	22,780	15,555	2,421,397	7,393,907	14,768,610
Wool	29	5,236	3,369	528,569	2,224,807	3,984,832
Cotton	7	14,244	7,137	1,055,362	2,706,246	6,011,216
Wood industries	756	58,662	31,371	5,143,392	19,026,229	28,844,872
Sawmills	599	48,111	25,115	4,002,472	17,321,672	25,114,684
Total	8,372	568,412	164,528	28,715,205	$137,798,323	$223,303,266

The following table shows the number of waterfalls in Finland with capacities of different horsepowers from 5,000 to 10,000:

	Waterfalls		Waterfalls
5,000 to 10,000 horsepower	23	40,000 to 50,000 horsepower	5
10,000 to 20,000 horsepower	19	50,000 to 60,000 horsepower	4
20,000 to 30,000 horsepower	8	60,000 to 100,000 horsepower	2
30,000 to 40,000 horsepower	12	100,000 to 300,000 horsepower	6

Average production in Finland of sawn timber, wood pulp, cardboard and paper during pre-war years:

Articles	Tons	Value
Timber, sawn	.....	$28,950,000
Wood pulp and cardboard	250,000	8,685,000
Paper	160,000	9,650,000

The following table shows the average exports of these commodities during pre-war years:

Articles	Tons	Value	Articles	Tons	Value
Timber, all kinds	(a)8,500,000	$38,600,000	Paper	150,000	$8,685,000
Wood pulp:			Cardboard	50,000	1,544,000
Mechanical	45,000	772,000			
Chemical	75,000	2,895,000			

Note: (a) Cubic meters, equivalent to about 3,000,000,000 board feet.

Railways:

There were 2,507 miles of railways in 1914; all but 220 miles belonging to the state. The state railways in that year carried 19,495,346 passengers and 4,419,000 tons of commodities.

Internal Waterways:

Finland has a large system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals.

Post Offices: Numbered 2,445 in 1914.

Money; Weights and Measures:

The unit is the **markka** (mark) of **100 penni,** normally having the value of a franc ($0.193). There are gold coins of 20 and 10 marks, silver coins of 2, 1½ and 1. The paper currency is normally convertible at par into gold but is greatly depreciated. (In quoting exchange the customary term for Finnish marks is finmarks.) The metric system of weights and measures obtains.

Consular Representatives:

The United States has a consular official at Helsingfors. Finland has a consular official in New York.

Language:

Finnish is the language of the country. English is ordinarily used in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

Swedish-American Line.
Transatlantic S. S. Co.
Shipments to Finland may also be made via Swedish and other European ports.

Customs Tariff: The tariff imposes specific duties upon over two hundred articles.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states $0.43 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union Rates.

Mail Time: About 10 days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Finland.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

FRANCE

A republic in western Europe. The capital and principal city of France is Paris, and with the few exceptions of certain raw materials, the import trade of France centers in Paris.

Agriculture is an important industry, and before the war about 20 per cent. of the population was engaged in it, as compared with about 23 per cent. in Germany and 5 per cent. in Great Britian. Potatoes, corn, wheat, millet and beets are among the important crops. Silk culture is of great importance. The grape is cultivated on a most extensive scale, and the making of wine is one of the principal industries of France.

Manufacturing industries are very highly developed, the principal ones being the production of articles of clothing and adornment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, machinery, perfumes, jewelry and novelties. Before the war about 13 per cent. of the population of France were employed in manufacturing industries, as compared with about 25 per cent. in Great Britain and 17 per cent. in Germany. Through the acquisition of the

Saar Valley coal mines, France adds to her annual output 17,100,000 tons of coal, and the return of Alsace-Lorraine assures her of an additional normal iron ore output of 23,249,891 tons.

The per capita imports of France in 1918 amounted to $97.05. Of the total imports of France, the United States in 1918 supplied 33.7 per cent.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of France, census of 1911:

Departments	Area Square Miles	Population	Departments	Area Square Miles	Population
Ain	2,248	342,482	Loiret	2,629	364,061
Aisne	2,866	530,226	Lot	2,017	205,769
Allier	2,848	406,291	Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	268,038
Basses-Alpes	2,697	107,231	Lozere	1,996	122,739
Hautes-Alpes	2,178	105,083	Maine-et-Loire	2,811	508,149
Alpes-Maritimes	1,443	356,338	Manche	2,475	476,110
Ardèche	2,144	331,801	Marne	3,187	436,315
Ardennes	2,027	218,896	Haute-Marne	2,420	214,762
Ariège	1,892	198,725	Mayenne	1,986	297,730
Aube	2,326	240,755	Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	564,735
Aude	2,448	300,537	Meuse	2,408	277,950
Aveyron	3,385	369,448	Morbihan	2,738	578,402
Belfort	235	101,386	Nièvre	2,658	299,310
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,025	205,532	Nord	2,228	1,961,788
Calvados	2,197	396,316	Oise	2,272	411,023
Cantal	2,229	223,361	Orne	2,371	307,435
Charente	2,305	347,061	Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,068,156
Charnete-Inférieure	2,791	450,871	Puy-de-Dôme	3,090	535,918
Cher	2,819	337,810	Basses-Pyrénées	2,977	433,315
Corrèze	2,272	309,646	Hautes-Pyrénées	1,750	206,106
Corse	3,367	288,820	Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	212,981
Cote-d'Or	3,391	350,044	Rhône	1,104	915,586
Côtes-du-Nord	2,786	605,523	Haute-Saône	2,073	257,606
Creuse	2,163	266,188	Saône-et-Loire	3,330	604,440
Dordogne	3,550	437,432	Sarthe	2,410	419,370
Doubs	2,052	299,935	Savoie	2,388	247,897
Drôme	2,532	290,894	Haute-Savoie	1,744	255,138
Eure	2,330	323,763	Seine	185	4,154,042
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	272,255	Seine-Inférieure	2,448	877,383
Finistère	2,729	809,771	Seine-et-Marne	2,275	363,561
Gard	2,270	413,458	Seine-et-Oise	2,184	817,617
Haute-Garonne	2,457	432,126	Deux Sevres	2,337	337,627
Gers	2,428	221,994	Somme	2,443	520,161
Gironde	4,140	829,095	Tarn	2,231	324,090
Hérault	2,402	480,484	Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	182,537
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,697	608,098	Var	2,333	330,755
Indre	2,664	287,673	Vaucluse	1,381	238,656
Indre-et-Loire	2,377	341,205	Vendée	2,690	438,520
Isère	3,178	555,911	Vienne	2,711	332,276
Jura	1,951	252,713	Haute-Vienne	2,119	384,736
Landes	3,604	285,902	Vosges	2,303	433,914
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	271,231	Yonne	2,892	303,889
Loire	1,852	640,549	Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,874,084
Haute-Loire	1,930	303,838			
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	669,920	Total	212,658	41,476,342

Population of the principal cities:

City	Population, 1911	City	Population, 1911
Paris	2,888,110	Nice	142,940
Marseille	550,619	Le Hâvre	136,159
Lyon	523,796	Rouen	124,987
Bordeaux	261,678	Roubaix	122,723
Lille	217,807	Nancy	119,940
Nantes	170,535	Reims	115,178
Toulouse	149,576	Toulon	104,582
St. Etienne	148,656	Amiens	93,207

Nationality and number of foreigners residing in France before the war:

Nationality	Men	Women	Nationality	Men	Women
German	44,734	57,537	Rumanians, Serbs, Bulgarians	4,672	3,408
English	17,224	23,154	Russians	19,088	15,928
Austrians	9,010	5,671	Swedes	879	653
Belgians	151,869	135,257	Swiss	41,066	32,356
Danes	718	467	Turks	5,366	2,766
Spaniards	60,855	44,905	Americans (United States)	3,098	4,148
Greeks	2,068	834	Americans (others)	6,277	6,847
Dutch	3,413	3,005	Africans	2,300	820
Hungarian	2,006	1,164	Asiatics, Oceanians	734	524
Italian	237,020	182,214	Nationality not declared	1,977	2,072
Luxemburgers	8,478	10,715			
Norwegians	683	393	Totals	624,393	535,442
Portuguese	658	604			

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with France for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$107,464,412	$1,299,850	$108,764,262	$19,946,871	$88,440,466	$108,387,337	18.40	+$376,925
1910	114,665,589	2,961,877	117,627,466	36,541,972	95,821,374	132,363,346	27.61	–14,735,880
1911	132,869,150	2,402,498	135,271,648	34,229,453	81,185,331	115,414,784	29.65	+19,856,864
1912	131,132,613	4,256,238	135,388,851	42,622,854	81,925,604	124,548,458	34.22	+10,840,393
1913	142,498,860	3,601,341	146,100,201	46,738,704	90,139,286	136,877,990	34.15	+9,222,211
1914	155,591,287	4,227,637	159,818,924	46,001,190	95,445,062	141,446,252	32.52	+18,372,672
1915	367,274,974	2,122,196	369,397,170	22,695,082	54,463,658	77,158,740	29.41	+292,238,430
1916	624,981,387	3,870,601	628,851,988	28,749,487	73,328,133	102,077,620	28.16	+526,774,368
1917	1,008,185,806	3,481,400	1,011,667,206	27,019,012	81,050,694	108,069,706	25.00	+903,597,500
1918	874,287,578	9,447,343	883,734,921	13,988,939	61,649,139	75,638,078	18.50	+808,096,843
1919	.....	.....	976,696,797	.....	.....	62,693,315	.....	+914,003,482

Details of the foreign trade of France for the first eight months of 1919:

Articles	Imports	Exports	Articles	Imports	Exports
Food products	$1,054,411,110	$97,644,104	Parcel Post	.....	$64,492,487
Raw materials	1,503,920,256	145,321,473			
Mfd. articles	1,007,429,892	487,014,849	Total	$3,565,811,253	$794,473,113

The official French statistics distinguish between general trade, which includes all goods entering the country and leaving it, and "special trade," which consists in imports for use in France only, and exports of French origin and manufacture only. The values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, and apply finally to the imports and exports of that year, and provisionally to the imports and exports of the ensuing year, at the end of which new definitive values are determined.

Value of the foreign trade of France for six years:

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
1913	$1,625,317,076	$1,327,881,881	1916	$2,925,764,200	$987,330,100
1914	1,235,624,600	360,678,400	1917	5,317,932,615	1,160,450,714
1915	2,129,909,400	759,918,200	1918	3,843,552,540	799,657,479

Value of imports and exports by grand divisions in 1917 and 1918:

Principal Groups	Imports		Principal Groups	Exports	
	1917	1918		1917	1918
Food products	$1,348,177,375	$968,664,684	Food products	$96,235,397	$64,651,912
Industrial materials	2,292,154,657	1,694,151,105	Industrial materials	211,374,951	178,654,310
Manufactures	1,677,600,583	1,180,736,751	Manufactures	787,902,621	492,463,046
			Postal packages	64,937,745	63,888,211
Total	$5,317,932,615	$3,843,552,540	Total	$1,160,450,714	$799,657,479

Total value of foreign trade during 1917 and 1918 by countries of origin and destination:

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
United States	$1,885,810,913	$1,297,501,172	$131,612,490	$71,701,237
United Kingdom	1,313,877,415	1,096,086,758	195,166,358	187,441,407
Spain	260,192,757	109,546,028	39,939,806	31,464,211
Argentina	201,951,340	199,073,710	27,062,267	18,378,618
Italy	157,348,075	138,535,786	187,431,371	154,928,241
Algeria	131,728,676	95,905,560	101,070,433	88,222,809
Brazil	98,193,382	80,791,151	16,232,651	14,871,422
Switzerland	98,166,941	72,362,262	94,509,784	64,343,884
Morocco	46,057,327	25,180,903	21,783,331	17,007,160
Russia	29,607,937	10,219,543	80,859,087	69,094
Belgium	945,893	881,431	13,227,834	5,676,709
All other	1,094,051,959	717,468,236	250,555,302	145,552,687
Total	$5,317,932,615	$3,843,552,540	$1,160,450,714	$799,657,479

Value of principal imports in 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918
Automobiles		
Passenger	$1,470,853	$1,304,680
Commercial, etc.	64,999,891	33,586,246
Foodstuffs:		
Barley	21,124,236	23,192,810
Corn	17,794,214	15,917,096
Oats	67,667,151	50,842,376
Rye	772	2,016,657
Wheat	276,145,751	187,055,407
Wheat flour	89,372,896	72,878,537
Building and other materials	2,257,328	1,229,989
Cellulose	28,041,742	43,735,537
Chemical products:		
Coal-tar products	35,097,629	28,427,163
Potassium and soda	3,770,641	1,764,406
Superphosphates and chemical fertilizers	134,521	248,584
Synthetic colors	31,687,898	35,971,533
Other	114,164,904	83,719,733
Coal and manufactures of:		
Briquets	20,076,053	22,083,832
Coal	392,064,446	379,763,591
Coke	24,350,424	18,759,021
Coal tar	6,278,097	7,725,211
Cocoa beans, raw	24,522,966	21,333,834
Coffee	84,666,205	70,161,483
Copper, raw	113,016,554	91,327,600
Copper sheets, wire, etc.	76,436,685	15,892,199
Cotton and manufactures of:		
Cotton textiles	62,594,725	94,848,692
Raw and linters	257,493,845	138,102,115
Yarn	54,509,762	72,179,491
Eggs	6,804,408	5,553,575
Flax	6,175,421	6,085,290
Feedstuffs:		
Bran	1,608,462	1,465,256
Hay and straw	944,156	1,787,566
Rice waste	12,950,686	9,142,410
Oil cake and oil meal	190,684	967,509
Fish	43,618,772	24,184,830
Fruits, table	16,592,982	15,378,047
Glass and glassware	7,762,267	4,714,797
Guano and similar fertilizers	341,996	479,605

Continued on page 266.

Table Continued:

Articles	1917	1918
Hides and skins:		
Prepared	$38,081,795	$11,712,591
Raw	67,858,221	31,527,515
Iron and Steel:		
Unmanufactured	422,904,302	291,112,901
Machinery	187,936,645	131,281,109
Tools and metal work	207,316,740	130,200,695
Iron ore	6,371,702	1,796,444
Jute	7,526,807	1,092,766
Lead	17,215,214	15,209,365
Nickel	2,345,915	1,003,600
Oils:		
Cottonseed	3,855,175	933,155
Olive	37,187,433	8,254,996
Palm	11,748,875	6,309,556
Petroleum crude and refined	77,060,461	94,117,415
Lubricating, mineral	55,085,674	49,764,048
Phosphates:		
Natural	1,664,432	2,662,242
Superphosphates	54,619	178,718
Provisions:		
Butter	424,986	564,718
Lard	7,691,629	7,460,608
Meat, fresh and refrigerated	92,170,817	100,714,155
Tallow	5,648,724	4,468,529
Rice and flour	62,888,664	46,615,097
Rubber:		
Crude	37,426,560	31,391,064
Manufactured	23,485,205	19,979,360
Saltpeter	78,801,514	42,681,371
Seeds:		
Clover	111,747	1,122,102
Beet	1,193,319	466,288
Other, for sowing	1,043,165	2,025,535
Oilseeds and fruit seeds	126,941,311	51,924,913
Silk and manufactures of:		
Raw	92,783,013	102,867,649
Manufactured	11,247,654	8,700,054
Yarn	3,581,694	7,425,675
Sugar:		
French colonial, raw	11,899,029	6,324,803
Foreign raw, cane	26,504,883	13,720,370
Refined, other than candied	55,428,828	11,344,154
Sulphur	9,181,203	8,814,889
Tea	2,115,087	1,303,908
Tin	12,762,704	16,019,772
Tobacco and manufactures of:		
Cigars	552,559	94,570
Cigarettes	682,255	1,035,252
Other manufactures	493,887	1,640,886
Raw, in leaf	12,705,769	19,528,705
Vegetables, fresh, salted or preserved	4,779,452	2,238,028
Wines	143,020,720	81,129,287
Wood:		
For building	18,408,147	10,078,074
For furniture	651,375	1,160,702
Dyewood	5,621,318	1,680,644
Wool:		
Manufactures of	117,616,130	96,468,155
Raw	94,067,235	62,737,738
Yarn	35,265,539	31,295,915
Zinc	35,451,591	22,410,967
Other articles	1,074,340,869	665,734,779
Total	$5,317,932,615	$3,843,552,540

Value of principal exports in 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918
Arms	$3,614,941	$2,816,642
Books, engravings, and lithographs	17,094,203	9,534,972
Building materials	2,214,096	1,194,284
Chemical fertilizers and superphosphates	275,025	123,520
Coal and manufactures of:		
Briquets	1,240,990	2,084,593
Coal	5,524,239	49,162,118
Coke	892,625	1,387,477

Continued on page 167

Table Continued:

Articles	1917	1918
Clothing:		
Men's	$2,339,353	$1,158,772
Women's	27,847,005	19,313,896
Colors	7,370,670	7,008,409
Cotton and manufactures of:		
Manufactures	53,153,165	5,401,158
Raw and waste	17,335,646	5,559,558
Yarn	2,505,912	1,339,806
Fats of all kinds	812,916	165,980
Glass and glassware	5,257,706	4,892,936
Hides and skins:		
Prepared	13,156,617	10,422,965
Raw	15,530,903	4,720,780
Iron and Steel:		
Ore	1,587,425	853,060
Machinery	16,051,231	10,032,719
Tools and metal goods	17,843,815	1,935,120
Pig iron, iron and steel	12,335,016	5,436,424
Leather goods	39,091,571	23,492,153
Musical instruments	3,388,501	1,969,951
Parisian novelties, brushes, buttons, etc	24,266,083	20,601,013
Paper and manufactures of	21,196,997	24,279,400
Perfumery	10,090,426	14,706,793
Porcelain ware	1,724,455	1,810,340
Potatoes	1,443,254	801,722
Provisions:		
Butter	1,354,667	3,954,956
Cheese	1,953,160	3,305,511
Margarine	51,917	153,049
Resins, native	2,192,094	3,214,801
Rubber:		
Crude	4,541,290	5,662,620
Manufactures of	17,234,321	22,554,752
Silks and manufactures of:		
Raw	39,356,946	47,210,502
Silk goods	83,625,356	95,361,879
Yarn	3,016,011	5,310,974
Stone and earths	1,923,245	1,679,293
Sugar	11,952,683	16,574,647
Table fruits	4,998,121	6,884,310
Vegetable oils	7,453,081	15,871,355
Wheat flour	2,686,367	4,225,735
Wines	19,859,700	20,827,981
Wood:		
Furniture and woodenware	3,199,361	7,028,288
For building	536,347	855,955
Other	5,660,497	5,987,246
Wool:		
Manufactures of	5,246,319	7,983,638
Raw	1,032,936	9,378,535
Yarn	109,431	251,479
Postal packages	64,937,745	63,888,211
Other articles	255,687,365	473,907,254
Total	$1,160,450,714	$799,657,479

Value of imports from United States, Great Britian, Italy, Spain and Argentina in 1918:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Italy	Spain	Argentina
Automobiles and other vehicles	$41,134,476	$4,152,009	$5,920,082	$1,946,405	.....
Cereals	189,027,674	7,407,147	.....	101,132	$86,372,325
Coal and its products	.....	42,000,810	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	2,276,242	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper	91,897,143	5,584,841	.....	314,397	.....
Cotton:					
Manufactures of	6,076,219	64,775,239	12,523,963	4,428,192	.....
Raw	108,467,544	3,322,495	.....	22,581	.....
Hay, straw, and bran	386	.....	393,720	.....	.....
Hides and Skins:					
Prepared	5,683,657	628,987	171,191	1,221,304	1,568,897
Raw	1,934,053	5,219,492	398,545	1,364,124	420,996
Horses	59,637	15,054	.....	.....	.....

Continued on page 268.

Table continued:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Italy	Spain	Argentina
Iron and Steel:					
Pig iron, iron and steel	165,465,655	110,042,617	28,178	1,389,600	.....
Machinery	68,944,232	43,271,951	2,479,857	1,134,068	.....
Tools and metal work	57,521,141	48,449,755	584,211	3,264,402	.....
Lingerie and wearing apparel	506,432	8,349,952	372,683	33,775	85,113
Meats:					
Fresh and refrigerated	15,080,055	1,116,312	.....	.....	.....
Salted, etc	20,226,786	1,463,326	193	.....	63,242,626
Oils:					
Petroleum	80,782,273	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lubricating	47,293,106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubber:					
Crude	325,977	21,377,452	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	11,535,610	10,298,287	1,183,283	.....	.....
Silk:					
Raw	.....	3,730,690	13,223,009	769,684	.....
Textiles	.....	2,526,949	807,705	.....	.....
Tin	.....	6,347,577	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured	12,645,746	.....	120,625	.....	575,140
Wood:					
Ordinary	1,018,075	.....	132,205	209,019	579
Exotic	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,549
Wool:					
Raw	.....	17,072,394	1,930	1,368,563	19,119,738
Manufactured	4,062,457	7,017,094	9,264	675,409	1,737
Other articles	365,536,596	239,840,328	100,185,142	81,303,373	26,744,010
Total	$1,297,501,172	$1,032,010,758	$138,535,786	$99,546,028	$198,573,710

Value of the exports to the United States, Great Britian, Italy, Spain and Argentina in 1918:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Italy	Spain	Argentina
Chemicals	$3,101,510	$16,633,898	$7,423,552	$1,621,200	$717,381
Colors and inks	.....	864,061	1,483,205	160,383	136,837
Cotton goods	3,237,189	4,755,520	520,714	671,061	21,381
Feathers	2,513,053	2,285,313	26,248	1,199,881	.....
Flowers, leaves, and fruit, artificial	487,711	1,576,038	.....	81,639	.....
Hides and Skins:					
Prepared	394,299	3,629,751	1,703,997	25,476	5,983
Raw	2,263,311	132,591	1,271,291	698,274	.....
Iron and Steel:					
Machinery	91,675	362,454	2,132,650	958,438	43,425
Tools and metal work	144,171	1,179,616	2,092,699	897,257	452,006
Jewelry:					
Real	.....	372,104	177,560	.....	328,679
Imitation	462,042	4,931,150	.....	1,131,945	426,723
Leather goods	10,163,573	9,144,533	.....	132,784	330,609
Lingerie and wearing apparel	4,571,205	5,661,848	1,560,405	856,920	2,398,025
Milk, butter and cheese	205,159	332,539	.....	.....	21,423
Paper and paper goods	8,709,318	3,744,007	943,963	1,152,210	586,720
Parisian novelties, buttons, brushes, etc	1,753,019	11,346,856	73,147	589,036	755,981
Perfumery and soap	1,742,983	2,341,669	1,582,793	358,401	764,087
Potatoes and dried vegetables	.....	40,337	.....	.....	8,492
Pottery, glass and crystal	1,368,563	2,068,381	515,696	332,732	271,165
Rubber goods	.....	3,984,099	5,204,824	664,692	562,402
Seeds for sowing	302,045	1,891,014	65,041	84,534	.....
Silk:					
Manufactures	7,890,805	56,797,777	623,390	4,047,982	3,647,121
Raw	162,313	1,177,686	11,804,652	2,579,252	.....
Table fruits	1,152,982	3,387,922	.....	.....	3,088
Wines	1,384,775	8,933,005	46,127	260,743	660,253
Wool:					
Manufactures	56,648	425,565	81,832	174,858	386,579
Raw and waste	.....	7,913	.....	588,071	.....
Postal packages	.....	2,393,393	6,998,759	5,762,401	1,188,301
Other articles	19,032,888	37,048,087	8,595,696	6,439,252	3,307,827
Total	$71,191,237	$187,449,127	$54,928,241	$31,469,422	$17,024,488

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Of a total area of 136,101,120 acres, the following acreages are devoted to the various purposes: Under crops, 35,565,000 acres; under grass, 3,682,000 acres; under pasturage, 7,689,930 acres; under vines 3,993,000 acres; under truck gardens, 659,100 acres; under various unspecified crops, 9,114,700 acres; under forests, 24,370,570 acres; uncultivated, 9,369,800 acres.

Yields of the principal crops:

Crop		1916	1917
Maize	bushels	15,493,280	15,102,120
Millet	bushels	564,357	1,072,607
Buckwheat	bushels	10,044,503	15,667,006
Potatoes	bushels	321,974,033	400,498,267
Wheat	tons	6,425,177	4,315,410
Artichokes	bushels	54,541,173	57,863,281
Turnips and rutabagas	bushels	92,304,300	92,832,813
Cabbage for forage	tons	6,067,667	6,274,503
Sugar beets	tons	2,187,482	2,319,350
Beets for distilling	tons	870,650	772,717
Beets for forage	tons	17,040,152	17,698,615
Hay	tons	42,611,825	35,638,278
Flaxseed	bushels	146,322	150,008
Hempseed	bushels	181,412	92,184
Tobacco	pounds	32,212,180	17,106,540
Peas	bushels	547,925	385,025
Beans	bushels	3,008,753	3,567,723
Lentils	bushels	155,763	77,476
Hops	pounds	4,348,960	3,928,760
Wine	gallons	883,544,296	953,758,178

Yield of the principal fruit crops, 1917, in tons:

Fruit	Tons	Fruit	Tons
Apples and pears	3,486,560	Plums	29,791
Table apples	214,122	Figs	3,339
Table pears	84,030	Apricots	7,430
Olives	170,600	Chestnuts	133,090
Peaches	29,498	Walnuts	41,793
Cherries	30,234	Almonds	2,675
Prunes	11,209	Oranges	481

On July 1, 1916 the livestock of France was as follows—comparison being made with the livestock as of December 31, 1913: Horses, 2,317,000 (3,222,000 in 1913); mules, 163,000 (188,000 in 1913); asses, 317,000 (365,000 in 1913); cattle, 12,724,000 (14,788,000 in 1913); lambs and sheep, 12,079,000 (16,131,000 in 1913); pigs, 4,448,000 (7,036,000 in 1913).

The total output of wine in France during the year 1918 was estimated at 1,169,395,645 gallons (compared with 986,318,200 gallons production in 1917), of which 1,116,318,473 gallons went into commerce, as compared with 953,864,800 gallons in 1917, and 53,077,172 gallons remained undelivered. The Department of the Gironde delivered 99,395,131 gallons and produced an additional 15,589,755 gallons.

Statistics of beet sugar production for 5 years:

Year	Number of Factories	Quantity of Beets Used, Tons	Number of Workers			Quantity of Refined Sugar, Tons
			Men	Women	Children	
1911–12	220	4,485,627	31,135	1,646	1,010	479,245
1912–13	213	7,341,425	31,764	1,614	936	965,426
1913–14	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	789,050
1914–15	69	2,886,908	13,253	406	233	30,296
1915–16	64	1,260,827	12,177	757	228	149,489

Alcohol production statistics: In 1913 there were 16,908 workers who produced 714,077 gallons of alcohol; in 1914, 12,195 workers produced 849,181 gallons; in 1915, 11,769 workers produced 1,947,831 gallons.

Fisheries:

Statistics of fisheries 1912, compared with those for 1911 are as follows: There were 154,931 fisherman (137,057 in 1911); value of catch $27,599,609 ($26,936,694 in 1911); there were 28,505 sail boats engaged in the catch, valued at $9,316,718 (28,263 boats, valued at $9,412,412 in 1911); 339 steamboats, valued at $5,960,399 (291 boats valued at $5,091,243 in 1911); 607 boats propelled by other mechanical means, valued at $343,489 (358 boats valued at $424,561 in 1911). The total tonnage engaged in fishing was as follows: steamboats 52,489 tons (45,803 in 1911); sail boats, 216,905 tons (199,856 in 1911); boats propelled by other mechanical means 2,066 tons, (1,975 tons in 1911).

Mines and Metals:

In 1913 there were 1,467 registered mines with an area of 2,830,376 acres, of which 484, with an area of 1,407,502 acres were operated. There were 38,552 quarries. Mines and quarries together employed a total of 133,577 workers, and the production of the quarries was valued at $59,049,430; that of the mines at $160,084,549. The quarries produced 61,051,619 tons of building stone, slate, etc., the mines, 71,521,480 tons of minerals. The following table shows the product on in tons and value in United States currency of principal minerals in 1913:

Minerals	Tons	Value	Minerals	Tons	Value
Coal and lignite	44,928,639	$130,514,518	Iron pyrites	342,283	$1,011,706
Iron ore	24,109,657	20,791,697	Manganese	8,505	41,302
Lead and silver	15,789	743,243	Antimony	22,959	436,952
Zinc	5,123	961,140	Tungsten	1,400	793,000
Gold bearing minerals	168,309	1,254,500	Arsenic	4,869	51,316
Copper	573	15,247			

Iron yield of annexed Lorraine 1883-1918 inclusive:

	Cast Iron Tons	Steel Tons	Total Tons		Cast Iron Tons	Steel Tons	Total Tons
1883	250,778	20,314	271,092	1913	3,461,546	2,263,426	5,724,972
1885	321,193	63,140	384,333	1914	2,724,444	1,870,012	4,594,450
1890	543,922	128,486	672,408	1915	1,720,681	1,008,017	2,728,698
1895	751,367	201,639	953,006	1916	1,917,938	1,401,892	3,319,830
1900	1,141,112	391,893	1,533,005	1917	1,824,200	1,558,453	3,482,653
1905	1,966,247	1,167,277	3,133,524	1918	1,443,086	1,363,847	2,806,933
1910	2,405,340	1,597,429	3,902,769				

The control of the Saar Valley coal region by France assures her of an increase in annual production of coal of 17,100,000 tons. There are important steel plants located there.

In 1913 there were 5,728,037 tons of pig iron produced; 446,600 tons of finished iron and steel, and 3,504,655 tons of fabricated steel produced. Iron production in 1913 was carried on by 203 establishments employing 118,000 workers and consuming 4,695,108 tons of coal, 6,424,779 tons of coke and 13,014 tons of charcoal. The production of other metals than iron employed 7,593 workers and was carried on by 31 plants.

Manufactures:

The following table shows the number of persons employed in each of the more important industries (according to the last industrial census, taken in 1906), as well as the

number of establishments graded in three classes according to the number of persons employed:

Industries or Professions	Working Population			Number of Establishments Having		
	Total	Men	Women	1–20 Employees	21–100 Employees	More Than 100 Employees
Fishing	78,000	72,650	5,350	11,267	85	15
Forests	62,428	58,920	3,508	8,160	77	1
Agriculture, etc	8,714,625	5,393,472	3,321,153	1,314,115	1,882	26
Mines and mining	205,898	201,612	4,286	136	121	153
Quarries	75,129	73,794	1,335	6,336	452	57
Foodstuffs	479,061	388,975	90,086	86,641	1,193	159
Chemical industries	124,644	109,913	14,731	4,242	762	204
Printing and allied industries	107,481	84,468	23,013	5,865	754	141
Manufacture of textiles	913,989	403,307	510,682	33,210	2,672	1,547
Manufactures of clothes, goods, etc	1,551,131	171,000	1,380,131	138,218	2,154	275
Straw, feathers, horse hair	42,568	23,585	18,983	4,506	143	13
Hides and leather	334,203	279,974	54,229	37,196	924	173
Wood industries	704,695	659,306	45,389	106,775	1,854	186
Common metals	758,377	716,694	41,683	78,073	2,445	752
Precious metals	28,342	19,270	9,072	2,239	179	17
Cutting precious stones	5,385	3,243	2,142	537	26	2
Stone cutting	46,612	44,947	1,665	5,460	160	12
Construction, etc	550,130	548,336	1,794	67,738	2,189	205
Ceramics and glass	166,831	147,509	19,322	7,936	772	312
Transportation	492,325	456,616	35,709	19,371	432	76
Various commerce	1,864,210	1,113,923	750,287	247,190	2,256	209
Foreign commerce, agencies, amusements	63,431	46,858	16,573	6,094	101	12
Banks, insurance, etc	75,040	70,920	4,120	6,096	332	52
Personal services	65,939	57,755	8,184	15,217	7	.....
Domestic service	946,293	173,558	772,735	14,418	81	4
Public service:						
Army	593,901	592,728	1,173	.....	.....	.....
Other	548,960	449,797	99,163	.....	.....	.....
Industrial public service	77,293	59,929	17,364	749	83	81
All others and total	20,720,879	13,027,467	7,693,412	2,279,759	24,295	5,172

The followinging table shows the total steampower used by the industries of France, and the amount used by each of the more important industries employing motive power (exclusive of transportation industries), for three years:

Year	Number of Establishments Employing	Total Number of Establishments	In 1,000s of Horsepower										
			Total Horsepower	Mines and Quarries	Metallurgic Plants	Agriculture	Food Industries	Chemical Indus. Tanneries	Clothes	Paper and Printers	Building	Mfg. of Instruments	Production of Electricity
1911	62,901	81,620	3,141	531	559	184	233	137	544	99	50	207	501
1912	63,032	81,675	3,235	530	587	188	231	140	544	101	49	218	568
1913	63,113	81,740	3,539	576	595	192	235	144	539	106	49	239	703

The following tables give the statistics of sericulture and silk production for several years. Sericulture is carried on most extensively in the Departments of Gard, Drôme, Vaucluse and Ardèche, and the French Goverment subsidizes the industry. The center of silk manufacture is Lyons (Lyon).

SILK CULTURE

Years	Number of Producers	Total Production (tons)	Total Value of Production
1913	90,517	4,865	$3,021,518
1914	83,825	5,574	3,842,423
1915	43,327	1,912	831,219
1916	42,756	3,077	2,292,521

SILK PRODUCTION

Year	Number of Spinning Mills	Number of Pans	Quantities of Silk Spun, Tons	Value of Product of Silk Stuffs (Lyon, Picardy, St. Etienne, not including Ribbons)
1911	193	12,743	692	$80,051,961
1912	177	12,039	687	81,408,365
1913	166	11,285	719	.....

The most important manufacturing industry in France is the production of clothing. There were in 1911, 93,000 persons employed in tailoring establishments, 52,000 persons employed in manufacturing womens' and childrens' clothes, 213,000 persons employed in manufacturing lingerie, and 220,000 persons employed in the making of artificial flowers.

The textile industries employed a total of 914,000 persons; of these, 171,000 were engaged in the production of woolen goods, 167,000 in the production of cotton goods, 124,000 in the production of silk textiles, not including ribbons.

The principal wool manufacturing cities were Roubaix, Turcoing, Rheims, and Amiens. Carpets were manufactured at Roubaix, Croix, Turcoing, and Sedan; Elbeuf and Louviers manufacture woolen goods, and Troyes, hosiery. Silk manufacturing centers at Lyon and its environs, St. Etienne, and to a smaller extent at Avignon and Nimes. Cotton manufacturing centers at Rouen, St. Quentin, Senones, St. Die and Epenal. Lille is a center for all textile industries.

Other important manufacturing industries include the metallurgical industry, the manufacture of machinery and munitions, at Creuzot, St. Etienne, Bourges and Charleville; the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware at Limoges; the chemical industry, centering in Paris, and the manufacture of foodstuffs. This latter industry, of which baking is the most important single subdivision, is largely carried on in small establishments; in 1911 there were in the whole of France only 7 bakeries employing more than 50 persons each.

A very important French industry is the manufacture of objects of art and luxury commercially known as "articles de Paris."

Rivers: There are 5,450 miles of navigable rivers of which 3,822 are actually navigated.

Post offices: In 1914, 15,769.

Telegraphs: In 1915, 23,117 offices and 120,471 miles of line.

Telephones:

In 1913, 11,451 urban systems with 36,100 miles of line which carried 45,327,000 conversations in that year.

Railroads: Total railway mileage 25,633.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The **franc** of 100 centimes has a par value of $0.193. Gold coins are 20 and 10 franc pieces. Silver coins of francs are current, but free coinage has been suspended for 43 years. France is a member of the Latin Monetary Union, of which Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece are likewise members. The member nations have their gold and silver coins of the same current value, fineness, weight and size, and each government accepts payment in the silver coins of the others equivalent to the French 5 franc coin. The system has been adopted by Spain, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland and Rumania.

Weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Language: The language of the country is French.

Local Advertising Media:

The Paris daily papers cover not only all of France, but likewise have a large circulation in Belgium. The Paris press is one of the most important in the world. There are likewise important dailies in Bordeaux and Marseilles.

Trade papers covering general commercial lines and engineering, as well as other lines, circulate in Belgium and Italy as well as in France, and are as important in these fields as the locally published papers. There are likewise published in France many magazines of a general nature which have extensive circulations. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representatives:

French consular officials are stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Louisville, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, Gulfport, Kansas City, Buffalo, New York City, Cincinnati, Portland, Philadelphia, Manila, Arecibo, Humacao, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, Vieques, Brownsville, Dallas, El Paso, Galveston, San Antonio, Norfolk, St. Thomas (V. I.), Seattle, Tacoma and St. Paul.

United States consular officials are stationed at Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Grenoble, Havre, La Rochelle, Limoges, Lyon, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Paris, Rouen, St. Etienne and St. Pierre-Miquelon.

Shipping Routes:

Compagnie General Transatlantique.
Barber Line.
Cunard Line.
Furness-Prince Line.
Fabre Line.

Customs Tariff:

The duties levied by the French tariff are for the most part **specific** and on the basis of weight. The tariff itself is complicated and detailed, and duties are levied either under the general (maximum) tariff or the minimum tariff. Some few articles of American production and manufacture enjoy the benefit of the minimum tariff. A surtax has been imposed applying on 411 items, for the most part manufactured articles. The surtax does not apply to food products or raw material with the exception of wool.

Consular Regulations:

In normal times no consular documents are required and there are no restrictions as to marks or weights.

Cable Rate: From New York and New England states, $0.25 per word.

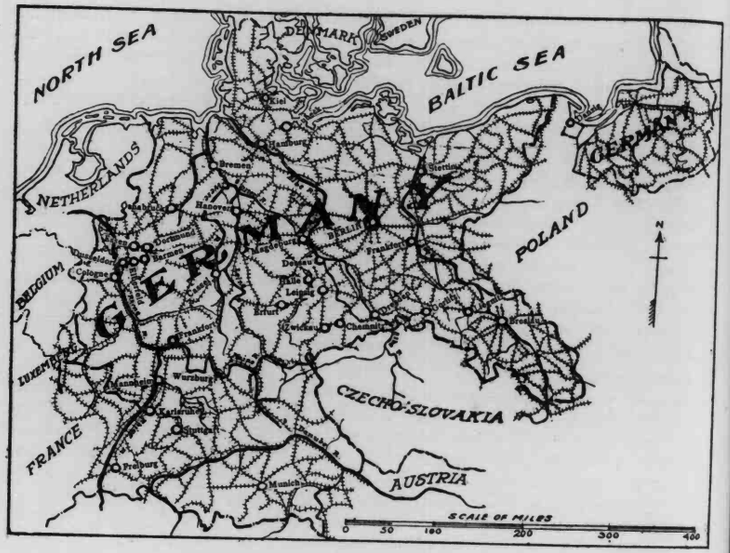
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Paris, via Havre, 8 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to France. Limit or weight 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.



GERMANY

A state in the northern central portion of Europe. The principal cities are Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig and Dresden.

Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are extensively developed in Germany. The principal agricultural products are potatoes, rye, oats, wheat, and barley. The cereal production of Germany is not ordinarily sufficient for domestic consumption, and with the loss of large and highly productive agricultural territory as a result of the war, Germany will be forced to import cereal products on even a greater scale than during the period before the war. Potatoes are cultivated extensively, not only for food but for distillation into spirits, and alcohol. Cotton, tobacco, and grapes in the Rhine district are other important products.

Livestock farming has in the past been important. The domestic production of meats has never sufficed for Germany's requirements, and although certain meat products were formerly exported large quantities were also imported annually. Through the territorial losses consequent upon the war and because of the great depletion in Germany's livestock during the war, Germany's imports of meat products must necessarily increase.

Mining is a very important industry and has formed the basis of much of Germany's manufacturing development. The principal mineral products are coal, lignite, iron, steel, and potash.

Previous to the war Germany had achieved a high degree of development in manufacturing industries. Among the most important of these were the manufacturing of iron and steel products, cotton, silk, and wool, textiles, chemicals, glass and porcelain, hardware, woodenware, paper, leather, beet root sugar, beer and wine.

The per capita imports of Germany in 1914 amounted to $39.70. Of her total imports the United States in that year supplied 12 per cent.

The following is a brief summary of the territorial, agricultural and industrial penalties imposed upon Germany by the Treaty of Peace:

Territorial Losses In Europe	Area square miles
Alsace-Lorraine, ceded to France	5,604
Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet ceded to Belgium	382
Upper Silesia (plebiscite to be taken as between Germany and Poland)	27,683
Posen and West Prussia, ceded to Poland	
Danzig, and area surrounding, created an international free port	729
Saar Basin, coal fields, product ceded to France for 15 years; to be administered by a commission; after 15 years plebiscite to determine upon union with France, union with Germany or administration under League of Nations	738
East Prussia (Allenstein area, circles of Stuhm, Rosenberg, Marienberg and Marienwerder), union with Germany or Poland to be determined by plebiscite	5,785
Part of Schleswig, plebiscite to be taken as between Germany and Denmark	2,787
Memel and area surrounding, ceded to the Allied Powers	40
Total losses	43,738

The European area which Germany losses outright and may lose if plebiscites to be taken result in favor of union with Poland or Denmark or severance from Germany, is almost exactly equivalent to the combined ares of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Colonial Losses	Area square miles
Africa	
Togo, Kamerun — France and Great Britain to make joint recommendation to League of Nations as to their future	33,700
Southwest Africa—mandate to be held by Union of South Africa	191,130
East Africa—mandate to be held by Great Britain	322,200
Total Africa	384,180
Asia:	
Kiauchau (Shantung) to Japan for return to China	931,210
Pacific Islands:	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	200
Bismarck Archipelago	70,000
Caroline and Palau Islands	20,000
Marianne Islands	560
Solomon Islands	250
Samoa—Island of Savali	4,200
Samoa—Island of Upolu	660
Total Pacific Islands	550
Total Foreign Dependencies	96,220
Total territorial losses, European and Colonial	1,027,430
	1,071,178

*Agricultural Losses:**

Grain, potatoes, etc: According to the estimate of the German Agricultural Council, Germany will lose not less than 25 per cent. of her production of bread grains and potatoes, with a loss in total population of approximately 10 per cent.

The combined provinces of Posen and West Prussia produced 7.3 per cent. of Germany's total wheat crop, 16.5 per cent. of her total rye crop, 15.6 per cent. of the total potato yield, 19 per cent. of the total sugar beet yield, 7.7 per cent. of the total oats crop, 20.1 per cent of

*Note: The estimates of Germany's agricultural, mineral and industrial losses are based upon those of German authorities embodied in an article published in the Berliner Tageblatt.

the total pulse crop, 9.3 per cent. of the total summer straw, and 13.7 per cent. of the total winter straw crops, and 7.4 per cent of the hay crop.

East Prussia, certain districts of which may be ceded to Poland in accordance with the results of the plebiscite, produced 5.69 per cent. of the total bread grain production of Germany.

Upper Silesia and Alsace-Lorraine, as well as Schleswig, which may be ceded by Germany as the result of a plebiscite, were self supporting and in part surplus producing areas.

Livestock:

The provinces of Poland and West Prussia, in which reside 6 per cent. of the total population of the former Empire, contain 12.6 per cent. of the total German stock of horses, 8 per cent. of the total stock of cows, 6.6 per cent. of calves under three months, 9.3 per cent. of pigs, 11.7 per cent of sheep, and 8.1 per cent. of the total stock of poultry. East Prussia and Schleswig likewise produce a surplus of meat and dairy products. It has been estimated by German authorities that by the separation of Posen and West Prussia from Germany, Germany is forced to import bread grains, potatoes, butter and meat for 1,400,000 persons.

Industrial Losses:

Coal; Germany's total coal output in the last year of peace was, roughly, 190,000,000 tons. Of this the Saar district yielded about 13,000,000, Alsace-Lorraine about 17,000,000, and Upper Silesia about 49,000,000 tons. The total loss in coal involved in the separation of the Provinces is, therefore, equivalent to about one-third of the total pit coal output. The Westphalian coal fields, which yield the best in European coke, are, indeed, left to Germany, but clauses are included in the peace treaty which considerably restrict its freedom to dispose of this coal for its own purposes. Germany is placed under the obligation to supply France with 7,000,000 tons of coal a year for period of 10 years, and, in addition, is to supply an amount equivalent to the difference between the annual output of the northern French mines before the war and their actual output in the year in which the delivery is made. This last quantity is not, however, for the first five years to exceed 20,000,000 tons, in the second five years, 8,000,000 tons. On the average, therefore, Germany will have to supply France with 15,000,000 to 22,000,000 tons of coal a year, to which must be added 8,000,000 tons a year to Belgium for 10 years and 7,000,000 to Italy for 5 years.

The net result of these obligations is to commit Germany to the annual delivery of some 37,000,000 tons of coal; and this will have to be deducted from the output remaining, which in the years immediately following the war will not regain the pre-war level. The total coal export in 1913 was 34,500,000 tons, while on the other hand there was an import of 10,500,000 tons. Unless, therefore, Germany can very considerably raise its output, the loss of Upper Silesia and the Saar basin, together with the fulfillment of the remaining obligations formulated in the treaty, will render necessary a very much larger import of British coal or a considerable reduction in consumption. A possibility of making good some portion of the coal deficit may possibly be provided by an increase in the production of lignite, which the treaty leaves almost completely in Germany's hands.

Iron: The loss of Alsace-Lorraine carries with it most serious effects on the German iron industry. The full significance of Lorraine is by no means brought out by a mere comparison of the steel output of the Provinces (2,286,354 tons in 1913) with the total German output of 18,958,919 tons. The point of decisive importance is rather that not only the Lorraine works themselves, but also the remaining West German iron establishments, especially those in Rhenish Westphalia and the Saar basin, cover their ore requirements to a very appreciable extent from the Lorraine mines. In 1913 the Lorraine and Luxemburg iron-mining industry contributed to the extent of 28,500,000 tons to the total German ore output of 35,900,000 tons and in respect of iron content supplied 8,150,000 tons out of a total of 10,540,000, i. e., it supplied not less than 77 per cent. The loss of Lorraine will therefore make Germany dependent for the greater portion of its iron production on foreign ores, of which in 1913 it imported about 14,000,000 tons, with an iron content of 7,700,000 tons. It is no doubt true that after the war ores will be obtainable from Sweden, Spain, and Russia, perhaps also even from France; but the ore basis of the German iron industry is nevertheless so greatly restricted that a disproportion arises between raw material and industrial product which renders the continued existence of the industry on its former scale a matter of doubt.

Zinc: The position of the German zinc industry will also present serious difficulty. The loss of Upper Silesia involves that of the greater portion of the German ore supply, together with all the foundries which work up these ores with the assistance of Upper Silesian coal. The West German zinc industry, on the other hand, remains practically unaffected by the cession of certain districts to Belgium. The ore mines of these works remain German. It should, however, be remembered that these firms are precisely those which in the years preceding the war were obliged to have increasing recourse to foreign ores to cover their requirements; and that in the meantime German zinc contracts, especially with Australia, have been annulled by the British and Australian courts. What has been said of the zinc industry itself applies also in the main to its by-products, which, especially sulphuric acid, are valuable basic materials for the chemical industry. They also apply in the main to the lead industry.

Potash: The German monopoly in potash is broken by the return of Alsace to France. A total of 14 works are separated from the German potash industry. Their output of potash is about 5 per cent. of the total German output. Their real productive capacity is, however, much greater than this, and was only kept down to 6 per cent. of the German output by a system of syndication.

Petroleum: Alsace possesses, in addition, petroleum wells belonging to the German Petroleum Co. (Ltd.). In peace time they yielded about 42 per cent of the total German output of some 120,000 tons. During the war the completion of the conversion of the Petroleum Works to an improved system doubled the Alsatian petroleum output, the advantage of which now accrues to France.

Other industries: To all the above raw-material industries must be added many manufacturing industries, among which the following may be mentioned: In Upper Silesia, the cement, chemical, textile and spirit industries; in West Prussia, the timber-using, sugar, milling, distilling, agricultural machinery, and shipbuilding industries; in Alsace-Lorraine, the leather and textile industries, especially cotton spinning; the machine industry, milling, vine growing and wine production.

Area and Population

The area of Germany in 1914 was 208,780 square miles, and the population was 67,812,000. No exact statistics are now available for the area and population of the new Germany, since, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, the ceded territories and territories subject to plebiscite were not administrative entities under the Empire, and thus no separate statistics of their population were recorded.

The area of Germany before the war was approximately equivalent to that of the combined New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. The area of the new Germany, assuming that all plebiscites will result in a vote unfavorable

to Germany, will be 165,032 square miles, or approximately equivalent to the combined area of the above states excluding Pennsylvania.

Principal cities of Germany exclusive of those ceded by the treaty:

City	State	Population in 1910	City	State	Population in 1910
Berlin	Prussia	2,071,257	Hagen	Prussia	88,605
Hamburg	Hamburg	931,035	Bonn	Prussia	87,978
München (Munich)	Bavaria	596,467	Darmstadt	Hesse	87,089
Leipzig	Saxony	589,850	Görlitz	Prussia	85,806
Dresden	Saxony	548,308	Spandau	Prussia	84,855
Cologne	Prussia	516,527	Würzburg	Bavaria	84,496
Breslau	Prussia	512,105	Freiburg	Baden	83,324
Frankfort-on-Main	Prussia	414,576	Ludwigshafen	Bavaria	83,301
Dusseldorf	Prussia	358,728	Berlin Lichtenberg	Prussia	81,199
Nurnberg	Bavaria	333,142	Bielefeld	Prussia	78,380
Charlottenburg	Prussia	305,978	Offenbach	Hesse	75,583
Hanover	Prussia	302,375	Zwickau	Saxony	73,542
Essen-on-Ruhr	Prussia	294,653	Linden	Prussia	73,379
Chemnitz	Saxony	287,807	Konigshütte	Prussia	72,641
Stuttgart	Wurtemburg	286,218	Remschmied	Baden	72,159
Magdeburg	Prussia	229,629	Borbeck	Prussia	71,106
Bremen	Bremen	247,437	Pforzheim	Baden	69,082
Konigsberg	Prussia	245,994	Frankfort-on-Oder	Prussia	68,277
Stettin	Prussia	216,113	Benthen	Prussia	67,718
Dinsburg	Prussia	229,483	Harburg	Prussia	67,025
Dortmund	Prussia	214,226	Glenwitz	Prussia	66,981
Kiel	Prussia	211,627	Liegnitz	Prussia	66,620
Mannheim	Baden	193,902	Fürth	Bavaria	66,553
Halle-on-Saale	Prussia	180,843	München Gladbach	Prussia	66,414
Berlin Schoneberg	Prussia	172,823	Osnabrück	Prussia	65,957
Altona	Prussia	172,628	Rostock	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	65,383
Elberfeld	Prussia	170,195	Zabose	Prussia	63,373
Gelsenkirchen	Prussia	160,513	Berlin Steglitz	Prussia	62,954
Barmen	Prussia	169,214	Potadam	Prussia	62,243
Cassel	Prussia	153,196	Brier	Prussia	61,510
Brunswick	Brunswick	143,552	Henaburg	Prussia	60,922
Bockum	Brunswick	136,931	Herne	Prussia	57,147
Karlsruhe	Baden	134,313	Dessau	Anhalt	56,605
Crefeld	Prussia	129,406	Coblenz	Prussia	56,487
Plauen	Saxony	121,272	Ulm	Wurttemberg	56,109
Mülheim-on-Ruhr	Prussia	112,580	Heidelberg	Baden	56,016
Erfurt	Prussia	111,463	Kaiserslautern	Bavaria	54,659
Mainz	Hesse	110,634	Recklingshausen	Prussia	53,701
Berlin Wilmersdorf	Prussia	109,716	Brandenburg	Prussia	53,595
Wiesbaden	Prussia	109,002	Mülheim-on-Rhine	Prussia	52,425
Saarbrücken	Prussia	105,089	Regensburg (Ratisbon)	Bavaria	51,624
Augsburg	Bavaria	105,089	Berlin Rummelsburg	Prussia	51,942
Hamborn	Prussia	101,703	Solingen	Prussia	50,536
Lübeck	Lubeck	98,656	Hildesheim	Prussia	50,239
Münster	Prussia	90,254			
Oberhausen	Prussia	89,900			

Commerce

Value of United States trade with Germany for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$232,797,756	$2,526,384	$235,324,140	$44,089,099	$ 99,436,729	$143,525,838	30.72	$ +91,798,312
1910	246,786,846	2,769,080	249,555,926	56,599,932	112,205,205	168,805,137	33.53	+ 80,750,789
1911	283,022,029	4,473,785	287,495,814	56,817,744	106,424,816	163,242,560	34.81	+124,253,254
1912	303,495,338	3,463,683	306,959,021	67,139,004	104,241,376	171,380,380	39.18	+135,578,641
1913	328,629,366	3,054,846	331,684,212	67,639,706	121,323,365	188,963,071	35.80	+142,721,141
1914	341,875,820	2,918,456	344,794,276	70,535,158	119,383,978	189,919,136	37.14	+154,875,140
1915	28,656,206	207,148	28,863,354	23,506,000	67,866,710	91,372,710	25.73	– 62,509,356
1916	272,981	15,918	288,899	1,197,395	12,748,348	13,943,743	8.59	– 13,654,844
1917	1,049,340	1,150,109	2,199,449	268,974	1,255,719	1,524,693	17.63	+ 674,756
1918	.....	.....	.....	10,027	54,067	64,094	15.64	– 64,094
1919	.....	.....	8,843,882	.....	.....	944,981		+ 7,898,901

Total foreign trade of Germany for five years:

	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
1909	$2,029,399,000	$1,569,412,000	1912	2,544,636,000	2,151,718,000
1910	2,126,322,000	1,778,969,000	1913	2,563,354,000	2,403,311,000
1911	2,309,947,000	1,929,243,000			

Value of imports from principal countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States	$300,490,000	$282,652,000	$319,726,000	$377,464,000	$407,246,000
Russia	324,613,000	330,013,000	388,951,000	363,628,000	339,055,000
United Kingdom	172,133,000	182,444,000	192,497,000	200,543,000	208,454,000
Austria-Hungary	179,607,000	180,686,000	175,903,000	197,531,000	196,935,000
France	115,456,000	121,099,000	124,811,000	131,432,000	138,808,000
British India	75,435,000	96,162,000	104,790,000	126,911,000	128,936,000
Argentina	104,172,000	85,022,000	88,040,000	105,880,000	117,710,000
Belgium	68,918,000	77,489,000	80,942,000	92,021,000	81,975,000
Netherlands	60,312,000	61,515,000	70,862,000	82,195,000	79,260,000
Italy	68,509,000	65,340,000	67,779,000	72,498,000	75,599,000
Australia	55,477,000	63,750,000	59,082,000	65,858,000	70,468,000
Brazil	55,761,000	66,385,000	76,161,000	74,537,000	59,008,000
Dutch East Indies	44,006,000	44,628,000	43,881,000	51,149,000	54,175,000
Sweden	33,758,000	38,986,000	43,554,000	50,929,000	53,350,000
Switzerland	38,710,000	41,386,000	42,753,000	48,963,000	50,767,000
Chile	34,157,000	36,793,000	37,688,000	49,897,000	47,561,000
Spain	29,443,000	33,363,000	39,050,000	45,176,000	47,293,000
Denmark	32,202,000	37,629,000	42,899,000	48,120,000	45,657,000
British West Africa	20,797,000	25,786,000	25,424,000	28,221,000	32,010,000
China	15,515,000	22,531,000	24,596,000	27,498,000	31,052,000
Egypt	22,783,000	22,282,000	23,689,000	26,577,000	28,176,000
Nrway	8,770,000	11,820,000	12,876,000	15,215,000	19,510,000
Roumania	15,361,000	16,394,000	25,643,000	32,886,000	18,971,000
Turkey	13,635,000	16,054,000	16,682,000	18,480,000	17,604,000
British South Africa	14,651,000	14,133,000	13,304,000	15,995,000	16,570,000
Canada	1,997,000	2,531,000	5,702,000	13,835,000	15,293,000
Japan	6,956,000	8,760,000	8,942,000	10,266,000	11,098,000
Finland	5,657,000	6,226,000	8,243,000	8,775,000	10,763,000
Uruguay	8,097,000	6,798,000	8,427,000	11,972,000	10,294,000
Ceylon	4,585,000	8,421,000	8,803,000	9,450,000	9,979,000
Bolivia	5,107,000	7,047,000	8,704,000	9,121,000	9,692,000
Guatemala	5,935,000	4,516,000	6,474,000	7,527,000	8,298,000
Algeria	4,840,000	4,889,000	6,153,000	7,506,000	8,238,000
Greece	4,322,000	5,060,000	5,634,000	5,963,000	6,184,000
Portugal	3,084,000	5,176,000	6,064,000	5,879,000	6,010,000
Mexico	5,119,000	5,641,000	7,384,000	8,459,000	5,958,000
Straits Settlements	6,451,000	10,864,000	6,531,000	5,652,000	5,792,000
Venezuela	3,585,000	3,771,000	3,974,000	4,736,000	4,913,000
French West Africa	2,944,000	3,396,000	3,410,000	3,765,000	4,604,000
Portuguese West Africa	3,003,000	3,645,000	4,678,000	4,568,000	4,304,000
Ecuador	2,634,000	2,543,000	2,871,000	3,763,000	4,059,000
Colombia	2,433,000	3,092,000	3,473,000	3,122,000	3,796,000
German East Africa	1,853,000	2,571,000	2,914,000	3,485,000	3,466,000
Peru	3,059,000	3,456,000	4,908,000	3,212,000	3,373,000
Siam	2,932,000	2,730,000	1,984,000	1,666,000	3,347,000
Cuba	2,467,000	2,039,000	2,311,000	2,737,000	3,151,000
Kameroon	2,644,000	5,586,000	4,016,000	4,275,000	3,110,000
Philippine Islands	885,000	920,000	1,181,000	2,245,000	2,605,000
Tunis	889,000	868,000	1,199,000	2,179,000	2,511,000
Serbia	3,662,000	4,267,000	5,893,000	4,695,000	2,508,000
Dominican Republic	1,697,000	2,003,000	1,987,000	2,018,000	2,417,000
New Zealand	504,000	1,224,000	1,691,000	2,112,000	2,397,000
Morocco	1,847,000	2,168,000	2,970,000	4,538,000	2,315,005
Madagascar	1,536,000	2,815,000	2,565,000	2,033,000	2,097,000
Bulgaria	1,999,000	1,502,000	2,520,000	4,274,000	2,088,000
Persia	635,000	657,000	2,257,000	3,720,000	1,829,000
British East Africa	1,162,000	1,636,000	1,447,000	1,737,000	1,804,000
German South West Africa	788,000	967,000	760,000	1,399,000	2,315,000
Togo	895,000	761,000	807,000	1,479,000	1,739,000
Paraguay	865,000	1,250,000	1,042,000	1,371,000	1,711,000
Costa Rica	880,000	896,000	1,181,000	1,213,000	1,668,000
Salvador	914,000	824,000	1,075,000	888,000	1,304,000
All other countries	15,876,000	20,464,000	18,189,000	19,458,000	20,687,000
Total	$2,029,399,000	$2,126,322,000	$2,309,947,000	$2,544,636,000	$2,563,354,000

Value of principal imports by articles for five years:

Articles	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cotton, raw	$126,669,000	$133,495,000	$143,780,000	$137,990,000	$144,496,000
Wheat	108,637,000	89,791,000	94,932,000	94,211,000	99,319,000
Wool, raw	84,917,000	92,763,000	88,464,000	96,613,000	98,216,000
Barley	72,118,000	73,782,000	109,981,000	105,723,000	92,911,000
Copper, crude	45,183,000	51,449,000	54,989,000	74,496,000	79,794,000
Cattor and buffalo hides	40,031,000	49,173,000	49,311,000	59,696,000	76,564,000
Iron ores	30,142,000	38,390,000	42,500,000	47,854,000	54,048,000
Coffee, raw	44,683,000	42,002,000	59,873,000	60,119,000	52,259,000
Coal	39,568,000	37,545,000	42,678,000	45,455,000	48,685,000
Eggs; yolks of eggs	38,086,000	39,768,000	41,840,000	45,964,000	46,189,000
Fur skins	51,761,000	50,057,000	38,492,000	46,361,000	44,701,000
Nitrate of soda (Chile saltpeter)	28,508,000	31,771,000	32,183,000	42,563,000	40,912,000
Silk, raw, not dyed	37,546,000	35,110,000	32,452,000	34,965,000	37,603,000
Bran, rice refuse	33,280,000	27,353,000	39,286,000	49,748,000	35,566,000
India rubber, gutta percha, and balata gum	36,599,000	64,345,000	46,324,000	43,971,000	34,929,000
Wood of conifers, sawn	25,306,000	29,318,000	32,225,000	35,987,000	32,199,000
Tobacco, leaf	31,437,000	24,770,000	27,734,000	32,277,000	31,956,000
Linseed	25,150,000	23,983,000	22,460,000	24,946,000	30,867,000
Copra	11,069,000	19,636,000	17,652,000	22,853,000	29,019,000
Lard	26,516,000	16,525,000	20,874,000	26,458,000	28,300,000
Butter	23,352,000	21,888,000	30,749,000	30,070,000	28,252,000
Oil cakes	23,403,000	22,076,000	24,835,000	27,717,000	28,217,000
Horses	20,992,000	26,041,000	25,329,000	23,831,000	27,683,000
Cotton yarn and twist	21,310,000	24,292,000	23,535,000	24,749,000	27,657,000
Woolen yarn	28,478,000	28,532,000	27,082,000	25,618,000	25,706,000
Palm nuts	16,446,000	21,041,000	21,460,000	23,640,000	24,751,000
Rice	14,087,000	19,104,000	20,983,000	24,424,000	24,728,000
Corn	20,929,000	14,669,000	20,639,000	34,086,000	24,257,000
Fruits, southern	15,560,000	18,963,000	22,468,000	22,425,000	24,076,000
Wood of conifers, rough	19,395,000	20,084,000	22,084,000	23,016,000	23,077,000
Calfskins	19,963,000	17,444,000	17,952,000	20,029,000	22,527,000
Jute, raw, and tow	12,284,000	10,070,000	14,834,000	17,785,000	22,371,000
Meats	11,994,000	11,696,000	11,131,000	22,774,000	22,310,000
Cattle	17,321,000	20,234,000	14,271,000	17,477,000	20,775,000
Machinery	15,108,000	15,305,000	16,901,000	18,341,000	19,141,000
Fruits, common, fresh	13,401,000	8,294,000	11,816,000	14,005,000	17,381,000
Sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins	14,354,000	12,292,000	11,555,000	14,759,000	17,276,000
Cotton fabrics	12,730,000	13,482,000	12,249,000	13,827,000	17,158,000
Kerosene	14,982,000	13,095,000	11,131,000	14,981,000	16,632,000
Brown coal	18,465,000	16,726,000	16,824,000	16,429,000	16,463,000
Cocoa, raw	10,009,000	10,805,000	13,210,000	15,134,000	16,070,000
Wool, carded or combed	20,395,000	18,949,000	17,722,000	20,481,000	14,605,000
Oats	15,632,000	11,225,000	17,816,000	21,823,000	14,382,000
Fish, fresh	10,374,000	11,372,000	12,391,000	14,083,000	14,252,000
Intestines and stomachs of cattle, bladders	12,337,000	12,831,000	13,158,000	13,227,000	14,107,000
Tin, crude	8,733,000	10,418,000	13,157,000	15,435,000	13,840,000
Flax, raw, cleaned, steeped, broken	8,511,000	9,606,000	10,744,000	16,032,000	13,630,000
Poultry, live	10,646,000	12,111,000	10,913,000	13,079,000	13,319,000
Wine, in casks	8,761,000	14,164,000	14,227,000	13,548,000	12,735,000
Herring, salted	7,731,000	9,451,000	9,404,000	10,501,000	12,316,000
Phosphate of lime, natural	9,473,000	8,607,000	9,916,000	10,744,000	11,062,000
Clover seed	12,495,000	12,149,000	14,871,000	13,110,000	10,941,000
Lubricating oils, mineral	7,042,000	6,904,000	8,326,000	9,827,000	10,903,000
Sesame	5,242,000	9,798,000	8,052,000	8,454,000	10,403,000
Woolen fabrics	8,317,000	8,896,000	9,860,000	11,025,000	10,336,000
Rye	9,175,000	10,113,000	18,091,000	10,447,000	10,036,000
Tin ores	4,919,000	6,357,000	8,549,000	9,852,000	10,029,000
Wood for the manufacture of pulp or cellulose	5,578,000	5,767,000	4,776,000	7,680,000	9,480,000
Cotton seed	3,512,000	4,100,000	5,949,000	8,381,000	8,874,000
Fruits, dried	5,915,000	6,334,000	7,233,000	7,373,000	8,843,000
Zinc ores	5,266,000	6,434,000	8,042,000	9,655,000	8,743,000
Lead ores	4,765,000	4,676,000	6,412,000	7,170,000	8,609,000
Benzine, raw	4,082,000	4,020,000	5,293,000	9,668,000	8,535,000
Linen yarn	5,509,000	6,495,000	7,198,000	7,343,000	8,368,000
Sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins, dressed	6,344,000	7,567,000	7,692,000	7,381,000	7,907,000
All other articles	526,876,000	570,819,000	631,087,000	694,950,000	691,968,000
Total	$2,029,399,000	$2,126,322,000	$2,309,947,000	$2,544,636,000	$2,563,354,000

Value of principal articles of export for five years:

Articles	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Machinery of all kinds (not including electrical), and parts of	$91,480,000	$109,455,000	$129,566,000	$150,014,000	$161,904,000
Iron and steel and manufactures of, not specially mentioned	83,902,000	99,721,000	124,305,000	138,257,000	155,237,000
Coal	74,487,000	76,954,000	87,580,000	100,351,000	122,908,000
Cotton fabrics	76,473,000	86,776,000	92,801,000	103,904,000	106,267,000
Woolen fabrics	60,779,000	62,631,000	62,444,000	60,314,000	64,463,000
Sugar	48,951,000	46,282,000	50,122,000	31,070,000	63,004,000
Paper, cardboard, and manufactures of	47,135,000	51,172,000	53,600,000	55,266,000	62,539,000
Fur skins	37,665,000	45,923,000	40,568,000	50,327,000	53,644,000
Malleable iron in bars	23,012,000	27,090,000	29,552,000	39,505,000	48,702,000
Silk fabrics	39,209,000	43,963,000	46,054,000	45,424,000	48,176,000
Coke	16,766,000	20,202,000	22,865,000	30,095,000	34,917,000
Aniline and other coal tar dyes	28,007,000	29,938,000	27,729,000	31,836,000	33,815,000
Rye	21,976,000	26,600,000	26,076,000	29,859,000	31,634,000
Clothing, millinery, and other sewn articles	20,883,000	24,707,000	26,787,000	28,164,000	31,407,000
Copper and alloys, manufactures of	16,305,000	20,109,000	22,412,000	25,729,000	31,129,000
Upper leather for boots, shoes, slippers	19,486,000	20,446,000	22,721,000	25,994,000	27,225,000
Leather, manufactures of	17,673,000	18,693,000	19,431,000	23,353,000	27,187,000
Toys and Christmas tree decorations	18,104,000	20,498,000	21,560,000	21,960,000	24,594,000
Sheets and plates, iron	12,310,000	13,157,000	15,816,000	18,400,000	24,455,000
Oats	9,953,000	14,488,000	10,243,000	14,744,000	22,160,000
Woolen yarn	14,331,000	18,450,000	20,967,000	20,039,000	21,573,000
Wheat	9,361,000	12,265,000	13,171,000	15,097,000	20,850,000
Iron tubes, rolled or drawn	8,605,000	8,415,000	12,087,000	15,979,000	20,037,000
Cattle and buffalo hides	13,458,000	15,767,000	14,014,000	16,864,000	19,363,000
Iron wire	12,406,000	14,013,000	15,245,000	16,567,000	18,146,000
Books, maps, sheet music	14,625,000	14,815,000	15,304,000	15,705,000	17,677,000
Electrical appliances for illumination, transmission of power, electrolysis	4,900,000	6,749,000	7,697,000	10,076,000	17,623,000
Rails for railways, sleepers, fishplates, and bedplates	12,111,000	17,128,000	16,289,000	19,010,000	17,536,000
Passenger automobiles	4,066,000	6,931,000	10,099,000	15,483,000	16,897,000
Pig iron and nonmalleable iron alloys	6,787,000	10,709,000	12,473,000	17,348,000	15,897,000
Blooms, billets, puddled bars, ingots	9,957,000	10,708,000	12,655,000	14,805,000	15,534,000
Potash salts, abraum salts	4,618,000	7,028,000	8,062,000	11,071,000	15,152,000
Hollow glass	9,858,000	11,296,000	12,105,000	12,723,000	14,978,000
Cotton yarn and twist	11,646,000	13,035,000	14,087,000	15,267,000	14,533,000
Chloride of potash	7,464,000	9,326,000	11,757,000	10,209,000	13,871,000
Wares of soft india rubber, except tires	7,740,000	9,851,000	10,453,000	11,255,000	13,697,000
Electric dynamos, motors, transformers	7,197,000	9,216,000	11,176,000	12,207,000	13,455,000
Cotton, raw	12,982,000	14,737,000	11,888,000	12,576,000	13,329,000
Pianos, organs, and parts of	9,239,000	10,522,000	12,361,000	12,717,000	13,205,000
Zinc, crude and scrap	8,683,000	9,632,000	9,503,000	12,518,000	13,053,000
Indigo	9,394,000	9,428,000	9,956,000	10,761,000	12,691,000
Margarin and vegetable tallow	91,000	1,883,000	3,791,000	8,519,000	12,110,000
Chinaware (except insulators)	9,375,000	10,213,000	11,238,000	11,308,000	12,039,000
Sheep's wool, raw	10,467,000	10,309,000	9,626,000	11,430,000	11,816,000
Electric incandescent lamps	8,667,000	11,786,000	10,907,000	11,991,000	11,451,000
Wool and other animal hair, carded, combed	9,786,000	10,716,000	11,021,000	11,300,000	11,331,000
Coal briquets	5,231,000	6,570,000	8,152,000	8,980,000	10,655,000
Wheat flour	10,745,000	10,286,000	8,810,000	9,429,000	10,521,000
Rice, polished	7,476,000	7,775,000	9,830,000	10,044,000	10,315,000
Rye flour	4,390,000	6,215,000	5,528,000	7,012,000	9,379,000
Electric cables	11,187,000	11,277,000	7,470,000	7,679,000	9,346,000
Oil cake and meal	6,635,000	6,634,000	7,066,000	8,106,000	9,186,000
Cement	4,748,000	5,392,000	6,319,000	8,063,000	8,966,000
India rubber, gutta percha, and balata gum	7,545,000	11,658,000	9,475,000	10,306,000	6,672,000
Hops	4,536,000	5,409,000	7,521,000	7,958,000	5,608,000
All other articles	504,549,000	564,020,000	618,908,000	676,750,000	749,422,000
Total	$1,569,412,000	$1,778,969,000	$1,929,243,000	$2,131,718,000	$2,403,311,000

Value of German exports to principal countries of destination for five years:

Country of Destination	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Argentine	$43,850,000	$60,050,000	$63,975,000	$59,850,000	$66,475,000
Australia	14,600,000	15,825,000	19,925,000	21,900,000	22,125,000
Austria Hungary	191,825,000	205,400,000	229,425,000	258,825,000	276,200,000
Belgium	87,175,000	97,675,000	103,175,000	123,325,000	137,750,000
Brazil	22,950,000	30,425,000	38,000,000	45,700,000	49,950,000
British India	19,700,000	22,450,000	24,875,000	26,875,000	37,675,000
British South Africa	9,525,000	13,500,000	19,350,000	11,125,000	16,725,000
Bulgaria	4,700,000	4,750,000	5,975,000	7,150,000	7,575,000
Canada	6,200,000	9,150,000	10,725,000	13,575,000	15,125,000
Chile	14,400,000	16,200,000	21,350,000	28,000,000	24,475,000
China	14,200,000	16,625,000	17,950,000	20,425,000	30,725,000
Denmark	48,925,000	56,175,000	54,500,000	63,550,000	70,975,000
Dutch East Indies	9,825,000	12,450,000	15,400,000	18,625,000	24,675,000
Egypt	8,050,000	8,550,000	10,575,000	9,500,000	10,850,000
Finland	15,650,000	18,450,000	18,850,000	20,850,000	24,375,000
France	113,775,000	135,850,000	149,650,000	174,400,000	178,300,000
Greece	2,825,000	3,775,000	4,450,000	4,725,000	6,100,000
Great Britain	253,750,000	275,500,000	284,925,000	290,275,000	359,550,000
Italy	72,250,000	80,875,000	87,000,000	100,300,000	98,350,000
Japan	19,400,000	22,325,000	28,150,000	27,650,000	30,675,000
Mexico	9,525,000	11,725,000	11,275,000	11,325,000	12,000,000
Netherlands	108,875,000	124,675,000	135,025,000	152,125,000	173,425,000
Norway	26,125,000	29,975,000	31,075,000	36,175,000	40,425,000
Portugal	7,325,000	8,250,000	10,050,000	10,550,000	13,025,000
Rumania	14,300,000	16,425,000	23,850,000	32,925,000	35,000,000
Russia	111,125,000	136,775,000	156,350,000	169,950,000	220,050,000
Sweden	39,050,000	47,625,000	47,900,000	49,350,000	57,450,000
Switzerland	103,300,000	113,150,000	120,600,000	130,125,000	134,025,000
Serbia	4,150,000	4,775,000	5,325,000	4,625,000	4,850,000
Spain	17,275,000	17,900,000	22,100,000	28,250,000	35,750,000
Turkey	19,725,000	26,225,000	28,400,000	28,200,000	24,600,000
Uruguay	5,825,000	7,100,000	8,225,000	9,625,000	8,950,000
United States	151,575,000	158,175,000	159,950,000	174,400,000	178,300,000

Percentage relation of German imports from the principal countries to the total German imports:

Countries	1908	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States	16.7	13.3	13.8	14.8	15.9
Russia	12.3	15.5	16.8	14.3	13.2
Great Britain	9.1	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.1
Austria Hungary	9.8	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.7
France	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4
British India	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
Argentine	5.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.6

Percentage relation of German exports to the principal countries to the total German exports:

Countries	1908	1910	1911	1912	1913
Great Britain	15.6	14.7	14.0	13.0	14.2
Austria Hungary	11.5	11.0	11.3	11.6	10.9
Russia	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.7
France	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.8
United States	7.9	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.1
Netherlands	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9
Switzerland	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.3

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Agriculture, although not the leading industry in Germany, is very important. In the southern portion of the Republic, hops and fruits form the chief agricultural products except in the higher elevations, where rye, oats, and potatoes are raised in a great degree. Rye and oats are the principal products of the northern portion of Germany. Sugar beets and potatoes as well as barley and wheat are also extensively grown in the northern and central portions. The valleys of the Rhine and Moselle are devoted mainly to the cultivation of grapes.

The subdivision of the soil in 1913 was as follows:

Arable land 65,148,000 acres; meadows 14,799,429 acres; orchards 137,946 acres; pastures 6,403,475 acres; vineyards 296,500 acres; woods and forests 35,558,000 acres; all others 12,811,500 acres.

In 1907 the number of holdings was 5,736,082 as compared with 5,558,317 in 1895.

The distribution was as follows:

Size	Less than 2.5 acres	2.5–25 acres	25–50 acres	50–125 acres	125–250 acres	Over 250 acres
No. of holdings	2,731,055	2,306,529	412,741	225,697	36,494	23,566
Area in acres	1,991,637	21,827,262	14,361,750	17,648,608	6,176,985	17,425,894

Acreage under principal crops for five years:

Crop	1906	1913	1914	1915	1916
Rye	15,253,922	16,035,357	15,747,390	16,028,674	14,997,360
Wheat	4,839,980	4,935,245	4,990,250	5,008,101	4,207,630
Spelt	801,602	683,232	672,837	648,477	428,722
Barley (summer)	4,111,297	4,135,050	3,954,497	4,049,557	3,790,255
Potatoes	8,255,002	8,530,502	8,465,254	8,931,040	6,995,525
Oats	10,553,832	11,095,522	10,970,325	11,538,250	9,039,965
Hay	14,879,747	14,909,117	14,462,410	14,821,982	14,118,605
Vineyards	300,517	264,690	254,880	242,642	229,537
Hops	97,252	67,620	69,212	55,342	44,462

Total production, in tons, of principal crops for five years:

Crop	1906	1913	1914	1915	1916
Rye	10,588,312	13,444,633	11,469,390	10,067,642	9,830,568
Wheat	4,333,519	5,121,552	4,369,174	4,241,425	3,394,700
Spelt	504,950	482,316	407,622	416,908	222,436
Barley	3,422,440	4,040,579	3,451,781	2,732,127	3,073,371
Potatoes	47,230,372	59,533,261	50,126,515	59,370,683	27,581,826
Oats	9,274,517	10,685,362	9,942,004	6,584,637	7,727,948
Hay	31,606,223	32,103,493	32,071,626	26,451,060	31,166,141
Wine (gals.)	35,975,994	22,108,834	20,266,290	33,674,492	43,032,836
	1917				
Hops (lbs.)	205,777	233,594	511,205	320,392	191,259

In 1913 there were in Germany 20,994,334 herd of cattle, 6,520,837 sheep, 25,659,146 swine and 3,548,384 goats.

Forestry:

The following table shows the classification of forests in 1900 (area in acres):

Crown Forests	State Forests	Forests in which State has share	Communal Forests	Forests belonging to associations	Forests belonging to foundations	Private Forests	Total
1,687,565	27,355,805	183,948	13,943,458	1,890,871	1,303,018	27,688,280	84,052,945

Of the total area given above about one-fourth is devoted to the culture of foliage trees (oaks, birches, ash), and three-fourths to the cultivation of pine, larch, fir, etc.

Fisheries:

The value of the catch of the North Sea fisheries in 1913 was $8,252,850, and of the Baltic fisheries, $2,589,550. The value of the lake catch in 1912 was $104,204. Salt herring is the largest single item of the North Sea catch.

Manufactures:

Manufacturing is highly developed. The textile industries are especially important. Woolens are manufactured in Barmen and Elberfeld and at Aachen (Aix la Chapelle). Crefeld is the center of silk and velvet manufacture, and in this respect rank next to Lyons, France, as the most important producing center for these goods in Europe. The cotton goods industry has been extensively carried on in Alsace-Lorraine, now ceded to France. Chemnitz, which is the greatest textile center in Germany, is likewise an important center in the production of machinery.

The metallurgical industries are important and center in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and in Alsace-Lorraine, now ceded to France.

Shipbuilding was an important industry before the war. The chemical industries center in Strassfurt, Elberfeld and Barmen, Bonn, Berlin, Leipzig and Stuttgart. Clocks and woodenware, manufactured in Bavaria and Württemburg, beet sugar, in Prussia and other states, scientific instruments in Munich and other cities, glass, porcelain and crockery in Saxony, Bavaria and other states, and beer, made principally in Munich, but extensively brewed throughout Germany, are also of importance.

Classes of manufacturing industries, the number of establishments, the capital invested, the horse power and the number of persons employed in 1913:

Kind of Industry	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Horse Power	Number of persons employed
Mines and foundries	4,275	$567,625,000	2,332,968	1,196,786
Stone and earthenware	21,708	114,750,000	503,682	647,608
Metal industries	25,334	66,525,000	443,224	680,107
Machinery, tools, instruments, apparatus	23,291	414,100,000	1,215,512	1,173,481
Chemicals	2,911	112,350,000	192,905	180,568
Soaps, oils, varnish	3,776	40,750,000	77,265	81,819
Textiles	17,400	155,400,000	886,373	956,076
Paper	4,391	45,675,000	412,908	199,014
Leather	3,163	30,050,000	85,304	120,802
Wood, cork, straw, horn, etc	38,723	17,625,000	346,024	453,823
Foods, beverages, tobacco	97,985	275,750,000	1,185,819	713,918
Clothing and footwear	51,914	4,600,000	30,028	431,126
Building yards	14,221	2,605,000	189,117	276,892
Newspapers, books, engraving, photograph, etc	8,912	20,150,000	35,110	200,197
Laundries, baths, cleaning, etc	4,302	.....	.....	55,583
Other industries	2,218	.....	.....	18,373
Total	324,524	$1,867,955,000	7,936,239	7,386,173

Number and size of establishments and number of persons employed in all industries of Germany in 1907:

Industrial groups	Establishments employing— 1 to 5 persons		6 to 50 persons		51 or more persons		Total	
	Establishments	Persons	Establishments	Persons	Establishments	Persons	Establishments	Persons
Horticulture and animal industries	49,200	96,378	3,970	40,820	146	16,913	53,316	154,111
Horticulture	30,845	68,754	3,730	38,198	121	12,806	34,696	119,758
Animal industries, including fisheries	18,355	27,624	240	2,622	25	4,107	18,620	34,353
Manuf'turing industries	1,870,261	3,200,282	187,074	2,714,664	29,033	4,937,927	2,086,368	10,852,873
Mining, metallurgy, Salt works	2,432	4,903	1,159	23,949	1,675	832,051	5,266	860,903
Stones and earths	27,835	62,359	16,869	303,830	2,922	404,374	47,626	770,563
Metal industries	133,611	272,187	16,080	224,810	2,832	440,023	152,523	937,020
Machinery, instruments and apparatus	79,285	136,516	11,798	194,927	3,409	788,039	94,492	1,120,282
Chemical industries	7,723	18,033	2,264	34,101	575	120,307	10,562	172,441
Charcoal, gas, candles, soap, oils, fats, varnishes	3,538	7,966	2,227	36,426	372	48,618	6,137	93,010
Textile industries	122,039	172,058	10,108	181,834	4,217	734,388	136,364	1,088,280
Paper industry	14,810	28,225	4,020	67,968	957	134,732	19,787	230,925
Leather industry	45,668	83,961	3,686	49,723	419	73,289	49,773	206,973
Manufactures of wood, cork, straw, horn, combs, brushes, umbrellas	183,839	327,148	19,942	271,813	1,637	172,098	205,418	771,059
Foods, beverages, tobacco	277,589	615,847	29,951	353,745	2,296	270,353	309,836	1,239,945
Clothing and footwear	664,514	926,751	17,639	209,003	1,390	168,099	683,543	1,303,853
Laundries, baths, cleaning and dyeing, barbers and hairdressers	121,894	186,916	3,632	45,344	212	22,735	125,738	254,995
Building trades	162,079	315,309	41,007	615,131	5,332	633,154	208,418	1,563,594
Type casting, wood engraving, printing, photography	12,368	26,796	5,767	90,535	751	91,521	18,886	208,852
Art industries	11,037	15,307	925	11,525	37	3,346	11,999	30,178
Trade and transportation	1,204,737	2,056,916	76,366	888,931	2,828	395,185	1,283,931	3,341,032
Trade	790,778	1,299,939	49,756	580,519	1,606	183,176	842,140	2,063,634
Insurance	22,304	27,048	1,469	19,952	151	22,027	23,924	69,027
Transportation	80,392	142,019	7,082	94,106	816	168,643	88,290	404,768
Hotels, restaurants, public houses	311,263	587,910	18,059	194,354	255	21,339	329,577	803,603
Music, theaters, public exhibitions	21,936	29,657	2,712	44,423	115	13,826	24,763	87,906
Total	3,146,134	5,383,233	270,122	3,688,838	32,122	5,363,851	3,448,378	14,435,922

Note: "Persons employed" includes all persons engaged in the industry: Owners, superintendents, officials, clerks, skilled and unskilled operatives.

In 1914 there were, in Germany, 53,448 distilleries which produced 85,455,480 gallons of alcohol. There were in 1913, 157 wine making establishments which produced 13,188,583 bottles of wine. In the same year there were 1,311 tobacco factories with a production of 13,043,434,000 cigarettes; 341 beet sugar factories which produced 3,889,731 tons. There were also 135 cement factories with a production valued at $41,321,750, and 47 petroleum refineries with a production valued at $17,715,750.

Geographical distribution of factories in Germany in 1913, classified by principal industries:

Location	Mining	Earthenware	Metal Refineries	Machines	Chemicals	Fats, Oils, etc.	Textiles	Leather	Paper	Wood	Food	Clothing	Building
Prussia	3,025	12,801	14,798	11,996	1,695	2,229	6,437	1,590	2,021	20,070	56,292	21,962	4,924
Bavaria	477	2,726	2,533	2,572	276	255	556	343	393	5,644	10,984	6,440	2,869
Saxony	145	1,743	2,419	2,940	276	345	7,548	277	1,038	3,462	7,895	4,602	1,326
Württemberg	23	626	1,330	1,444	91	161	655	234	203	2,350	4,814	1,202	590
Baden	21	751	1,227	997	59	111	232	100	165	1,615	3,952	1,128	1,040
Hessen	43	505	371	392	94	118	230	225	77	883	2,404	868	921
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	16	142	117	220	19	43	21	19	27	381	1,094	453	130
Saxony (Grand Duchy)	36	139	128	173	11	14	268	41	20	335	702	369	259
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	8	23	12	43	3	5	8	4	2	85	265	72	24
Oldenburg	39	435	170	132	9	27	36	16	5	311	996	233	190
Brunswick	69	245	168	226	31	34	17	14	40	282	941	395	130
Saxe Meiningen	91	161	83	75	20	15	28	27	52	277	254	50	62
Saxe Altenburg	41	104	84	114	7	11	37	12	34	148	364	219	163
Saxe Coburg Gotha	3	131	177	135	9	23	9	21	67	221	246	144	238
Saxe Anhalt	30	125	94	172	61	26	8	9	24	188	524	276	78
Schwarzb. Sondershausen	20	56	20	25	6	7	8	7	9	62	112	30	41
Schwarzb. Rudolstadt	9	94	9	41	3	15	7	14	16	92	110	13	14
Waldeck	.....	29	4	17	.....	4	15	2	3	61	111	19	21
Reuss, Elder Branch	.....	18	12	23	.....	8	12	1	4	91	251	9	7
Reuss, Jr. Branch	3	53	55	103	1	4	131	17	22	25	258	104	95
Schaumburg-Lippe	.....	27	9	5	1	5	6	3	.....	30	66	16	22
Lippe	1	51	19	34	2	6	6	1	7	174	256	61	11
Lübeck	.....	19	43	20	10	2	2	.....	.....	73	192	33	37
Bremen	2	31	167	112	19	23	21	14	6	168	693	434	75
Hamburg	18	80	676	601	93	109	67	82	55	592	1,782	1,616	246

Mining:

Mining is one for the most important industries of Germany. Prussia and Saxony are the centers of coal and iron; silver mines are located in the Harz regions and Saxony, and copper mines in the Harz. Silesia is a vast zinc producing district.

Details of the mining industry in 1913:

Metal	No. of Establishments	Tons	Value
Coal	350	200,662,269	$533,994,500
Lignite	465	95,956,410	47,980,000
Iron ore	328	27,952,430	28,929,500
Sulphur	268	295,460	263,750
Copper	14	974,600	8,080,000
Potassic salts	153	14,636,930	33,956,250
Lead	68	121,220	5,130,250
Cobalt and nickel	12	55,110	187,250
Asphalt	14	116,050	198,000
Graphite	20	13,310	66,500

Details of the output of the foundries of Germany (excluding Luxemberg) in 1912:

Foundries or Furnaces	No.	Tons	Value
Coke	178	34,374,230	$126,558,000
Briequets	77	6,542,800	20,956,750
Blast furnaces	93	16,742,990	230,719,500
Iron and steel	1,547	3,771,900	174,737,000
Rolling mills	172	13,763,090	444,097,250
Zinc	31	206,470	24,426,250
Tin	12	11,660	11,026,500

In 1913 there were produced 21,221,112 tons of pig iron and the ingot steel production totaled 16,359,714 tons.

Railroads:

In 1913, Germany had 38,225 miles of railroads of which 21,660 miles were main and 16,562 miles branch roads. The major portion of the railroads are government owned, approximately 40 per cent being in the hands of private companies.

The rolling stock in 1913:

	No.	Capacity
Freight cars—open	459,286	6,163,637 tons
Freight cars—closed	207,762	2,639,090 tons
Baggage cars	18,673	.....
Coaches	65,961	.....
Locomotives and other engines	29,990	.....

Telegraphs:

In 1913 there were 50,013 telegraph stations in the German Empire of which 38,509 were in the Imperial Postal District (Reichspost gebiet), 9,136 in Bavaria, and 2,368 in Württemberg. There were 147,864 miles of telegraph lines distributed as follows:

Reichspost gebiet (Imp. Postal District)	121,148
Bavaria	19,626
Württemberg	7,090

Telephones:

There were 1,387,300 telephones in Germany in 1913 of which 1,221,900 were in the Reichspost gebiet, 115,000 in Bavaria, 50,400 in Württemberg. The urban systems had

80,099 miles of line and 3,694,021 miles of wire. The interurban systems had 840,993 miles of wire.

Language: German is universally used throughout Germany.

Money:

The unit of German currency is the **mark,** worth a par value of $0.238 United States Currency. There are 100 **pfennig** to the mark. Gold coins are 20 and 10 mark pieces; silver, 5, 2 and 1 mark pieces. Nickel coins are 25, 10 and 5 pfennig pieces. Bronze coins are of smaller denominations.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed.

Shipping Routes:

American Line.
Kerr S. S. Co.
Barber S. S. Lines, Inc.

Customs Tariff:

Under the tariff law, **specific** duties are imposed according to weight. The duty is levied upon gross weight when the tariff so expressly provides, and also with respect to goods on which the import duty does not exceed 6 marks per 100 kilograms. All other duties are on net weight.

Consular Regulations:

All imports and exports are subject to individual licenses issued on behalf of the Minister of Economics by the commissioner for import and export licenses.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.25 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: 9 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Germany.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

GIBRALTAR

A British colony consisting of a town with suburbs on the southernmost point of the Spanish peninsula, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 1⅞ square miles; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population, 1911, civil, 19,586; military, 5,340; naval, 441, total, 25,347. There are some 10,000 aliens permanently settled, most of whom are descendents of Spanish and Italian settlers.

Gibraltar has a naval base and is heavily fortified. The business done there is chiefly for the shipping trade or for closely neighboring territories. A regular carriage service connects Gibraltar with Linea, a neighboring town, which is connected with the Spanish village of Campamento by road. The currency and weights and measures are those of Great Britain, but Spanish currency circulates freely. There is daily postal service to and from England.

GREECE

A country in southeastern Europe bounded by Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia and the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas. The climate of the country is like that of Southern France As a result of the war Greece has extended its territory in western Thrace, which until the war was a part of Turkey. Athens is the principal commercial city as well as the capital of the country; its port is Piraeus, six miles distant, with which it is connected by railway. Saloniki is likewise of some importance as a commercial center.

Greece is primarily an agricultural country and over one-half of the population is occupied in agriculture and kindred industries. To a certain extent the methods employed are primitive but despite this the variety of crops is great and the production

large. By far the most important single crop in Greece is the currant, which is cultivated on a strip of territory bordering the Gulf of Corinth, on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, on the islands of Zante, Cephalonia and Leucas, and in Acarnania. The production of currants is limited by the government and during the past few years the acreage devoted to its cultivation has been considerably reduced.

Of the cereal crops wheat, corn, barley, and oats are most important. Fruit orchards are extensive and the most important products are olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, peaches, pears, cherries, etc. Cotton, which is extensively cultivated in the neighborhood of Livadia, and tobacco, are of great importance, as is the cultivation of the grape for the production of wine. Stock breeding is of some importance and is usually carried on as a distinct occupation from agricultural farming.

The forest area of Greece is extensive, the great majority of the forests being state owned, but the supply of timber for manufacturing and construction purposes is insufficient and imports of lumber are large.

The principal mineral resources of Greece are silver, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, iron, marble, and sulphur. Manufacturing industries are of relatively small importance, this being in a great measure due to the lack of local coal supply. The most important of these are the smelting works at Laurium. In addition there are textile mills, shipbuilding and engineering plants, oil presses, tanneries, paper, glass, hats, soap, candle, and match manufacturies, and an important wine and cognac industry.

A great portion of the trade of the Levant is in the hands of Greek merchants, and there are large and wealthy Greek mercantile colonies in all of the important ports of the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

The most important railway in Greece is the Morea Railway which follows the Gulf of Corinth from Corinth and skirts the western coast line of the Peloponnesus, which it crosses. On the completion of the railway from Athens to Saloniki the railway lines of Greece will be connected with the Continental European railway system.

The per capita imports of Greece in 1914 amounted to $7.26; per capita exports of Greece in the same year amounted to $4.96.

Area and Population

The exact boundaries of Greece are still to be determined. The territory occupied before the Balkan war with Turkey and Bulgaria (1912-13) had an area of about 25,014 square miles, and in 1917, when the last census was taken, a population of 2,643,109. This territory is known as Old Greece. The new territories acquired as a result of the Balkan war comprise an area of 16,919 square miles, with a population (provisional census of 1913) of 2,101,616. This new territory is composed of Macedonia, Epirus, and eight Aegean islands.

In 1914, Greece, with the consent of the greater allied governments, occupied the northern part of Epirus (see under Albania) and in 1916 took formal possession of this territory, which embraces a population of 250,000 and includes the towns of Argyrocastro (population estimated at 12,000) and Korytza (population estimated at 8,000). Formal consent to the permanent occupation of this territory has not been obtained.

Population of Greece at the end of the Balkan war, by departments:

Divisions of Old Territories		Divisions of New Territory		
Department	Population (Census 1907)	Departments	Population (Provisional Census 1913)	
Attica and Beotia	407,063	Macedonia:		
Phthiotis and Phocis	174,574	Salonica	506,571	
Acarnania and Aetolia	188,597	Serres	135,284	
Achaia and Elis	254,728	Drama	204,404	
Argolis and Corinthia	153,172	Kozani	206,307	
Arcadia	162,324	Florina	142,336	
Laconia	148,628			1,194,902
Messenia	218,514	Epirus:		
Euboea	116,903	Yanina	245,618	
Cyclades	130,378			245,618
Corfu	140,757	Aegean Islands:		
Cephalonia	71,235	Mytilene	182,167	
Zante	42,502	Chios	73,830	
Larissa	197,808	Samos	68,949	
Trikkala	183,489			324,946
Arta	52,441	Canea	77,159	
		Heraclion (Candia)	110,014	
		Sjakia	25,027	
		Lasithion	62,611	
		Rethymnoe	61,339	
				356,150
Total old territory	2,643,109	Total new territories		2,101,616

Population of the principal cities and towns of Greece:

Old Greece:

Athens	167,479	Volo	23,563	Zante	13,580	Laurium	10,007
Piraeus	73,579	Larissa	18,041	Calamata	15,397	Syra (Hermoupolis)	18,132
Patras	37,724	Trikkala	17,809	Chalcis	10,958		
Corfu	27,397	Pyrgos	13,690	Tripolitsa	10,958		

New Territory:

Salonica	157,889	Serres	18,668	Florina	10,155
Candia	25,185	Yanina	16,804	Kozani	9,408
Canea	24,399	Verria	13,812	Retymo	9,086
Cavalla	23,378	Drama	12,903	Vodena	8,846

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Greece for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$1,235,743	$1,554	$1,237,297	$351,713	$2,030,489	$2,382,202	14.76	–$1,144,905
1910	424,145	5,525	429,670	450,951	2,192,054	2,643,005	17.06	–2,213,335
1911	607,415	19,905	627,320	421,600	2,711,449	3,133,049	13.46	–2,505,729
1912	957,300	9,341	966,641	652,640	3,170,726	3,823,366	17.07	–2,856,725
1913	1,212,148	4,047	1,216,195	352,485	2,827,331	3,179,816	11.09	–1,963,621
1914	1,112,676	10,835	1,123,511	490,727	3,375,867	3,866,594	12.69	–2,743,083
1915	22,910,665	588,981	23,499,646	698,095	3,527,908	4,226,003	16.52	+19,273,643
1916	30,170,179	869,493	31,039,672	2,178,549	6,960,385	9,138,934	23.84	+21,900,738
1917	20,659,307	201,338	20,860,645	2,343,939	5,079,526	7,423,465	31.57	+13,437,180
1918	2,452,730	121,152	2,573,882	677,544	17,803,888	18,481,432	3.67	–15,907,550
1919	.....	.....	22,908,250	.....	.....	22,876,904	.....	+31,346

Total foreign trade of Greece for seven years

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1910	$30,983,539	$27,902,216	$58,885,755
1911	33,487,506	27,194,211	60,681,717
1912	30,427,754	28,209,439	58,637,193
1913	35,331,127	22,967,212	58,298,339
1914	34,475,313	23,547,007	58,022,320
1916	77,091,696	32,852,564	109,944,260
1917	39,440,692	21,191,911	60,632,603

Imports into Greece during 1916 and 1917. (The latest available statistics):

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Agricultural products	$37,786,221	$19,225,306	Metals and minerals crude	$7,321,183	$774,414
Animal products	1,293,536	788,795	Metals and minerals, manufactured	1,473,439	454,020
Chemical products	5,301,791	2,432,428	Oil and oil substances	486,814	227,855
Cotton yarns and fabrics	6,707,620	4,923,199	Paper products and objects of art	2,548,200	1,404,185
Esparto and hat-making material	561,527	351,305	Scientific apparatus	452,929	328,219
Fish and fish products	1,941,251	962,672	Sugar and sugar products	6,482,426	3,989,440
Forest products	1,500,425	297,272	Tannery materials and dyes	115,560	59,536
Furniture and other wooden articles	42,310	79,045	Wines and liquors	309,109	446,480
Glassware and pottery	395,596	114,623	All other articles	886,127	1,474,465
Leather and manufactures of	1,310,867	976,019	Total	77,091,696	39,440,692
Live stock	174,765	131,311			

Exports from Greece during the same period:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Agricultural products	$17,575,356	$10,402,709	Metals and minerals, manufactured	$240,184	.....
Animal products	3,609,329	1,318,925	Oil and oil substances	4,734,877	$1,848,281
Chemical products	254,407	40,071	Paper products and objects of art	3,936	3,227
Cotton yarns and fabrics	5,196	270	Sugar and sugar products	1,401	.....
Esparto and hat-making material	1,400	.....	Tannery materials and dyes	148,512	76,567
Fish and fish products	125,445	21,944	Wines and liquors	2,097,003	962,983
Forest products	1,287,841	380,241	All other articles	103,362	20,383
Glassware and pottery	5,936	2	Total	32,852,564	211,91,911
Leather and manufactures of	16,722	.....			
Live stock	695	.....			
Metals and minerals, crude	2,636,962	6,116,308			

Imports of goods into Greece, classified by countries of origin:

Country	1913	1914
United States	$549,895	$2,684,439
England	8,102,960	9,232,562
Egypt	188,937	313,418
Austria-Hungary	5,629,246	5,924,401
Belgium	411,968	496,853
Bulgaria	547,676	577,199
France	2,037,792	2,165,700
Germany	2,571,089	2,690,146
Switzerland	62,599	100,780
Italy	1,249,127	1,794,459
Netherlands	765,694	766,307
Rumania	414,209	494,191
Russia	6,831,785	5,163,213
Turkey	694,896	905,458
Other countries	839,660	1,166,181
Total	$34,341,127	$34,475,313

Imports classified by principal articles:

Articles	1913	1914
Animals, living	$2,466,909	$420,419
Animal products, hides, etc	1,021,872	763,598
Fisheries, products	1,785,250	1,710,962
Agricultural products	9,168,584	9,135,848
Oils, etc	293,302	229,140
Lumber and forest products	2,575,186	2,774,029
Vegetable dyes and tanning	113,043	110,729
Minerals and metals	6,102,409	6,700,716
Drugs and chemicals	1,562,146	1,566,749
Shell and bone products	535,910	488,656
Furniture and woodenware	35,151	24,867
Sugar, jams, confectionery, etc	1,647,162	1,830,127
Wines and liquors	82,013	25,625
Thread and textiles	3,524,404	4,873,123
Esparto, hemp, hats, etc	288,864	275,745
Glassware and pottery	348,714	461,209
Metal works	1,139,253	1,393,471
Musical and scientific instruments	156,917	219,480
Paper and paper products	793,565	674,551
Miscellaneous	698,466	795,271
Total	$34,341,127	$34,475,313

Exports classified by principal articles:

Articles	1913	1914
Animals, living	$48,891	$7,623
Animal products, hides, etc	884,227	876,863
Fisheries products	75,428	107,117
Agricultural products	11,423,948	11,915,679
Oils, etc	1,702,966	2,764,293
Lumber and forestry products	782,706	555,292
Vegetable dyes and tanning	100	30,216
Minerals and metals	3,920,854	3,405,293
Drugs and chemicals	245,440	190,772
Shell and bone products	8,246	736
Furniture and woodenware	.....	2,449
Sugar, jams, confectionery, etc	9,739	17,000
Wines and liquors	4,145,617	3,260,166
Thread and textiles	4,502	11,492
Esparto, hemp, hats, etc	231	48
Glassware and pottery	1,207	382
Metal works	53,946	342,607
Paper and paper products	2,451	2,924
Miscellaneous	57,908	54,887
Total	$22,967,212	$23,547,007

Exports of goods from Greece, classified by countries of destination:

Country	1913	1914
United States	$1,787,825	$3,346,462
England	5,491,932	7,287,502
Egypt	1,673,393	1,986,704
Austria-Hungary	2,467,744	1,067,773
Belgium	1,666,424	781,995
Bulgaria	174,408	55,904
France	2,627,605	1,845,908
Germany	2,350,946	1,525,837
Switzerland	314,318	165,788
Italy	729,585	2,305,135
Netherlands	1,832,277	1,790,949
Rumania	158,770	107,989
Russia	548,342	413,816
Turkey	265,169	263,011
Other countries	697,008	602,231
Total	$22,967,212	$23,547,007

Production and Industry

The principal industry of Greece is agriculture, and the total area under cultivation aggregates 5,392,038 acres. Of this total, 2,296,922 acres are under cereal crops, 207,027 acres are under vegetables, 99,766 acres are under garden produce, 121,289 acres are under fodder, 174,347 acres are under plants used for industrial purposes, 329,952 acres are under raisins, and 162,735 acres are under currants.

Of the cereals planted, wheat, barley, rye and maize are the most important; some rice is grown in Greek Macedonia in the vicinity of Salonica. The principal money crop is the currant, the yield in 1918 being 123,000 tons. There is, however, a law establishing a limitation of the production of currants and the acreage is being considerably reduced. Next in importance to the currant crop is the olive. In 1918 the total harvest of olive fruit amounted to 140,000,000 gallons, and the production of oil to 35,248,200 gallons. Of this total, 1,865,000 gallons of oil were produced in the Ionian Islands, 15,666,000 gallons in Crete, 7,460,000 gallons in Mytilene and the Sporade Islands, 932,500 gallons in Epirus, 7,087,000 gallons in the Peloponnesus and 2,238,800 gallons in the Greek mainland.

The fig industry centers at the port of Calamata. The citrus fruit crop in 1918 was as follows: 49,000,000 oranges, of which 22,000,000 were produced in Crete, 6,000,000 in Epirus (Arba), 13,000,000 in Lacedæmon (Sparta), 8,000,000 in Messina (Calamata); 51,000,000 mandarines, of which 35,000,000 were produced in Crete and 16,000,000 were produced in Hermioni, (Poros), and Laconia (Leonidion); 35,500,000 lemons, of which 27,000,000 were produced in Hermioni (Poros), 6,000,000 in the Cyclades (Andros), and 2,500,000 in Eukoca (Korysto). Other crops are nuts, 4,486,180 pounds in 1918; tobacco, 48,699,600 pounds in 1918, as compared with 102,275,700 pounds in 1917; wine, 10,566,800 gallons in 1918.

In 1914 there were in Greece, 149,000 horses, 79,500 mules, 132,800 asses, 300,000 head of cattle, 3,546,600 sheep, 227,180 pigs and 2,638,000 goats.

Agriculture is in a backward condition; the implements in use in all Greece comprise 160 thrashers, 1,200 reapers and 100,000 plows. Recently the government ordered in the United States fifteen motor plows and 200 fully equipped tractors. Two agricultural machinery factories in Volo have an annual production of 15,000 to 19,000 plows, 500 thrashers, 200 hand presses, 40 presses for olive oil and 60 raisin presses.

There are in Greece 2,213 large or small factories, employing a total of 36,124 hands. Of these, 1,188 small concerns employ a total of 3,579 hands; 743 are moderate concerns employing 8,845 hands; and 282 are large concerns employing a total of 23,700 hands. Among the 232 businesses which represent principally the large industries, spinning and weaving factories, which number twenty-eight in all, with 10,004 hands, are most prominent. Next come seventy-two factories or mills for the preparation of various kinds of provisions, with 3,665 hands; twenty-eight engineering works, with 2,003 employees; twenty-three chemical works, with 1,890 hands; sixteen tanneries and leather working factories, with 776 hands, and other smaller factories engaged in various industries.

Of the 282 large factories, 222, with 17,841 hands, belong to old Greece, and the other sixty, with 5,859 hands, belong to the new provinces (which were acquired after the Balkan war, viz., Eastern Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, Mytilene, Chios, etc.).

The total value of the 2,213 factories amounts to 260,363,647 drachmas ($50,250,181), and their total annual returns are estimated at 372,294,308 drachmas ($71,852,801). Of the latter total the small factories are responsible for 106,550,025 drachmas ($20,564,155), larger factories for 250,794,810 drachmas ($48,403,398), and the large factories for 314,940,473 drachmas ($60,783,511). Almost one-half of the value of the annual products of the 282 large factories is derived from the twelve large flour mills.

With regard to the motive power, 570 of the factories are driven by steam power, 583 by electricity, 326 by hydraulic power, 308 by gas and 935 by petroleum (oil engines.)

According to the industrial census of 1917, Greece had at that time 132 mills and mechanical workshops. The following list divides them among the different departments, and presents a few figures indicating their importance:

Industrial establishments in the several provinces:

Department	Number of Mills	Number of Workmen	Value of Plants	Value of Products
Attica-Beotia	92	2,032	$2,994,995	$3,891,459
Achaia-Elis	10	171	142,048	221,467
Messenia	3	20	19,493	16,405
Larissa	2	216	217,125	511,450
Trikala	1	2	1,544	2,316
Drama	1	2	1,544	1,930
Salonica	9	107	95,728	131,433
Corfu	1	14	6,176	7,816
Cyclades	5	150	264,603	342,550
Canea	3	32	61,760	19,300
Heraklion	1	5	4,825	4,825
Samos	1	9	3,860	1,968
Lesbos	3	40	30,089	10,576
Total	132	2,800	$3,843,790	$5,163,495

About 70 per cent. of the business enterprises which use machinery, with plants and products of a value amounting to 80 per cent. of the total, are concentrated in the Provinces of Attica-Beotia, the center of Greek industry. The workshops of Volo (Larissa), which turn out tools and machinery for agricultural purposes, are also deserving of mention, as are those of Syra (Cyclades), and Patras (Achaia-Elis). The Province of Salonica does not exhibit the figures which the geographical position of its capital would lead one to expect. There is no doubt, however, that mechanical industry in Salonica is shortly to enter upon an era of rapid development.

Of the ninety-two mills and workshops of Attica-Beotia, nine are foundries and three are shipyards. For power, forty-seven use electricity, nineteen steam, thirteen an inferior quality of gas, and six use petroleum. There is, therefore, a total of eighty power plants, the remaining twelve establishments being small and not requiring power.

According to the latest industrial census, hydraulic horsepower developed thus far amounts to 6,272. Flour mills use 1,662 horsepower, oil factories 202 horsepower, chemical producers 1,095 horsepower, cotton, woolen, and thread mills 3,288 horsepower, tanneries 10 horsepower, sawmills 16 horsepower. The whole amount is but one-tenth of the potential hydraulic power of the country. Indeed, it is officially stated that steps are soon to be taken to make Greece's lakes and rivers yield 66,000 horsepower, apportioned as follows:

	Horsepower
Lake Ostrovo, the Voda River, with three dams at Vladovo, Vodena, and the Divies River	34,000
Axios River	40,000
Aliakmon River	3,000
Mousea Falls	4,000
Verria Falls	2,000
Gorgopotamos River	2,000
Reneos River	3,500
Strymon River (probably)	3,500
Other falls and rivers (to be used by small business in all parts of the country)	10,000

The larger sources of power are to be worked either by the state itself or by companies to which grants are to be made for one of three different periods of time.

The power obtained is to be used chiefly in the production of high tension electric current for manufacturers and also for supplying light to certain cities. To carry out these plans it will be necessary to import large quantities of dynamos, transformers, transmission systems, and general accessory equipment.

There are at present 282 petroleum motors in use in Greece.

The mineral resources of Greece are extensive; the Laurium district of Thessaly, the Aegean islands, and various other parts of Greece are worked by about forty companies. Mineral production in 1916 included 10,868 tons of chromite, 21,858 tons of emery, 93,438 tons of iron, 899 tons of manganese iron, 21,863 tons of iron pyrites, 104,959 tons of lead, 219,432 tons of magnesite, 11,293 tons of nickel, 28,438 tons of zinc, 26,974 tons of salt, and in 1917, 168,564 tons of lignite.

The following figures show the mineral production of Greece for 1916 and 1917, the latest periods for which statistics are available:

Raw Ores

Ores	1916				1917			
	Output	Amount sold	Value	Average price per ton	Output	Amount sold	Value	Average price per ton
	Metric tons	Metric tons			Metric tons	Metric tons		
Bitumen	39	21	$965	$45.95	43	37	$6,114	$165.24
Chrome ore	9,880	10,447	172,041	16.46	6,750	9,600	283,276	29.50
Copper	62	563	8,725	15.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emery	19,871	19,950	471,599	23.63	16,440	17,240	400,508	23.23
Ferromanganese	818	.....	.....	.....	509	3,050	9,565	3.13
Iron	84,985	52,755	108,098	2.04	63,364	70,343	169,590	2.41
Iron pyrites	19,876	11,496	47,094	4.09	.....	10,469	33,425	3.18
Lead	95,418	2,327	15,572	6.68	36,558	684	5,533	8.08
Lignite	116,946	109,225	832,506	7.62	157,956	157,306	1,631,040	10.36
Magnesite	199,484	145,538	1,036,370	7.12	162,938	94,934	806,550	8.49
Manganese	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nickel	10,267	13,412	104,435	7.72	1,598	10,248	76,223	7.43
Sulphur ore	21,619	.....	.....	.....	9,535	.....	.....	.....
Zinc	25,853	1,820	14,924	8.20	14,290	1,334	22,129	16.58
Total	608,718	367,554	2,812,329	.....	469,981	375,245	3,443,953	.....

Furnace Products

Arsenic acid	.....	.....	.....	.....	436	294	127,545	433.00
Lead, pig	9,424	10,144	1,651,606	162.00	1,422	2,051	348,365	169.00
Magnesite calcined	21,326	22,943	701,145	30.00	4,287	6,047	180,249	29.00
Magnesite dead burnt	8,606	7,782	253,113	32.00	9,820	11,062	440,052	39.00
Magnesite bricks	.....	102	3,847	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc calcined	12,612	14,658	384,508	26.00	7,258	5,075	217,732	42.78
All other	833	.....	.....	.....	120	1,313	.....	.....
Total	52,801	55,627	2,994,219	.....	23,343	25,842	1,313,943	.....

Marbles and Quarry Products

Gypsum	356	358	598	1.66	44	48	252	5.25
Marbles	341	251	13,057	52.01	173	390	22,059	56.53
Millstones (pieces)	.....	1,321	4,184	3.16	.....	4,070	2,674	.65
Salt	34,522	33,292	713,388	21.42	45,560	39,240	1,378,999	35.14
Santorin earth	8,564	8,564	3,377	.39	.....	5,028	1,941	.38
Total	.....	.....	734,604	.....	.....	.....	1,405,925	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	6,541,152	.....	.....	.....	6,163,821	.....

Railways, Roads, Canals:

There are about 1,360 miles of railway; 3,000 miles of road. The canal across the Isthmus of Corinth is four miles in length.

Telegraphs and Telephones, Post Offices:

Length of telegraph line, 5,378 miles; length of wire 10,135 miles; offices, 795. There are six urban telephone systems, with 1,440 miles of line and 5,000 miles of wire. There were 1,342 post offices in 1914.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the **drachma** of 100 **cepta**, having, like the franc, a par value of $0.195. The metric system of weights and measures is principally used in foreign commerce, although the old system is used locally. The principal units of the old system are the **oke** of 2.87 pounds; the **slater** of 123.20 pounds; the Venetian pound or **livre** of 1.05 pounds; the **baril** (of wine) 19.59 gallons, the **pike** of 27 inches, the **stremma** (plural **stremmata**) of 0.2427 acres.

Language:

The Greek language is exclusively employed throughout the country, but foreign correspondence is conducted in French.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Athens, Patras and Saloniki.

Consular officials of Greece are stationed at San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, New York City, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Seattle.

Shipping Routes:

American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.
Furness-Prince Line.
Cunard Line.
Phelps Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Greece enumerates many classifications of goods on which specific duties, based upon weight, are levied. There is a general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) tariff. The United States has a commercial treaty with Greece containing a "most favored nation" clause, which entitles certain products to the benefit of the reduced duty.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Thirty-six cents per word, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Via Paris, twelve days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Greece. Limit of weight 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

HUNGARY

(See Map, Page 218)

A country in eastern central Europe bounded by Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Austria, Poland and the Ukraine. Until the close of the Great War it formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Hungary is primarily an agricultural country and one of the most important wheat producing regions in Europe. After wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and tobacco are the principal crops. Agriculture is, in general, carried on in a very scientific way and the use of modern equipment is extensive. About one-quarter of the former territory of Hungary is covered by forests, chiefly located in the Carpathian Mountains. In general, the lack of proper communication has hindered the development of the lumbering industry with the exception of that carried on in certain parts of Transylvania, which region Hungary has lost as a result of the war. There are large areas of pasture land in Hungary and cattle raising and horse breeding are important.

Second to agriculture, mining is the most important industry of Hungary. The chief products are coal, gold, silver, iron, and salt, which latter is extensively mined in Transylvania, the mines formerly being operated by a state monopoly.

The manufacturing industries in Hungary have not been extensively developed and efforts to create a large and independent native industry date only from 1867. To a very great extent the development of manufacturing industries has been due to state aids, such as exemption from taxation and reduced railway tariffs for manufacturing products. The principal manufacturing industries are those connected with agriculture and mining, and the production of textiles. Among these the most important are flour milling, brewing and distilling, the manufacture of beet root sugar, iron foundries and steel plants, saw-mills, paper mills, and agricultural implement factories. The production of textiles and agricultural implements is insufficient for the requirements of the country, and large quantities of these, as well as all other manufactured goods, are annually imported.

The principal commercial city and only important manufacturing center of Hungary is Budapest.

Hungary is traversed by a fairly extensive system of railways, which touch all the more important centres of production in the country. Under the former Austro-Hungarian administration the so-called zone railway tariff was instituted with the object of providing cheap tariff for long distance transportation. This system did much to promote the traffic in Hungary's railways and was in part responsible for their development. Hungary's only direct outlet to the sea is the port of Fiume, which by the terms of the Peace Treaty with Austria was separated from the former Austro-Hungarian territories.

The per capita imports of Hungary in 1912 amounted to $24.75. Of the imports in that year 71 per cent. came from Austria, and 9 per cent. from Germany, which were the two most important countries in Hungary's import trade. The large percentage of imports attributed to Austria includes, besides Austrian products, foreign goods imported by Austria and then re-exported to Hungary.

Area and Population

No exact statistics are yet obtainable for the area and population of Hungary as determined by the Peace Conference. The area of Hungary proper in the former dual empire was 109,188 square miles. Its population in 1910 was 18,142,200, with a density of 166 to the square mile. The principal cities and towns in former Hungarian territory with their population are as follows:

City	Population	City	Population
Budapest	880,371	Kecskemet	66,834
Szegedin	118,328	Nagy Varad	64,169
Szabadka	94,610	Arad	63,166
Debreczen	92,729	Hódmezö Vásárhely	62,445
Zágárb (Zagreb)	79,038	Kolozsvàr	60,808
Pozsony	78,223	Ujpest	55,197
Temesvár	72,555		

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce until 1920 included trade with Hungary under the classification of trade with Austria-Hungary. For the value of this trade in 1919, see page 220.

Foreign trade of Hungary by countries of origin and destination in 1911 and 1912:

Countries	1911			1912		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Austria	$310,276,000	$282,662,000	$592,938,000	$321,483,000	$293,756,000	$615,239,000
Germany	38,121,000	25,876,000	63,997,000	42,241,000	28,676,000	70,917,000
United Kingdom	8,608,000	7,816,000	16,424,000	8,927,000	13,188,000	22,115,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,260,000	9,823,000	15,083,000	6,676,000	9,973,000	16,649,000
Rumania	5,979,000	5,747,000	11,726,000	8,954,000	6,835,000	15,789,000
Italy	4,728,000	9,122,000	13,850,000	5,571,000	9,065,000	14,636,000
United States	8,189,000	2,887,000	11,076,000	10,960,000	3,382,000	14,342,000
British East Indies	10,533,000	1,902,000	12,435,000	9,838,000	2,388,000	12,226,000
France	5,046,000	4,511,000	9,557,000	5,310,000	4,580,000	9,890,000
Serbia	4,769,000	2,632,000	7,401,000	4,254,000	3,160,000	7,414,000
Turkey in Europe	962,000	3,134,000	4,096,000	1,882,000	3,955,000	5,837,000
Switzerland	2,099,000	2,503,000	4,602,000	2,220,000	2,639,000	4,859,000
Russia	2,415,000	2,124,000	4,539,000	2,816,000	1,757,000	4,573,000
Bulgaria	708,000	1,715,000	2,423,000	1,553,000	2,912,000	4,465,000
Turkey in Asia	1,100,000	1,109,000	2,209,000	952,000	1,727,000	2,679,000
Egypt	904,000	979,000	1,883,000	1,176,000	1,411,000	2,587,000
Argentina	986,000	320,000	1,306,000	1,871,000	492,000	2,363,000
Netherlands	830,000	1,153,000	1,983,000	1,038,000	1,289,000	2,327,000
Belgium	1,466,000	825,000	2,291,000	1,523,000	668,000	2,191,000
Trieste free port	1,254,000	252,000	1,506,000	1,528,000	299,000	1,827,000
Brazil	1,919,000	206,000	2,125,000	1,347,000	404,000	1,751,000
Dutch East Indies	1,014,000	31,000	1,045,000	1,152,000	27,000	1,179,000
Spain	640,000	623,000	1,263,000	778,000	392,000	1,170,000
Greece	264,000	503,000	767,000	240,000	673,000	913,000
All other countries	4,617,000	3,134,000	7,751,000	4,775,000	4,804,000	9,579,000
Total	$422,687,000	$371,589,000	$794,276,000	$449,065,000	$398,452,000	$847,517,000

Value of principal articles of import for five years:

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Cotton cloth	$38,359,000	$40,970,000	$39,490,000	$41,343,000	$40,100,000
Woolen cloth	22,380,000	27,337,000	29,705,000	27,432,000	25,495,000
Leather	10,817,000	12,378,000	13,948,000	15,843,000	15,387,000
Coal	9,440,000	10,581,000	8,541,000	11,092,000	13,205,000
Corn	192,000	587,000	661,000	1,402,000	8,440,000
Boots and shoes of leather	4,785,000	5,004,000	5,317,000	6,254,000	8,299,000
Men's clothing	4,579,000	5,145,000	5,885,000	6,622,000	7,157,000
Body linen	3,911,000	4,766,000	5,482,000	5,926,000	5,742,000
Cotton, raw	3,179,000	3,525,000	3,821,000	4,299,000	5,629,000
Rice, uncleaned	4,682,000	4,315,000	4,718,000	5,062,000	5,373,000
Hides and skins	3,600,000	3,501,000	4,109,000	5,502,000	5,212,000
Furniture of wood	4,189,000	4,179,000	5,332,000	6,346,000	5,190,000
Coffee	3,549,000	3,739,000	4,217,000	4,970,000	5,140,000
Knit goods of cotton	4,661,000	5,081,000	4,667,000	4,567,000	5,109,000
Cotton yarn	5,188,000	5,264,000	5,634,000	6,025,000	4,883,000
Silk cloth	3,207,000	3,734,000	3,817,000	3,787,000	4,400,000
Iron blooms, billets, and bars	2,964,000	2,066,000	1,949,000	2,691,000	4,325,000
Women's clothing	2,909,000	3,479,000	3,812,000	4,084,000	4,299,000
Agricultural machinery	2,514,000	2,639,000	3,276,000	3,487,000	4,278,000
Wood, sawn	3,163,000	3,234,000	3,573,000	4,227,000	4,228,000
Mineral oils, crude	1,296,000	1,634,000	2,306,000	2,790,000	3,995,000
Pig iron	2,161,000	2,167,000	1,694,000	2,265,000	3,636,000
Meat, fresh	817,000	629,000	520,000	3,187,000	3,368,000
Coke	2,850,000	2,596,000	2,365,000	2,549,000	3,355,000
Tobacco, leaf	3,018,000	2,905,000	3,182,000	3,312,000	3,218,000
Men's hats	2,575,000	2,609,000	2,758,000	3,030,000	3,186,000
Wine	1,852,000	1,565,000	2,253,000	1,949,000	3,184,000
Printing paper	2,082,000	2,401,000	2,692,000	2,917,000	3,154,000
Linen fabrics	2,706,000	2,769,000	3,209,000	3,390,000	3,087,000
Paper wares	2,406,000	2,467,000	2,759,000	2,983,000	2,069,000
Copper	1,519,000	1,698,000	1,878,000	2,212,000	3,034,000
Sacks of jute or linen	2,388,000	2,149,000	2,382,000	2,734,000	3,010,000
Sugar, refined	2,379,000	2,495,000	2,761,000	2,416,000	2,859,000
Oil seeds	1,396,000	2,126,000	2,305,000	3,156,000	2,543,000
Heat motors and parts	854,000	1,342,000	1,762,000	2,053,000	2,627,000
Semisilken cloth	1,767,000	2,156,000	2,285,000	2,394,000	2,445,000
Wool	1,298,000	2,071,000	2,171,000	2,210,000	2,419,000
Diamonds	1,827,000	2,030,000	2,030,000	2,350,000	2,350,000
Hollow glass	1,618,000	1,596,000	1,675,000	1,824,000	2,147,000
Sheet and plate glass	1,148,000	1,284,000	1,557,000	1,770,000	2,122,000
Sheet iron, sheet steel	1,556,000	1,379,000	1,457,000	1,766,000	2,120,000
Goldsmith's wares	905,000	1,457,000	1,859,000	2,309,000	2,105,000
Soap	1,278,000	1,336,000	1,494,000	1,947,000	2,083,000
Books	1,490,000	1,642,000	1,751,000	1,946,000	2,032,000
Metal working machinery	996,000	829,000	783,000	1,295,000	1,904,000
Dynamos and electric motors	1,032,000	1,475,000	1,311,000	1,565,000	1,872,000
Silversmiths' wares	1,244,000	1,557,000	1,600,000	1,830,000	1,837,000
Chocolate	846,000	1,036,000	1,366,000	1,708,000	1,825,000
Woolen yarn	1,193,000	1,464,000	1,642,000	1,607,000	1,812,000
Sulphate of copper	842,000	485,000	525,000	902,000	1,804,000
Musical instruments	1,134,000	1,289,000	1,439,000	1,639,000	1,711,000
Candy	852,000	943,000	1,066,000	1,279,000	1,704,000
Jute, raw	1,220,000	1,218,000	1,142,000	1,987,000	1,688,000
Cotton thread for retail trade	1,532,000	1,593,000	1,718,000	1,787,000	1,603,000
Cotton embroidery	664,000	880,000	1,223,000	1,619,000	1,596,000
Nails	1,035,000	1,132,000	1,278,000	1,397,000	1,477,000
Meat, prepared	801,000	815,000	1,005,000	1,343,000	1,456,000
Phosphate rock	664,000	942,000	1,059,000	1,265,000	1,443,000
Wood:					
Rough	1,094,000	1,182,000	1,035,000	1,461,000	1,399,000
Hewn	1,422,000	1,036,000	1,227,000	1,530,000	1,357,000
Fruits, fresh	1,132,000	1,748,000	1,425,000	1,413,000	1,313,000
Beer	1,001,000	936,000	861,000	1,319,000	1,269,000
All other articles	117,443,000	148,584,000	145,273,000	165,323,000	170,853,000
Total	$316,604,000	$367,177,000	$376,041,000	$422,687,000	$449,065,000

Value of principal articles of export for five years:

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Flour, wheat groats	$45,955,000	$52,755,000	$43,508,000	$51,548,000	$53,815,000
Oxen	18,177,000	22,040,000	24,859,000	21,039,000	24,704,000
Wheat	21,039,000	14,637,000	16,656,000	23,439,000	22,089,000
Hogs	14,716,000	20,921,000	19,784,000	11,537,000	18,306,000
Wine	5,849,000	7,035,000	8,123,000	11,677,000	13,775,000
Sugar, unrefined	2,621,000	2,323,000	2,609,000	4,850,000	13,205,000
Rye	8,552,000	8,639,000	9,681,000	12,623,000	12,565,000
Barley	10,619,000	9,767,000	8,562,000	9,911,000	11,582,000
Wood, sawn	9,292,000	8,924,000	9,632,000	10,423,000	11,063,000
Oats	6,002,000	8,164,000	5,702,000	7,676,000	9,156,000
Sugar, refined	8,890,000	6,965,000	10,270,000	6,425,000	9,035,000
Corn	11,822,000	12,465,000	11,332,000	15,659,000	7,760,000
Horses	5,137,000	6,397,000	7,371,000	7,841,000	6,791,000
Eggs	7,323,000	7,418,000	7,390,000	7,414,000	6,632,000
Cows	2,793,000	4,796,000	6,709,000	3,022,000	6,014,000
Hides and skins	3,815,000	5,264,000	5,117,000	4,545,000	5,442,000
Leather	5,220,000	4,764,000	5,447,000	5,173,000	5,261,000
Cotton cloth	4,835,000	4,773,000	5,028,000	5,170,000	4,745,000
Poultry, killed	4,009,000	4,504,000	4,551,000	4,533,000	4,703,000
Tobacco, leaf	4,440,000	4,694,000	4,294,000	3,914,000	4,548,000
Steers	2,356,000	2,683,000	3,023,000	2,371,000	4,038,000
Rice, cleaned	2,539,000	3,043,000	2,551,000	3,847,000	3,638,000
Woolen cloth	2,324,000	2,642,000	3,026,000	3,644,000	3,579,000
Meat, fresh	2,874,000	3,303,000	3,360,000	3,614,000	3,461,000
Wool	3,678,000	3,930,000	3,987,000	3,327,000	3,393,000
Beans	2,465,000	3,989,000	2,755,000	2,458,000	3,193,000
Cotton yarn	3,070,000	2,306,000	2,692,000	3,051,000	3,173,000
Lard	2,796,000	2,928,000	2,611,000	1,776,000	2,752,000
Wood, rough	1,425,000	1,294,000	1,547,000	2,106,000	2,618,000
Fodder meal	2,020,000	2,094,000	2,023,000	2,399,000	2,418,000
Milk	1,474,000	1,706,000	1,947,000	2,212,000	2,392,000
Bacon	1,629,000	1,985,000	1,785,000	1,476,000	2,330,000
Poultry, live	2,118,000	2,178,000	2,428,000	2,301,000	2,288,000
Iron ore	2,351,000	2,289,000	2,398,000	2,438,000	2,281,000
Bed feathers	2,008,000	1,924,000	1,950,000	1,898,000	2,116,000
Hemp	1,385,000	1,366,000	1,834,000	2,244,000	2,027,000
Clover seed	1,380,000	1,495,000	1,877,000	1,640,000	1,760,000
Fruits, fresh	2,298,000	2,302,000	2,662,000	4,099,000	1,747,000
Paper pulp	1,694,000	1,263,000	1,344,000	1,600,000	1,732,000
Boots and shoes of leather	1,203,000	1,267,000	1,231,000	1,471,000	1,644,000
Butter	1,901,000	2,050,000	1,989,000	1,651,000	1,633,000
Fatty oils	768,000	1,130,000	1,740,000	1,735,000	1,610,000
Furniture of wood	1,189,000	1,209,000	1,456,000	1,629,000	1,563,000
Starch	952,000	1,234,000	1,345,000	1,514,000	1,485,000
Hay and straw	989,000	1,081,000	1,023,000	1,163,000	1,381,000
Staves of hard wood	1,216,000	812,000	894,000	1,110,000	1,374,000
Sugar beets	311,000	681,000	987,000	1,450,000	1,347,000
Agricultural machinery	680,000	831,000	1,231,000	1,293,000	1,344,000
Brushmakers' wares	857,000	921,000	1,062,000	1,290,000	1,333,000
Malt	1,332,000	1,095,000	1,064,000	1,274,000	1,182,000
Mineral water	1,070,000	1,123,000	1,049,000	1,060,000	1,123,000
Sausages	874,000	921,000	1,025,000	1,098,000	1,119,000
Silk, raw	886,000	1,054,000	1,132,000	1,082,000	1,081,000
Sheet iron, sheet steel	1,100,000	1,463,000	1,559,000	1,311,000	1,068,000
Torpedoes	746,000	574,000	693,000	1,013,000	1,031,000
Charcoal	984,000	903,000	934,000	949,000	1,010,000
Bran	1,222,000	1,042,000	1,460,000	1,752,000	975,000
Potatoes	352,000	544,000	781,000	1,192,000	943,000
Iron blooms, billets, and bars	1,048,000	1,515,000	1,274,000	1,131,000	922,000
Hops	131,000	863,000	358,000	1,594,000	834,000
All other articles	58,746,000	61,042,000	61,878,000	66,544,000	70,333,000
Total	$321,643,000	$345,141,000	$348,500,000	$371,589,000	$398,452,000

Production and Industry

The principal industry of Hungary is agriculture in which 12,977,419 people were employed. Dairying, sheep and poultry raising engaged 11,864 persons; market gardening

and horticulture, 43,954 persons; forestry, etc., 132,399 persons. The total area of all agricultural holdings in 1913 was 80,216,376 acres, sub-divided as follows:

Arable land	35,309,662	Woodlands	21,655,161
Gardens	1,070,354	Road-bank	139,048
Meadows	7,477,020	Infertile area	4,132,460
Pastures	9,585,180		
Vineyards	847,491	Total	80,216,376

Acreage and yield of principal crops in 1915:

Crop	Area acres	Yield tons	Crop	Area acres	Yield tons
Wheat	8,201,388	4,532,669	Potatoes	1,576,030	6,267,580
Rye	2,595,164	1,270,487	Sugar beets	265,505	2,737,350
Barley	2,794,933	1,329,483	Hops	7,062	2,333
Oats	2,636,124	1,279,184	Tobacco (1913)	118,807	28,180
Corn	6,191,726	5,044,600			

The fruit crops of Hungary in 1913 were estimated as follows, in pounds: Apples, 88,184,000; apricots, 28,659,800; grapes (for table), 22,046,000; peaches, 6,613,800; pears, 24,250,600; plums, 110,230,000; quinces, 1,102,300. In 1913 the wine production was 145,296,300 gallons.

Livestock in 1913 consisted of 2,351,481 horses; 7,319,121 head of cattle; 4,580,446 swine; 8,548,204 sheep and 426,981 goats.

In Hungary proper in 1912 the inhabitants of 11,392 communes were engaged in rearing bees, which produced 2,947 tons of honey and 179 tons of wax, valued at $610,000.

The production of silk cocoons reached 4,400,000 pounds in 1909, of which 86.2 per cent. was produced in Hungary proper and 13.8 per cent. in Croatia-Slavonia. The production has since been declining. In 1912 a large quantity of mulberry leaves was ruined by frost, and the production of cocoons was reduced to 2,863,000 pounds.

The forest area of Hungary, situated in the Carpathians and in the district between the rivers Drave and Save, consisted in 1913 of 22,059,226 acres, of which 11,561,630 acres are birch, 5,681,536 acres are oak, and 4,816,060 acres are pine.

The mining and smelting works of Hungary employed in 1913 a total of 81,200 persons; and the salt works 2,991 persons. In Hungary gold and silver have been mined for centuries. Gold is found in Transylvania, at Nagybanya, and in upper Hungary; silver chiefly in the region of Stavnice (Selmeczbanya) in Slovakia. Lead and copper are recovered largely as a by-product in the working of gold and silver bearing ores. Antimony is found in the counties of Lipto, Szepes, Szatmar, and Vas; nickel and cobalt in the counties of Gemer, Hunyad, Varasd, and Maramaros; iron ores chiefly in Gemer; pyrites in Pressburg, Maramaros, Szepes, and Gemer counties; mineral colors in Pressburg and Tekov (Bars) counties.

True coal is not plentiful; it is mined in Baranya, Tolna, and Orava (Arva) counties. Brown coal (lignite), is found in greater quantities in the counties of Novohrad (Nograd), Borsod, Estergom, and Hunyad. Asphalt rock is mined in Bihar. Mineral production in 1912 included 1,432,645 tons of true coal (1,451,909 tons in 1913), 8,284,871 tons of brown coal (9,739,556 tons in 1913), 1,991,162 tons of iron ores (685,257 tons in 1913), and 608,123 tons of pig iron, 3 tons of gold, and 10 tons of silver, 1,765 tons of lead, 945 tons of antimony, 266 tons of copper, 93 tons of mercury, 114,190 tons of pyrites, 9,053 tons of manganese, 91 tons of sulphur, and 1,442 tons of sulphuric acid.

In 1910, about one-sixth (16.3 per cent.) of the population engaged in useful occupations were engaged in the manufacturing industries (exclusive of mining, but including the building trades and hotels and restaurants). Budapest and Pressburg are the chief industrial cities; Pest, Szepes, and Gemer the chief industrial counties.

The manufacture of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco are the most important industries, of these the principal are flour mills, sugar mills, distilleries, breweries, tobacco factories, the manufacture of meat products, and sparkling wines. In 1910 these industries employed 143,609 persons. Wheat flour, of which about 3,000,000 tons were milled annually, is the most important product. Other important industries are those of wood, chemicals, textiles, earths and stones, leather, clothing, printing, and paper. Among the other important manufactured products are sugar, tobacco, cigars, alcohol, pig iron, hewn wood, railway cars, bran, beer, bricks, structural iron, lumber, and rails for railways. The textile industries supply only a small part of the domestic needs, and large quantities of textile fabrics have to be imported. The machinery industry supplies about one-half of the domestic consumption.

Railways:

In 1912 there were 11,224 miles of state owned and 2,103 miles of privately owned railways. The state railways had an invested capital of $809,324,000; the privately owned of $140,248,000. The state railways had 3,616 locomotives, 2,471 tenders, 7,674 passenger and 85,061 freight cars. The passenger railways had 603 locomotives, 435 tenders, 1,468 passenger and 14,224 freight cars.

Roads, Rivers, Canals:

Road mileage, 1913, 59,598. The total length of navigable rivers and canals in the same year was 3,727 miles, of which 2,177 miles were navigable by steamer.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

Post offices numbered 6,774; telegraph offices, 5,380, length of telegraph line, 16,740 miles; of wire 103,540 miles, messages numbered 15,470,000. In 1914 there were 2,535 urban telephone systems with 17,475 miles of line and 251,342 miles of wire. Conversations numbered 212,387,000.

Language:

Hungarian is the language of the country. German is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes: Shipments to Hungary are ordinarily made via Fiume, or Trieste.

Customs Tariff:

The duties of the former Austro-Hungarian conventional tariff resulted from commercial treaties concluded between Austria-Hungary and Germany, Roumania, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Serbia and Switzerland. Over 650 articles are enumerated, upon most of which the duties are **specific** and levied upon net weight.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.32 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates

Mail Time: 10 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service suspended.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

ITALY

A kingdom embracing the large peninsula in the south of Europe which forms the Italian mainland, as well as the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. Its area, including the two islands, is somewhat larger than that of the combined states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The principal commercial city is Milan, which is about as large as Baltimore. Other important cities are Naples, Turin, Genoa and Rome.

The principal industries of Italy are agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The principal agricultural crops are wheat, corn, potatoes, beet root, barley, oats, rice, and

hemp. The grape is cultivated throughout Italy and wine-making is an important industry. Olives are extensively cultivated, as are almonds and citrus fruits. The mulberry tree is grown throughout Italy for the purpose of silk production. Dairy farming is rapidly becoming of importance. The principal mineral products of Italy are silver, which is chiefly mined in Sicily, lead and zinc, chiefly mined in Sardinia, and iron, mined in Elba. Of the manufacturing industries the production of machinery and the making of steel are of great importance, as are the textile industries, chemical industries, and the manufacture of foodstuffs of all kinds.

Italy has an extensive railway system which covers the peninsula as well as Sicily and Sardinia with a close network of lines.

As a result of the war Italy has extended its territory to the north, acquiring possession from Austria of the Trentino, and has likewise extended its territory on the Adriatic coast through the occupation of the former Austrian province of Kustenland, with an area of 3,078 square miles and a population of 893,797. Control of this district gives Italy the important port of Trieste, with a population of approximately 247,000. Besides this territory Italy claims the Dalmatian Coast of the Adriatic, including the port of Fiume. These claims are disputed by the new state of Jugo-Slavia and no definite settlement has as yet been made.

The per capita imports of Italy in 1917 amounted to $41.31. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to $12.06.

Area and Population

Area of Italy in square miles and population, according to the census of 1911:

Provinces and Departments	Area	Population
Allessandria	1,960	807,696
Cuneo	2,870	646,719
Novara	2,548	756,326
Torino	3,953	1,213,709
Piedmont, total	11,331	3,424,450
Genova	1,582	1,050,052
Porto Maurizio	456	147,179
Liguria, total	2,038	1,197,231
Bergamo	1,076	511,237
Brescia	1,823	596,411
Como	1,105	616,212
Cremona	685	348,749
Mantova	903	349,048
Milano	1,221	1,726,548
Pavia	1,287	512,340
Sondrio	1,233	129,928
Lombardy, total	9,333	4,790,473
Belluno	1,276	192,793
Padova	826	519,358
Rovigo	684	257,723
Treviso	956	491,166
Udine	2,536	628,081
Venezia	944	466,752
Verona	1,185	475,049
Vicenza	1,056	496,438
Venetia, total	9,463	3,527,360

Continued on page 306.

Table continued:

Provinces and Departments	Area	Population
Bologna	1,465	577,729
Ferrara	1,019	307,924
Forli	730	301,408
Modena	1,003	353,051
Parma	1,258	326,163
Piacenza	967	256,233
Ravenna	715	248,356
Reggio Emilia	885	310,337
Emilia, total	8,043	2,681,201
Arezzo	1,274	283,663
Firenze	2,261	999,423
Grosseto	1,735	146,634
Livorno	133	135,765
Lucca	555	333,011
Massa e Carrara	688	212,430
Pisa	1,185	342,250
Siena	1,471	241,530
Tuscany, total	9,302	2,694,706
Ancona	748	319,709
Ascoli Piceno	805	253,635
Macerata	1,070	258,393
Pesaro e Urbino	1,118	261,516
Marches, total	3,741	1,093,253
Perugia (Umbria)	3,770	686,596
Roma (Latium)	4,664	1,302,423
Aquila delgi Abruzzi	2,493	407,005
Campobasso	1,692	349,618
Chieti	1,142	366,593
Teramo	1,060	307,490
Abruzzi e Molise, total	6,387	1,430,706
Avellino	1,165	396,581
Benevento	819	254,726
Caserta	2,034	791,616
Napoli	351	1,310,785
Salerno	1,908	558,282
Campania, total	6,277	3,311,990
Barre delle Puglie	2,048	891,624
Foggia	2,683	467,020
Lecce	2,645	771,507
Apulia, total	7,376	2,130,151
Potenza (Basilicata)	3,855	474,021
Catanzaro	2,034	483,235
Cosenza	2,566	474,001
Reggio di Calabria	1,219	444,915
Calabria, total	5,819	1,402,151
Caltanisetta	1,271	342,557
Catania	1,907	789,147
Girgenti	1,175	393,804
Messina	1,254	517,248
Palermo	1,927	795,631
Siracusa	1,433	476,765
Trapani	968	357,106
Sicily, total	9,935	3,672,258
Cagliari	5,179	520,213
Sassari	4,120	332,194
Sardinia, total	9,299	852,407
Total	110,632	34,671,377

Estimated population of principal cities, including communal population:

City	Population	City	Population
Naples (Napoli)	697,910	Perugia	70,227
Milan (Milano)	663,100	Pisa	67,285
Rome (Roma)	590,950	Ancona	68,430
Turin (Torino)	452,000	Cagliari	61,175
Palermo	345,900	Trapani	60,779
Genoa (Genova)	300,140	Bergamo	58,470
Trieste	246,500	Novara	58,858
Florence (Firenze)	242,150	Vicensa	57,016
Catania	217,400	Parma	54,584
Bologna	189,770	Udine	49,695
Venice (Venezia)	168,040	Arezzo	50,093
Messina	150,000	Forli	48,943
Leghorn (Livorno)	108,600	Salerno	48,247
Bari	109,220	Como	46,216
Padua (Padova)	105,140	Reggio Calabria	43,098
Ferrara	102,550	Sassari	43,525
Brescia	89,622	Siena	42,428
Verona	86,448	Caltanissetta	42,670
Foggia	79,213	Treviso	43,597
Lucca	79,110	Siracusa	44,094
Allessandria	78,159	Cremona	42,704
Ravenna	74,161	Pavia	40,729
Reggio Emilia	75,349	Piacenza	40,362
Modena	76,584		

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Italy during eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$58,078,454	$431,141	$58,509,595	$23,452,986	$25,834,908	$49,287,894	47.58	$+9,221,701
1910	53,048,326	418,727	53,467,053	19,116,236	30,752,131	49,868,367	38.33	+3,598,686
1911	59,993,525	587,241	60,580,766	16,550,448	30,784,361	47,334,809	34.96	+13,245,957
1912	64,892,006	369,262	65,261,268	16,304,301	31,724,228	48,028,529	33.95	+17,232,739
1913	75,554,103	731,175	76,285,278	18,872,941	35,234,423	54,107,364	34.88	+22,177,914
1914	73,737,526	497,486	74,235,012	15,763,370	40,644,301	56,407,671	27.95	+17,827,341
1915	183,206,124	1,613,564	184,819,688	16,732,998	38,240,728	54,973,726	30.44	+129,845,962
1916	267,558,732	1,687,373	269,246,105	21,717,723	35,714,713	57,432,436	37.82	+211,813,669
1917	359,351,279	1,257,077	360,608,356	11,551,228	34,823,140	46,374,368	24.90	+314,233,988
1918	473,196,976	4,701,798	477,898,774	6,789,261	23,244,088	30,014,349	22.62	+447,884,425
1919	.....	.....	496,174,730	.....	.....	21,573,527	.....	+474,601,203

The latest available statistics of the foreign trade of Italy are for the first six months of 1919. Italy's imports during that period were valued at $1,694,955,563, and her exports amounted to $345,502,645. On the basis of these statistics Italy's imports during the calendar year 1919 may be estimated at $3,389,910,126, and her exports at $691,005,290.

Value of special trade, imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, for six years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$703,608,000	$484,746,000	1916	$1,583,991,980	$597,383,275
1914	564,206,000	426,608,000	1917	1,492,468,299	435,940,213
1915	907,785,000	488,955,000	1919 (6 months)	1,694,955,563	345,502,645

Value of the principal articles of import for two years by groups:

Classification	1916	1917
Spirits, beverages, and oils	$60,423,502	$56,963,525
Colonial goods, spices, tobacco	47,684,948	45,115,018
Chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, perfumery	78,576,644	153,533,378
Colors, etc., for dyeing and tanning	23,357,856	19,838,234
Hemp, flax, jute, and other fibers, except cotton	20,823,307	13,242,855
Cotton	139,652,174	101,139,415
Wool, horsehair, etc	136,723,150	71,161,043
Silk	31,240,888	24,457,306
Wood and straw	17,136,241	14,391,203
Paper and books	16,059,490	9,693,479
Hides and skins	72,823,010	44,883,378
Minerals, metals, manufactures	247,723,078	359,557,868
Vehicles	2,285,873	8,168,620
Stones, earths, pottery, glass	291,855,238	184,961,824
India rubber and manufactures	16,176,413	14,238,808
Cereals and vegetable products	273,762,980	282,003,023
Animal products	100,723,710	83,932,737
Miscellaneous	6,847,785	5,127,357
Precious metals	115,693	59,158
Total	$1,583,991,980	$1,492,468,229

Special trade of Italy with principal countries of origin and destination for five years:

Imports from	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$100,885,346	$85,469,471	$337,596,372	$659,019,730	.....
France	54,687,708	39,867,355	46,341,037	114,854,261	$124,511,248
United Kingdom	114,212,768	97,452,262	163,934,972	381,151,261	302,141,114
Austria Hungary	50,079,380	45,126,295	8,876,649	224,652	.....
Germany	118,249,170	97,114,705	44,422,038	2,373,321	.....
Russia	45,813,375	36,638,734	769,105	567,613	.....
Switzerland	16,761,085	14,741,893	22,796,774	40,344,334	29,020,059
Turkey in Europe, and others	26,038,788	16,454,987	3,236,224	776,825	.....
Belgium	14,870,071	10,714,588	1,144,104	535,961	.....
Argentina	32,158,046	10,695,489	92,650,615	106,883,207	84,981,181
British possessions in Asia	32,068,008	29,238,535	48,772,451	61,963,708	133,850,904
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	15,687,619	6,282,150
Spain	5,598,544	10,568,109	17,534,822	39,956,597	21,530,501
Brazil	10,675,023	9,491,161	14,868,848	23,335,823	.....
China	10,817,071	6,052,246	9,791,662	19,331,108	.....
Japan	11,731,119	9,003,643	8,101,017	12,459,658	.....

Exports to	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	$52,703,156	$50,655,166	$54,688,287	$50,827,424	$84,906,104
France	44,675,833	33,619,249	84,478,030	142,351,782	113,710,170
United Kingdom	50,276,693	59,002,416	75,475,352	86,357,657	62,624,061
Austria Hungary	42,681,371	37,965,223	22,964,105	.....	.....
Germany	66,284,692	61,595,564	39,466,377	.....	.....
Russia	2,825,327	3,269,227	2,022,833	7,878,260	.....
Switzerland	48,088,459	44,754,577	60,617,826	121,953,419	.....
Turkey in Europe, and others	10,081,934	12,921,543	3,294,510	4,571,977	.....
Belgium	11,153,084	5,853,883	421,126	43,425	.....
Argentina	35,812,501	22,463,332	27,232,879	38,607,334	21,581,260
British possessions in Asia	12,130,629	9,730,867	12,627,411	15,587,838	9,397,170
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	22,219,704	16,163,943
Spain	3,495,230	4,299,654	9,160,166	6,068,458	6,098,800
Brazil	9,196,064	5,453,022	6,897,627	9,045,910	.....
China	1,141,981	579,579	285,447	848,621	.....
Japan	887,221	661,604	360,910	€65,850	.....

Value of the exports of Italy for two years by groups:

Classification	1916	1917
Spirits, beverages, and oils	$23,462,260	$28,925,085
Colonial goods, spices, tobacco	3,928,592	2,868,483
Chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, perfumery	41,033,578	33,779,906
Colors, etc., for dyeing and tanning	2,160,563	1,717,737
Hemp, flax, jute, and other fibers, except cotton	38,774,569	33,415,465
Cotton	97,218,636	58,039,780
Wool, horsehair, etc	28,333,985	9,198,966
Silk	154,337,940	117,581,836
Wood and straw	9,368,877	5,601,166
Paper and books	9,615,513	4,551,195
Hides and skins	7,651,874	5,015,828
Minerals, metals, manufactures	21,568,051	17,656,352
Vehicles	16,854,203	27,737,088
Stones, earths, pottery, glass	26,433,194	13,158,110
India rubber and manufactures	9,060,383	5,306,365
Cereals and vegetable products	63,760,502	42,544,321
Animal products	28,919,029	16,984,155
Miscellaneous	14,604,789	11,792,300
Precious metals	296,727	66,075
Total	$597,383,275	$435,940,213

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The principal crops are cereals; hemp, that grown in the province of Bologna being especially famous; flax; grapes, which are cultivated throughout the kingdom, the vintage taking place from the beginning of September in the north to the beginning of November in the south; the olive, which is grown in Sicily, the harvest taking place from November to August; and almonds, cultivated in Sicily, Sardinia, and the southern provinces. The mulberry tree is cultivated throughout the kingdom, but flourishes especially in the Marches, Umbria, Tuscany, Venetia, Piedmont and the Abruzzi.

In Italy generally, and in Sardinia particularly, the land is greatly subdivided. Peasant proprietorship is common in Piedmont and Lombardy, but in the other provinces various forms of share cultivation predominate, in some of which the landlord furnishes seed, implements and improvements, and in others, provides free rent, a share of the produce, and a small money wage in return for labor.

The acreage and production of principal crops for three years:

	Acreage			Produce in Tons		
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
Wheat	12,648,750	11,815,750	10,680,250	5,198,200	5,380,928	4,267,429
Barley	615,000	612,500	475,000	260,947	246,512	180,992
Oats	1,222,000	1,665,750	1,119,750	511,168	423,920	550,928
Rye	297,500	288,750	232,500	124,096	151,984	126,896
Maize	3,932,500	3,939,750	3,898,500	3,464,110	2,311,784	2,404,192
Rice	360,000	356,750	350,000	627,872	584,736	573,664
Beans	1,351,750	1,225,750	1,099,500	531,216	422,912	394,576
Potatoes	733,500	737,750	740,500	1,545,000	1,477,200	26,248,000
Sugar Beetroot	125,000	117,500	121,500	1,480,000	1,100,000	22,440,000
Vines*	11,041,000	10,872,500	10,846,750	419,210	857,120	1,061,500
Olives*	5,750,000	5,767,500	.....	33,000	33,000	45,012

Note: * Produce in thousand gallons.

The dairy industry flourishes in the north of Italy, and the making of cheese, especially Parinesan, Gorgonzola, and Gruyére, is an important industry.

The forest area, exclusive of chestnut plantations, amounts to about 9,880,000 acres. Produce in 1915, 1,464,960 cubic yards of timber, valued at $7,581,040; 6,210,000 cubic yards of firewood, valued at $12,159,000; 253,596 tons of charcoal, valued at $13,303,007. Total value of forest products, $33,043,047; including secondary products estimated at $10,615,000, $43,658,047.

Fisheries:

The principal products are tunny (Sardinia, Sicily and Elba); anchoy and sardines, (the coasts of Liguria and Tuscany); coral, (Sardinia and Sicily); sponge (Sicily, and at Sfax and Tunis). In 1915, 26,725 boats were employed in fishing, of which forty-eight were engaged in coral fishing. The total number of fishermen was 162,755. The estimated value of the sardine catch was $3,098,232; of the produce of the tunny fisheries, $427,716; of the produce of the coral fisheries, $6,820.

Mines:

The principal mineral products are sulphur, mined in Sicily; lead and zinc, mined in Sardinia; iron, mined in Elba. Quicksilver and tin are found in small quantities in Tuscany. The quarries at Tivoli and Baveno are important; lava is extensively employed for paving stone in volcanic districts.

Product in short tons, value, number of mines, and number of workmen:

Ores, Etc.	Productive Mines	Short Tons	Value	Workers
Iron	28	1,036,468	$5,510,038	2,329
Manganese	18	19,961	120,647	476
Copper	7	97,322	643,260	1,102
Zinc	83	99,047	3,365,453	
Lead		43,516	3,281,078	11,553
Antimony	11	7,159	191,701	494
Mercury	7	147,976	1,621,181	886
Iron and pyrites	9	451,319	2,707,236	2,788
Mineral fuel	148	1,436,534	11,876,922	9,705
Sulphur ore	315	1,839,828	6,790,335	11,486
Asphaltic and bituminous substances	6	18,511	68,301	99
Boric acid	8	2,522	423,698	777
Totals	706	.....	36,599,850	43,137

The quarries employed 46,820 persons in 1916, and the output of stone was valued at $11,915,688.

Manufactures:

Manufacture of machinery centers at Turin, Genoa, and Milan, and at Naples; locomotives, railway cars, tram cars, automobiles and machinery of all kinds are produced. The largest and most productive automobile establishment in Europe, the F. I. A. T. (Fabbrica Italiana Automobile Torino), employs more than 30,000 men in its plant, and produced 56,069 motor cars and trucks during the war years of 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The Ansoldo machinery works, the largest in Italy, are at Genoa. The metallurgical industry is extensive; sulphur mining supplies the refining and grinding operations; iron manufacture depends largely upon a process of resmelting old scrap, which is among the most important of Italian metallurgical industries. Foreign pig iron is imported for steel making.

The textile industries include silk, which centers at Milan, Como and Bergamo in Lombardy, and in Venetia and Piedmont; cotton, which is widely distributed, but has its most important centers in Lombardy, Piedmont and Liguria; wool, centering in Piedmont,

(province of Novara), Venetia (province of Vicenza), Tuscany (Florence), Lombardy (Brescia), Campania (Caserta), Genoa, etc. Flax and jute are important industries, the latter producing supplies sufficient for the needs of the country and exporting.

Chemical and pharmaceutical industries, including the production of explosives, chemical manures, sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper, carbonate of lead, and hyperphosphates, quinine and the manufacture of candles, glue, soap, perfumes, india rubber, etc., have their center at Milan, Genoa and Turin.

Beet-sugar manufacture centers at Umbria, the Marches, Lazio, Venetia and Piedmont. The distilling industries center in Lombardy, Piedmont, Venetia and Tuscany. Paper manufacture is important in Milan, Vicenza, Turin, Como, Genoa, Ancona and Brescia. Furniture making is carried on all over Italy, each region producing a special type; the most important centers are in Lombardy and Piedmont. Straw-plaits for the making of hats are produced in Tuscany and Vicenza. Glass is made in Tuscany and Venetia, the best quality of glass being made at Murano, near Venice. Ceramics are produced in Florence, Turin, Milan and a group of smaller cities. The manufacture of macaroni and similar foodstuffs flourishes extensively throughout Italy, but is especially important in the vicinity of Naples.

Statistics of Italian industries, with reference to their geographical location:

Departments and Provinces	Establishments	Employees	Horsepower	Departments and Provinces	Establishments	Employees	Horsepower
Abruzzi and Molise	9,005	36,966	40,639	Marches	7,563	49,623	40,339
Apulia	14,765	82,699	39,492	Piedmont	26,332	342,354	264,572
Bari	6,950	40,935	14,182	Alessandria	5,174	48,189	22,369
Lecce	5,410	29,899	18,359	Novara	6,108	90,108	93,836
Basilicata	2,808	11,562	5,145	Turin	10,299	169,557	123,711
Calabria	9,561	40,358	17,083	Rome	10,127	72,366	46,604
Campania	19,284	158,119	142,107	Sardinia	4,015	34,016	13,064
Naples	7,663	91,389	83,709	Sicily	19,585	120,740	55,254
Emilia	20,317	146,301	104,314	Tuscany	22,522	188,045	121,807
Bologna	5,197	44,521	26,713	Florence	8,298	66,486	30,582
Liguria	11,456	132,604	124,650	Umbria	4,680	32,106	65,974
Genoa	10,149	124,827	109,730	Venetia	20,904	198,726	136,436
Lombardy	41,027	657,853	402,965				
Como	6,153	105,262	49,391	Total	243,926	2,304,438	1,620,404
Milan	17,493	346,636	114,333				

Particulars of industries classified by kind:

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Employed	Horsepower Used
Industries extractive of the subsoil	3,570	62,216	16,174
Industries utilizing the products of agriculture, fishing and the chase (exclusive of textile and chemical industries)	139,021	533,856	293,941
Industries utilizing metals (exclusive of chemicals)	41,116	389,225	174,509
Industries utilizing minerals (exclusive of metal refining)	17,727	306,512	54,203
Textile industries	31,492	537,135	118,797
Chemical industries	959	129,398	65,813
Public service	5,309	76,788	791,855
Various	8,398	71,184	816,908
Total	243,928	2,304,438	1,620,404

Railways: Total length, 11,722 miles. All but 3,078 miles are owned by the state.

Post Offices:

There were 11,023 in 1915, which handled a total of 2,314,972 pieces of mail matter.

Telegraphs: Offices, 8,694 in 1915; miles of line, 33,561 in 1915.

Telephones:

There were 372 urban and 808 interurban systems in 1915, all under state control. In that year 4,619,000 conversations took place in the kingdom.

Money:

The system corresponds to that of France. The Lira of 100 has centesimi a normal par value of $0.193. There are coined 20 and 10 lire pieces in gold, 5, 2, 1 lire and 50 centesimi pieces in silver, 20, 10, 5 and 2 centesimi pieces in nickel and bronze. Bank notes are issued by the Banco d' Italia, the Banco di Napoli and the Banco di Sicilia, and by the State.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

Language:

Italian. French may be used, if necessary, in correspondence with large commercial houses.

Local Advertising Media:

There is at least one important daily paper in each of the larger Italian cities, the most important of which is published in Milan. There are a number of trade papers which are good media in dealer campaigns. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Catania, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Rome, Turin, Venice.

Italian consular officials are stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Trinidad, Hartford, New Haven, Wilmington, Washington, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Springfield (Ind.), Clinton, Frontenac, Louisville, Hammond, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Lawrence, Springfield, Detroit, Duluth, Gulfport, St. Louis, Butte, Omaha, Newark, Trenton, Albuquerque, Albany, Buffalo, New York City, Rochester, Yonkers, Cincinnati, Cleveland, MacAlester, (Okla.), Portland (Oregon), Altoona (Pa.), Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Manila, Arecibo (P. R.), Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, Providence, Charleston, Memphis, Fort Worth (Texas), Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Richmond, St. Thomas (V. I.), Seattle, Clarksburg, Northfork (W. Va.), Milwaukee.

Shipping Routes:

Anchor Line.
White Star Line.
Cunard Line.
Navigazione Generale Italiana, "La Veloce" and Lloyd Italiano Lines.

Customs Tariff:

The Italian tariff levies specific duties based on weight upon hundreds of classifications. The tariff is a double one, prescribing a general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) tariff with respect to every classification. The United States, together with certain other nations, enjoy, by virtue of a treaty embodying the "most favored nation" clause, admission of certain of its products and manufacturers under the conventional tariff. On certain articles a small "statistical" duty is levied.

Consular Regulations:

Bills of lading must show the address of the consignee. An affidavit certified by the Italian consul must be attached attesting that the goods are bought for Italian consumption.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England, $0.31 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates apply.

Mail Time: About ten days from New York to Genoa.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Italy. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Money Orders: Issued.

SAN MARINO

Included in the area of Italy is the independent republic of San Marino, which has an area of thirty-eight square miles and a population (1916) of 11,648. For all commercial purposes it may be regarded as a part of Italy.

JUGO-SLAVIA

(See Map, Page 218)

The United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which is the official designation of Jugo-Slavia, includes Serbia, Montenegro, and the former Austrian provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Dalmatia, and parts of Carinthia, Carniola and Styria.

The country has about ninety miles of coast line on the Adriatic, and ports at Ragusa Zengg and Porto Re. The estimated area of Jugo-Slavia is approximately equivalent to that of the combined states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The principal cities are Belgrade and Nish.

The principal ports for the trade of the country has in the past been Fiume, which, whatever its ultimate disposition by the Peace Conference may be, promises to be the chief commercial gateway of the country.

The principal industries of Jugo-Slavia are agriculture, the growing of fruit, mining, lumber industry, and manufacturing in certain parts of Carinthia. The most important agricultural crops are corn, beet root, tobacco, wheat, oats, and rye. Fruit raising is especially important, the principal product being plums, which were formerly extensively exported, both raw, and manufactured into marmalade and brandy. Sericulture is important, as is the breeding of livestock.

The principal mineral products, chiefly located in Corinthia, Bosina-Herzegovina and Serbia, are copper, iron, manganese, and coal. Manufacturing enterprises other than the important metallurgical industry of Carinthia include tobacco factories, chemical factories, etc., jam factories, and some textile mills. Second to Carinthia the most important manufacturing district is Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The railway mileage of Jugo-Slavia is most extensive in the former Austrian territories but the transcontinental European railway passes through Serbia and touches Belgrade.

Area and Population

Until the final ratification of the treaties of peace and the fixing of the western frontier by the Allies, there can be no exact definition of the boundries, area or population of Jugo-Slavia. The following estimate is therefore approximate, but it closely follows the provisions of the treaty of peace with Austria:

Countries	Area square miles	Population
Countries formerly independent:		
Serbia	18,650	2,911,701
Montenegro	5,603	436,789
Former Austrian territory:		
Dalmatia	4,956	658,682
Bosnia-Herzegovina	19,768	1,962,411
Croatia-Slavonia	16,421	2,602,544
Carinthia (in part)	1,994	203,081
Carniola	3,845	530,189
Styria (in part)	866	146,775
Estimated total	72,103	9,452,172

Principal cities:

Serbia: Belgrade (capital of the kingdom) population 90,890; Nish, 24,949; Kraguyèvatz, 18,452; Leskovatz, 14,266; Monastir, 59,856; Uskub, 47,384; Prizren, 21,244. Montenegro: Cettinjé, 5,500; Podgoritza, 14,000; Dulcigno, 5,000; Nikshitch, 5,000; Antivarie, 2,500. Bosnia-Herzegovina: Sarajevo, 51,919; Mostar, 16,392; Banja Lucka, 14,800; Tuzla, 11,300. In the other former Austrian territories, Laibach, 43,400; Karlstadt; Agram.

Commerce

Until 1920 United States statistics of foreign commerce classified trade with the territory now composing Jugo-Slavia under trade with Austria-Hungary and Serbia. Exports to Serbia, Montenegro and Albania during the calendar year 1919 were valued at $2,927,724. Imports were valued at $10,347.

No adequate statistics are yet available concerning the foreign trade of the new country.

Foreign trade of Serbia, 1907 to 1912, inclusive:

Year	Imports	Exports
1907	$13,721,238	$15,841,899
1908	14,703,541	14,676,905
1909	14,293,260	18,074,340
1910	16,346,249	19,016,673
1911	22,277,094	22,564,846
1912	20,624,581	16,372,625

Foreign trade of Montenegro 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1910:

Year	Imports	Exports
1905	$942,840	$345,060
1906	1,166,400	393,660
1907	1,268,460	272,160
1910	1,653,746	484,299

Imports to Montenegro showing principal countries of origin during 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1910:

Imports from	1905	1906	1907	1910
Austria-Hungary	$729,000	$729,000	$972,000	$884,520
Turkey	281,880	286,740	140,940	267,300
Italy	24,300	24,300	116,640	252,720
Great Britain	12,150	12,636	29,160	72,900

Value of imports and exports of Serbia by principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1910 and 1911

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
America	$195,172	$412,184	$746,402	$696,596
Austria-Hungary	3,116,611	9,157,460	3,439,621	9,347,644
Belgium	173,670	401,569	3,114,486	1,185,447
Bosnia-Herzegovina	40,170	42,439	23,224	21,637
Bulgaria	93,181	134,553	797,482	540,753
Greece	74,682	62,785	.....	21,245
Denmark	4,987	481	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	443
England	2,205,008	1,838,185	322,751	16,752
Italy	703,474	938,136	206,443	848,052
Germany	6,750,334	6,049,943	4,229,565	5,584,054
Norway	530	100	30,880	965
Portugal	2,119	1,740	.....	.....
Rumania	227,796	297,108	1,268,107	1,185,135
Russia	351,865	654,617	2,617	10,174
Turkey	1,145,370	736,083	4,529,887	2,312,899
France	695,497	1,108,942	229,881	741,354
Netherlands	146,727	98,148	58,286	1,285
Montenegro	8,462	13,411	5,790	564
Switzerland	379,730	299,786	11,251	49,847
Sweden	14,171	15,489	.....	.....
Spain	16,693	13,936	.....	.....
Total	$16,346,249	$22,277,094	$19,016,673	$22,564,846

Foreign trade of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1908 and 1913:

Articles	Imports		Exports	
	1908	1913	1908	1913
Principal articles imported:				
Flour	$2,677,000	$3,623,000	$73,000	$26,000
Clothing and millinery	1,791,000	3,008,000	347,000	843,000
Wares of iron and steel	1,356,000	2,396,000	755,000	378,000
Coffee	1,316,000	1,993,000	16,000	34,000
Leather, and manufactures of	803,000	1,504,000	99,000	207,000
Cotton fabrics	780,000	1,481,000	40,000	31,000
Corn	1,690,000	1,418,000	217,000	214,000
Cotton, raw; wadding; yarn	670,000	1,039,000	29,000	23,000
Sugar, refined	643,000	1,017,000	23,000	13,000
Machinery	895,000	1,011,000	28,000	59,000
Railway and tramway cars	521,000	910,000	1,000	6,000
Distilled liquors	436,000	749,000	214,000	168,000
Wine	267,000	719,000	59,000	187,000
Horses	259,000	642,000	341,000	317,000
Explosives	339,000	606,000	35,000	91,000
Principal articles exported:				
Wood, sawn	31,000	47,000	4,908,000	5,000,000
Plums, dried	1,000	7,000	1,230,000	2,256,000
Oxen	168,000	1,204,000	1,470,000	1,895,000
Hides and skins	68,000	160,000	630,000	1,410,000
Wood, rough or hewn	7,000	23,000	693,000	928,000
Cows	80,000	349,000	392,000	849,000
Iron and steel, semimanufactured	323,000	319,000	741,000	700,000
Iron, pig and scrap	69,000	126,000	438,000	626,000
Plum jam	2,000	3,000	243,000	536,000
Calcium carbide	4,000	9,000	391,000	476,000
Eggs	4,000	8,000	284,000	455,000
Soda	6,000	9,000	621,000	424,000
Sheep	4,000	10,000	297,000	408,000
Coal and peat	59,000	58,000	262,000	389,000
Meats	102,000	192,000	251,000	385,000
Total trade	$24,702,000	$40,741,000	$22,117,000	$28,032,000

Production and Industry

Serbia:

Agriculture is the principal industry; the land is greatly subdivided, nearly every peasant cultivating his own small holding. The holdings vary between about 10 to 30 acres in extent, the average size being 20 acres. Of the total area of 11,930,740 acres, 2,505,455 acres are arable land; 477,229 acres are devoted to fruit, vines, and garden produce, and 1,312,381 acres are meadow. Maize is the principal cereal crop, since corn-cake is the staple article of diet of the peasantry, and the normal yield exceeds 5,000,000 bushels yearly. Wheat, beetroot, and tobacco are other crops. Fruit is grown extensively, special attention being devoted to the plum. Fresh plums, prunes and plum marmalade were exported extensively before the war. A liquor known as "raki" is likewise distilled from the plum.

There were 31,522 persons engaged in silk culture in 1910, and the export of cocoons was an important element of Serbia's trade. Livestock in 1910 comprised 152,617 horses, 957,918 head of cattle, 3,808,815 sheep, 863,544 pigs and 627,427 goats. Forests have an area of 3,792,500 acres, of which 1,375,000 are state owned, and 1,625,000 are owned by the communes.

The mineral resources comprise gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, lignite, antimony, nickel, mercury, manganese, graphite, and mineral springs productive of iodine and sulphur, Coal and lignite are mined in the north-eastern mountains near the Danube, Timok and Morava rivers; the mines are operated by the state, by Belgian companies, and by private enterprise. Lead is mined in Podrinye at Krupon and in the Pozharevate at Kuchayna. Antimony is mined at Zayechat. Copper and iron are mined by Belgian companies at Maydaupet, the principal mining center east of Morava. The output of minerals in 1911 was valued at $2,974,891; there were mined 7,725 tons of copper valued at $1,576,085; 25,855 tons of coal valued at $428,554; gold production was valued at $176,695 and cement production at $146,644.

The principal manufacturing industry is flour milling, and in 1911 there were 17 large mills. Brewing and distilling are important, sugar refining and the making of celluloid are other industries. Carpet weaving and dyeing is an important industry which has its center at Pirot. Meat-packing, wool weaving, tanning, boot making, pottery and iron work manufacture are likewise carried on. There are fewer than 100 large industrial enterprises in Serbia.

Bosnia-Herzegovia;

Agriculture is the principal industry, but is carried on for the most part only primitively. Forests occupy about half of the total areas, and timber is an important article of export. The important crops are tobacco; maize (production 1912, 238,700 tons); wheat (production 1912, 89,100 tons); barley (production 1912, 68,200 tons); oats (production 1912, 75,900 tons); potatoes (production 1912, 104,500 tons); rye (production 1912, 12,100 tons), and millet, flax, hemp and buckwheat. Beetroot, sunflowers and plums are important crops. Wine is produced, and silk culture is being developed. The raising of livestock is an important industry; in 1910 there were 1,308,930 head of cattle, 2,499,422 sheep, 1,393,068 goats, 527,721 swine and 221,981 horses in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mining is rapidly assuming importance; the minerals include copper, iron, manganese, coal, chromium, salt and quicksilver. Production in 1915: coal, 87,878 tons; iron ore, 121,450 tons; pig iron, 2,827 tons; steel ingots, 20,826 tons; rolled iron, 15,421 tons; manganese, 11,464 tons; salt, 414,695 bushels.

Manufacturing industries comprise tobacco factories (formerly a state monopoly) iron foundries, blast furnaces, chemical factories, distilleries, breweries, soap and candle, jam, paper, and ammonia factories.

Croatia-Slavonia:

About 95 per cent. of the land consists of arable land, gardens, vine-yards, meadows, pastures and forest. The vineyards, the raising of plums, oranges, lemons, figs, and olives are principal industries. Dairy-farming, the raising of swine and horses, and of mulberry trees for the breeding of silkworms are likewise important. The principal cereal crops are maize, wheat, oats, rye, and barley. Other crops are potatoes, tobacco, flax and hemp. Iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, and mineral oil fields are reported to have been located. Silver and sulphur are mined in small quantities. The forest resources of Croatia, especially the oak forests near Agram and Sissek, are valuable, and were formerly productive of a large export trade through Fiume. Manufacturing industries comprise breweries and distilleries, flour mills, saw mills, glass works, silk mills and tobacco factories, and center at Agram, Fiume, Semlin, Buccari and Porto Ré.

Dalmatia:

The hilly configuration of the country is responsible for the fact that only about one tenth of the area of Dalmatia is cultivated. Land holdings are, in general, small. The land is principally mountain pasture, vineyards and garden land. Sheep are kept for their mutton, which is the principal animal food of the peasant. Asses, as beasts of burden, and goats are numerous. Cattle breeding, bee-keeping, and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, especially potatoes and beetroot, are extensively carried on. Wheat, maize, barley, oats and rye are grown to some extent. Wine is an important product, as are olives, almonds, figs, oranges, and the "morasca," or wild cherry, from which the celebrated liqueur maraschino is made. Fishing is an important industry. Manufactures are restricted to wine and oil pressing, the distilling of maraschino, the making of soap and tiles. Iron, asphalt, lignite and bay salt are found in small quantities.

Montenegro:

Agriculture is primitive, and the land is subdivided greatly and held by families. Maize, potatoes, oats, barley, tobacco, buckwheat, the vine and the olive are grown. Livestock of all kinds are reared. Coal is mined. There are practically no manufactures; a brewery and cloth factory are located at Nikshitch, a soda-water factory at Cettinje, and an olive-oil refinery at Antivari.

Carinthia and Carniola:

Of the total area of Carinthia, of which about one-half will probably be ceded to Jugo-Slavia, 13.71 per cent. is arable land, 10.50 per cent. meadow and garden land, 5.18 per cent. pasture land, and 44.24 per cent. forest, principally pine. Cattle rearing is an important industry, and the raising of horses is especially important. Metallurgical industries, are highly developed; iron, steel, machinery, lead articles, wire cables and rails are manufactured. Lead, iron, zinc and coal are the most important mineral products. Manufactures include besides the metallurgiecal industries, paper, leather, cement and wood.

Of the total area of Carniola, 14.8 per cent. only is under cultivation. Forests occupy 44.4 per cent., meadows, 17.2 per cent., pasture, 15.7 per cent. and vineyards, 1.17 per cent. The grain crops produced do not satisfy the requirements of the population. Flax and timber are important products, and the silkworm is extensively cultivated. Iron, copper, coal and zinc are found, but the principal mineral product is mercury, mined at Idrin. Linen and lace-weaving are important household industries.

Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

Accurate statistics are not yet available. For Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina there were 1,830 miles of railroad; Croatia-Slavonia has a total of 1,577 miles of railroad. Of the 695 miles of road in Bosnia-Herzegovina, only 64 miles is normal gauge. Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina had 7,101 miles of telegraph line with 515 offices (of which 249 in Bosnia-Herzegovina were also post offices). In Serbia alone there were 2,181 telephone systems of which 52 were interurban; and 1,612 post offices not including the 249 in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The currency of the kingdom has not yet been organized. The former Serbian system was on a gold basis, the unit being the **dinar,** with a par value of $0.193 U. S. currency. There were 20 and 10 dinar gold pieces, silver 5, 2, 1 and ½ dinars and nickel 20, 10 and 5 paras. The para was equal to 1/10 dinar. The metric system of weights and measures was universally employed. The units of the Montenegrin currency were the **perper,** and para, equivalent to the Austrian **krone** and **heller.** The former Austrian provinces used Austrian currency and employed the metric system of weights and measures.

Language:

The languages of the country are Slavish, Serbian and German, but French and German are customarily used for commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

Shipments to Jugo-Slavia are ordinarily made via Fiume.

Phelps Line.

Customs Tariff: There is a temporary tariff combining **specific** and **ad valorem** duties.

Consular Regulations: Certificates of origin are the only documents required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.34 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Parcels Post:

Service does not extend to Jugo-Slavia, except to part of Dalmatia.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

LIECHTENSTEIN

A former independent principality lying between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of Saint Gall and Graubünden. The state has an area of 65 square miles and a population of 10,716. The capital and seat of government is Vaduz with a population of 1,376. The chief products of the country are corn, wine, fruit, and timber, and among the chief industries is the raising of live stock. The manufacture of textiles is carried on. The language of the country is German.

LUXEMBURG

An independent state bounded by Belgium, France, and Germany. Area 990 square miles; population, 259,891. Principal town and capital, Luxemburg, with a population of 20,848. Economically the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg owes its importance to its productive iron deposits in the extreme south. Production of steel in 1916, 935,716 tons (980,384 in 1915); of iron, 1,580,530 tons (1,590,774 tons in 1915).

The United States statistics of foreign trade have heretofore included trade with Luxemburg in trade with Germany for the reason that the Grand Duchy formed a part of the German Customs Union until, by the Treaty of Peace with Germany, it became wholly independent. No statistics of the trade of Luxemburg are available. Economically and commercially Luxemburg is closely allied to Belgium.

There are 326 miles of railway, 356 telegraph offices, 107 telephone exchanges and 139 post offices. The language of the country is French.

MALTA

An island in the Mediterranean fifty-six miles south of Sicily, and a crown colony of Great Britain. Malta is seventeen miles long and has an area of 91½ square miles, with the neighboring island of Gozo, area twenty-six miles, and Comino, the total area of the colony is 118 square miles. Total population, 1911, 228,534; estimated civil population, 1918, 224,223. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Commerce

United States exports to Malta, Gozo and Cypress, calendar year 1919, $621,676; imports, $142,785.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18 (2)
Imports (1)	$12,583,861	$13,560,906	$16,777,055	$16,225,071	$13,969,681
Exports (1)	5,610,204	3,342,946	2,738,697	2,872,760	2,965,630

Note: (1) Including bullion and specie. (2) Excluding bullion.

Imports and exports during five years:

Principal imports, 1916-17: Wheat, $2,187,121; flour and semola, $880,782; bullocks, $220,775; beer, $282,735; butter and butter substitutes, $255,976; cheese, $214,253; fish, $323,627; fruits, $248,686; pulse, $489,606; meat, $451,552; spirits, $366,108; sugar, $653,859 cigarettes, $444,403; wines, $407,063; coal, $2,020,015; petroleum, $1,059,966; cotton goods, $520,184; bullion and specie, $97,588.

Of the total imports in 1916-17, $8,701,582 was from the United Kingdom; $2,078,364 from British possessions; and $5,445,123 from foreign countries.

Production and Industry

The principal products are oranges, lemons, mandarines, potatoes, onions and corn. There were, 1917-18, 42,849 acres under cultivation, divided into about 12,000 holdings of 3.7 acres per holding, on leases ranging from four to eight years. Cotton is grown on 817 acres, the production in 1917-18 being 158,420 pounds; live stock consisted of 7,443 horses, mules and asses, 34,356 head of cattle, 17,885 sheep, and 18,438 goats. The fishing industry is carried on by 2,900 persons in 919 boats.

Railways and Telephones:

There are eight miles of railway and 785 miles of telephone wire.

Money: British coins are legal tender.

Language:

The language of commerce is English, but there is a Maltese dialect, and Italian is the language of the courts of law.

Tariff:

There are specific import duties on beer, spirits, spirit varnishes, wine, tobacco, sugar, wheat, maize, flour, live cattle and sheep, horses and mules, fresh and frozen meat, oil, petroleum, potatoes, biscuits, and vinegar. Ad valorem duties of 5 per cent. on certain other imports, and of 10 per cent. on luxuries, have been levied since January 22 and December 22, 1917, respectively.

MONACO

Monaco is a small independent principality on the Mediteranean, surrounded, excepting on the side of the sea, by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes. The area is 8 square miles, and the population 1913, 23,956. Principal town and chief source of revenue in the principality is Monte Carlo, the population being 9,627, which is famous as a resort for tourists. Other towns are Monaco, with a population of 2,247, and La Condamine, with a population of 11,082. There are no statistics of trade. Coal and wine are imported. Olive oil, oranges and citrons are exported. The industry of the principality centers in the up-keep of the resort of Monte Carlo.

THE NETHERLANDS

(See Map, Page 229)

The total area of the Netherlands is slightly smaller than that of the combined states of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The largest city of the Netherlands is Amsterdam, which is about the size as Cincinnati, Ohio. The other principal cities are Rotterdam, which is the chief seaport, and The Hague, the latter being the capital of the country.

Agriculture and dairy farming are the two most important industries of Holland, and are most extensively carried on in the provinces of Zealand and Groningen. Oats, barley, wheat, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, flax and beet root, together with tobacco, hemp and hops, are the chief agricultural products. Horticulture and truck gardening are especially important. The raising of livestock, especially in the provinces of Friesland, Utrecht and North and South Holland, is extensively carried on, and the output of dairy products is one of the most important of Holland's industrial enterprises. Of manufacturing industries, the cotton textile and jute mills of the Twente district of Overyssel, the woolen goods mills of Tilburg, Leiden and Utrecht, and the manufacture of gin, spirits, earthenware, pipes, candles, cocoa, and cigars are important. Amsterdam has long been the world's market for diamonds, and until the war, was the principal tobacco market of the world.

Holland is penetrated by a network of canals, which are among its most important means of transportation. It is likewise traversed by a complete system of railways, including an important series of steam tramways or light railways. Three railways run from Holland into Germany and others run into Belgium connecting Rotterdam and Amsterdam with the principal cities of Europe, and making the former city one of the most important of continental European ports. A most important means of transportation are the steamer services which operate between the Hook of Holland and England and between Flushing and England.

The Netherlands is practically a free trade country, and hence an excellent market for manufactured goods.

The per capita imports of the Netherlands amounted to $64.55 in 1917. The per capita exports of the Netherlands amounted to $51.14 in the same year. In 1917 the United States supplied 18.35 per cent of the imports, and took 4.41 per cent of the exports of the Netherlands.

Area and Population.

Provinces	Area square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1914	Dec. 31, 1916
North Brabant	1,920	670,030	699,838
Guelders	1,939	681,824	707,898
South Holland	1,131	1,537,419	1,599,164
North Holland	1,066	1,202,652	1,244,499
Zealand	707	239,676	243,698
Utrecht	525	307,547	320,913
Friesland	1,243	372,625	380,526
Overyssel	1,295	410,826	426,010
Groningen	881	345,649	355,154
Drenthe	1,028	188,775	196,505
Limburg	847	382,682	409,022
Total	12,582	6,339,705	6,583,227

Population of principal cities and towns on December 31, 1916:

Amsterdam	628,404	Dordrecht	51,684	Emmen	35,517
Rotterdam	487,077	Maestricht	39,851	Deventer	31,302
The Hague	334,081	Leeuwarde	40,875	Helder	30,264
Utrecht	133,344	Apeldoorn	42,584	Breda	28,409
Groningen	86,287	Hertogenbosch's	37,266	Zaandan	27,591
Haarlem	73,307	Enschede	40,892	Gouda	26,162
Arnhem	68,624	Delft	36,680	Amersfoort	26,276
Leiden	60,266	Zwolle	34,649	Flushing	21,679
Nimeguen	64,699	Schiedam	37,613	Alkmaar	22,687
Tilburg	58,139	Hilversum	35,260	Hengelo	24,586

Commerce

The statistics of the Netherlands in some cases give the real, and in some cases the official, value of goods. The official values have been unchanged since 1847. As the Netherlands is a free trading country, the declared values of goods subject to ad valorem duty is the only value checked. Hence the statistics are in no sense more than approximate.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Netherlands for eleven years.

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$94,309,281	$703,085	$95,012,366	$5,532,060	$20,554,276	$26,086,336	21.21	+$68,926,030
1910	84,393,539	551,339	84,944,878	7,294,392	24,419,374	31,713,766	23.00	+53,231,112
1911	95,311,728	792,041	96,103,769	8,642,089	24,284,403	32,926,492	26.24	+63,177,277
1912	103,071,880	630,979	103,702,859	10,663,300	24,905,136	35,568,436	29.98	+68,134,423
1913	125,248,305	661,557	125,909,862	11,753,094	26,427,873	38,180,967	20.78	+87,728,895
1914	111,159,507	1,056,166	112,215,673	12,401,038	23,892,972	36,294,010	34.17	+75,921,663
1915	140,470,616	2,796,403	143,267,019	8,841,832	23,677,058	32,518,890	27.19	+110,748,129
1916	95,792,906	1,683,422	97,476,328	7,696,678	30,837,831	38,534,409	19.97	+58,941,919
1917	107,206,307	1,875,861	109,082,168	5,756,363	26,085,781	31,852,144	18.08	+77,240,024
1918	6,282,171	99,793	6,381,964	1,500,973	14,895,660	16,396,633	9.15	–10,014,699
1919	.....	.....	103,801,757	.....	.....	30,652,531	.....	+73,149,226

Estimated value of foreign trade for 7 years.

Year	Imports	Exports	Transit Trade
1912	$1,472,426,000	$1,251,426,000	14,706,000,000 kg.
1913	1,575,036,000	1,239,366,000	15,622,000,000
1914	1,161,378,000	1,007,010,000	10,677,000,000
1915	848,622,000	703,098,000	6,549,000,000
1917	435,000,200	336,673,300	.....
1918	250,452,160	102,417,138	.....
1919	738,822,000	351,348,000	.....

Value of trade with principal countries of origin and destination in 1914 and 1915, in United States currency.

Countries	Imports		Countries	Exports	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
From Prussia	$352,031,400	$244,416,000	To Prussia	$419,085,000	$287,188,800
Great Britain	141,172,600	159,232,200	Great Britain	242,084,400	188,337,000
Belgium	98,851,800	25,285,800	Belgium	88,239,000	45,787,800
Dutch East Indies	158,790,000	152,438,400	United States of America	65,928,000	53,023,800
Russia	75,656,400	40,200	Dutch East Indies	57,566,400	241,200
United States of America	20,881,400	133,062,000	Hamburg	13,547,400	47,154,600
British India	35,938,800	2,653,200	France	9,286,200	3,457,200
France	11,014,800	6,110,400	Italy	7,999,800	24,843,600
Hamburg	18,934,200	40,200	Russia	8,723,400	.....
Spain	28,140,000	3,457,200	Bremen	19,296,000	1,929,600

Value of principal articles of import during the calendar year 1917:

Principal Imports	Value	Total Imports,	Principal Imports	Value	Total Imports,
		Per Cent			Per Cent
Gold coin	$37,712,000	8.67	Chile saltpeter, crude	$5,040,000	1.16
Gold bullion, leaf, and waste	7,239,000	1.66	North American cotton raw	4,665,000	1.07
Wheat	29,115,000	6.69	Wool, unwashed and rough washed	4,281,000	.98
Coal	28,205,000	6.48	Java coffee, unroasted	4,198,000	.96
Corn	14,605,000	3.36	Coke	4,129,000	.95
Norwegian lumber:			Cacao beans	3,559,000	.82
Sawed	13,979,000	3.21	Barley	3,546,000	.82
Round or square, sawed or hewn	5,051,000	1.16	Rapeseed oil	3,472,000	.80
Cotton yarn, untwined and undyed	12,325,000	2.83	Petroleum	3,273,000	.75
Sumatra leaf tobacco	11,707,000	2.69	Oats	3,101,000	.71
Java leaf tobacco	8,899,000	2.05	Cottonseed oil	2,920,000	.67
Palm-kernel oil	7,168,000	1.65	Iron and steel:		
Cement	7,016,000	1.61	Beams, rods, bands, etc., profiled	2,884,000	.66
Tools and instruments	6,560,000	1.51	Plates	4,767,000	1.10
Copra	6,508,000	1.50	Drawn bars and rods	4,100,000	.94
Linseed cake and meal	5,083,000	1.17	others, n. e.	4,590,000	1.06

Value of principal articles of export during the calendar year 1917:

Principal Exports	Value	Total Exports	Principal Exports	Value	Total Exports
		Per Cent			Per Cent
Margarine and artificial butter	$33,626,000	9.99	Bleached cotton goods	$4,369,000	1.30
Cheese	27,705,000	8.23	Onions and shallots	4,194,000	1.25
Butter	21,673,000	6.44	Cigars	3,938,000	1.17
Condensed milk, sweetened	13,434,000	3.99	Potatoes	3,930,000	1.17
Dried vegetables	11,608,000	3.45	Flower bulbs	3,183,000	.95
Fresh eggs	11,189,000	3.32	Horses, less than 3 years old	3,030,000	.90
Diamonds, cut and uncut, not set	9,939,000	2.95	Seed-leaf tobacco, in the leaf	2,933,000	.87
Sumatra leaf tobacco	9,701,000	2.88	American leaf tobacco	2,901,000	.86
Salt pork and bacon	7,759,000	2.30	Fresh vegetables, n. e. s	2,780,000	.83
Java leaf tobacco	7,505,000	2.23	Sauerkraut	2,724,000	.81
Flax, retted and swingled	7,424,000	2.21	Fowls, slaughtered	2,517,000	.75
Pickled vegetables	6,114,000	1.82	Colored cottons	2,506,000	.74
Gold coin	5,940,000	1.76	Greek leaf tobacco	2,502,000	.72
Metal-filament electric lamps	5,054,000	1.50	Strawboard paper	2,405,000	.71
Fresh sea fish, n. e. s	4,557,000	1.35	Quinine sulphate and other alkaloids of quinia	2,367,000	.70

Production and Industry

The total area of the Netherlands, is divided as follows: Uncultivated land, 1,080,550 acres; cultivated land, arable 2,158,053 acres; pasture, 3,093,326; gardens and orchards, 210,285; forests, 435,686 acres. The land is divided into large estates in the provinces of Zealand, North Holland, South Holland and Groningen, and small estates in Limburg, Overyssel, North Brabant and Guelders.

Area under principal crops during 5 years, in acres:

Crops	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Wheat	148,985	163,751	134,939	121,862	143,937
Rye	562,355	546,077	493,642	567,176	428,261
Barley	66,633	63,232	59,781	51,369	57,712
Oats	348,065	358,232	343,286	382,704	370,181
Sugar beets	156,188	139,587	159,746	112,991	91,558
Potatoes	423,642	437,373	424,427	429,530	405,110
Fodder roots	57,114	61,244	64,917	85,175	83,772

Livestock in a series of years:

Animals	Exact census, 1910	Estimate June, 1913	Estimate May, 1915	Estimate Mar.—Apr., 1917	Estimate Feb.—Mar., 1918	Exact census July 15, 1918
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Cattle	958,000	2,097,000	1,160,000	1,066,000	700,000	1,006,000
Milk cows	1,068,000	(a)	1,229,000	1,235,000	1,099,000	1,043,000
Swine	1,260,000	1,350,000	1,478,000	1,185,000	273,000	600,000
Horses	327,000	334,000	327,000	(a)	273,000	378,000
Sheep	889,000	842,000	889,000	520,000	418,000	642,000
Goats	224,000	233,000	224,000	(a)	(a)	311,000

Note: (a) No figures available.

Distribution of farm holdings according to number, size, ownership or rental for the eleven provinces of the Netherlands, in 1910—(in hectares; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres) Legend: P = proprietor; T = tenant.

Provinces	1 to 2 hect.		2 to 3 hect.		3 to 5 hect.		5 to 10 hect.		10 to 20 hect.		20 to 30 hect.		30 to 40 hect.		40 to 50 hect.		50 to 75 hect.		75 to 100 hect.		over 100 hect.		Total	
	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T
Groningen	1702	1006	835	560	802	580	1073	601	1332	661	960	406	634	247	478	168	447	153	67	20	27	5	8447	4407
Friesland	1848	2535	1045	1464	1021	1682	1095	1985	821	1493	482	1229	319	1281	124	661	69	247	5	7	3	...	6822	12587
Drenthe	1334	1752	966	1139	1192	1917	1917	1317	1559	1075	483	365	315	74	85	15	12	8	3	1	5	...	7641	6937
Overyssel	2534	1712	2198	1139	1408	3812	3812	1453	2361	945	654	325	185	133	88	50	55	21	6	2	11	...	15252	7221
Gelderland	4869	5205	3265	2612	2886	4010	4010	2630	2473	1638	718	580	297	215	140	164	151	138	29	25	26	3	20004	16072
Utrecht	1219	1857	857	821	239	361	436	564	802	789	529	563	128	253	54	118	19	90	...	...	7	...	2791	3558
North Holland	984	2286	429	1193	1022	1353	1147	1586	1443	1986	873	1211	282	373	114	155	79	121	14	19	17	11	7018	9871
South Holland	546	1541	325	936	945	1808	867	1655	1385	2122	977	1413	325	647	120	319	82	362	15	65	12	19	9055	11545
Zealand	3332	3110	1821	2335	2295	3146	3349	1009	221	865	211	467	166	361	108	352	98	428	13	107	15	20	9473	6939
North Brabant	3354	3220	2353	1605	2351	1548	2262	1668	2741	925	404	480	135	178	77	108	50	147	8	23	9	10	18366	14286
Limburg									2253	831	149	252	29	106	11	74	11	84	5	10	5	11	11455	9409
The Kingdom	22079	24767	14995	14067	18181	15516	23007	18342	16163	14658	6440	7294	2633	3898	1372	2160	1062	1769	165	287	137	79	106324	102832

Produce of the principal crops during five years (official figures except for 1918-1919 which are estimated) expressed in tons:

Crops	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
Wheat	168,015	206,112	139,142	114,819	127,606
Rye	375,969	449,783	325,018	370,107	327,771
Barley	70,227	78,618	55,322	50,196	60,627
Oats	345,353	368,963	319,625	318,439	363,248
Sugar beets	2,193,600	1,885,434	1,888,521	1,604,089	1,186,546
Potatoes	3,277,310	3,439,084	2,852,930	3,364,098	4,041,255
Fodder roots	801,211	786,816	766,120	1,210,044	1,119,228

Fisheries:

In 1916 there were 6,151 vessels engaged in the fisheries. The value of the North Sea herring catch was $1,867,815.

Mines and Manufactures:

Coal is mined in Limburg from mines principally owned by the state. In 1916 the product amounted to 2,914,252 tons valued at $18,332,400.

There are no official statistics of all manufacturing industries. There are, however, 413 breweries, 384 distilleries, 9 sugar refineries, 30 beet sugar refineries, 60 vinegar manufactories and 31 salt works. There were (1913-14) a total of 9,432 corporate enterprises established in the Netherlands with a total capital of 2,138,089,000 guilders ($79,511,778). The textile industry comprises (1918), 68 cotton mills, 73 woolen mills, 57 linen and damask mills and 2 silk manufactories. Of the 68 cotton mills, 23 had an employed personnel of 9,839, and used 20,377 horsepower. Of the 73 woolen mills, 13 employed 2,145 persons and used 3,260 horsepower. Of the 57 linen and damask manufactories, 11 employed 1,263 persons and consumed 1,507 horsepower.

In 1912 there were 602 textile manufacturing establishments of all kinds employing 54,594 persons. Of these factories 205 had an average personnel of 16.2; 115 an average of 36.8; 103 an average of 215.5; 82 an average of 72.4; 14 an average of 648 and 7 an average of 1,348. The number of employees had dropped by May 1, 1918, to 37,279 in consequence of slack conditions due to lack of fuel and raw materials. Of these, 20,289 were adult males, 9,324 adult females, 3,404 males under 17, and 4,262 females under 17.

The Dutch textile industry centers in the district known as the Twente (south and east Overyssel), the eastern part of Gelderland, and the northern and eastern portions of North Brabant. The city of Enschede and the neighboring village of Tonneker is the center of the cotton spinning and weaving industry, having 23 out of 66 plants. Tilburg, in North Brabant, is the center of the wool industry, having 42 out of 73 mills. Eindhoven has 11 out of 57 linen and damask mills.

Details of the manufacturing industries operating under the labor insurance law:

	No. of Factories	No. of Employees
Faience glass, stone, etc	886	37,110
Diamond and other precious stones	233	8,600
Printing and engraving	863	16,727
Building industries	501	4,459
Chemical industries	585	11,591
Wood and straw	1,546	25,651
Clothing and dry cleaning	1,476	30,924
Art industries	24	430
Leather, rubber, etc	392	8,526
Mines, coal, peat	57	982
Metals	...	...
Machines, instruments	2,825	78,567
Construction, boats and wagons	...	...
Paper	234	9,474
Textile industries	602	54,594
Gas works and electrical plants	261	6,322
Manufacture of food products	7,618	84,486
Total	18,106	378,443

Railways: Four principal companies have lines with a total length of 2,385 miles. The gauge is 1.50 meters or 4 feet 11 inches.

Canals and Roads: There are about 2,000 miles of canals and about 3,000 miles of road.

Telegraph and Telephone: There are adequate systems of both telegraph and telephone. State telegraph offices number (1916) 1,225. The state owned interurban telephone system had (1916) 2,258 miles of line, and carried 10,690,339 interurban and 37,642 international calls.

Money: The Netherlands adopted the gold standard in 1875. The unit of currency is the **guilder** or **florin** of 100 cents, having a par value of $0.402 United States currency. Gold pieces of 10 and 5 guilders are coined. Other coins are the **rijksdaalder** of 2½ guilders, the ½ guilder, ¼ guilder (**kwartje**) and 1-10 guilder (**dubbeltje**). There are nickel 5 cent and bronze 2½, 1, and ½ cent pieces.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

Language: Although Dutch is the language of the country, commercial correspondence is carried on in English.

Local Advertising Media:

There are four excellent daily newspapers, one in Rotterdam and three in Amsterdam. The class and trade publications are not highly developed. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes: Holland America Line; Red Star Line; Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.

Customs Tariff: The Netherlands is practically a free trade country. A few duties are assessed on certain articles averaging from 3 to 5 per cent. **ad valorem.**

Consular regulations: No documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable rates: Twenty-five cents per word from New York and New England.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About 9 days to Rotterdam.

Parcel Post: Service extends to the Netherlands. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

International reply coupons: Issued.

Money orders: Issued.

NORWAY

(See Map, Page 243)

Norway, which occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, has an area approximately equivalent to that of the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The capital and principal city, Christiania, is about the same size as Providence, R. I.

The principal industries of Norway are fisheries, lumbering and shipping. Agriculture, owing to the unfavorable character of a large portion of the land, is not highly developed. The cod fisheries on the Lofanten Islands are of great importance as are the herring fisheries off Stavanger and Haugesund. Mackerel, salmon, and sea trout are likewise caught. The most important manufacturing industries are the lumber mills, wood pulp, and other timber product factories, textile mills, foundries, paper mills, flour mills, fish canneries and ship-building yards. A great deal of Norwegian capital is invested in shipping, and although Norway is not an exporter of manufactured products, it has the highest per capita tonnage—.667—of any nation in the world.

The railway mileage of Norway is most extensive in the southeastern portion of the country, but an important line runs north to Trondhjem and east from the coast connecting with the Swedish line. Four lines in all cross the frontier into Sweden.

The per capita imports of Norway in 1916 amounted to $137.83. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to $99.32.

Area and Population

Districts	Area Sq. Miles	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1918	Population Dec. 1, 1910
Kristiania (town)	6	259,445	241,834
Akershus	2,020	163,054	128,042
Olsfold	1,599	159,289	152,306
Hedmark	10,607	146,831	134,555
Orland	9,756	127,675	119,236
Huskerud	5,719	134,383	123,643
Vestfold	895	121,723	109,076
Telemark	5,863	124,740	108,084
Aust-Agder	3,608	79,825	76,456
Vest-Agder	2,804	87,184	82,067
Ryfylke	3,530	168,792	141,040
Hordaland	6,024	157,000	146,006
Bergen (town)	5	90,733	76,867
Sogn og Fjordane	7,133	91,080	90,040
Möre	5,786	156,876	144,622
Sör-Tröndelag	7,184	167,522	148,306
Nord Tröndelag	8,683	88,773	84,948
Nordland	14,917	172,700	164,687
Troms	10,131	89,608	81,902
Finmark	18,366	44,777	38,065
Total	124,642	2,632,010	2,391,782

Population of principal towns (estimate 1918):

Kristiania (Christiania)..	259,445	Drammen.....	26,108	Skien.....	16,586
Bergen.....	90,733	Haugesund.....	18,000	Aalwsund.....	16,500
Trondhjem.....	53,722	Kristiansand.....	17,280	Fredrikstad.....	15,674
Stavanger.....	46,100				

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Norway for eleven years.

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$5,798,765	$7,348	$5,806,113	$624,052	$4,019,557	$4,643,609	13.44	+$1,162,504
1910	5,940,785	8,545	5,949,330	1,088,929	5,463,056	6,551,985	16.62	-602,655
1911	7,350,372	6,033	7,356,405	1,133,932	6,875,558	8,009,490	14.16	-653,085
1912	8,323,961	7,762	8,331,723	1,712,150	6,539,568	8,251,718	20.75	+80,005
1913	8,363,208	28,250	8,391,458	780,327	7,638,032	8,418,359	9.27	-26,901
1914	9,063,646	2,964	9,066,610	5,912,923	3,284,342	9,197,265	64.29	-130,655
1915	38,425,938	648,763	39,074,701	7,476,801	3,192,063	10,668,864	70.08	+28,405,837
1916	52,204,195	1,441,100	53,645,295	5,257,704	1,594,010	6,851,714	76.74	+46,793,581
1917	81,337,804	663,832	82,001,636	4,756,603	2,351,708	7,108,311	66.92	+74,893,325
1918	24,576,663	639,579	25,216,242	2,168,782	1,066,238	3,235,020	67.05	+21,981,222
1919	.....	.....	101,641,460	.....	.....	3,219,245		+98,422,460

Value of foreign trade during 5 years, in U. S. currency:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Imports (foreign).....	$140,897,033	$148,052,204	$152,030,155	$232,615,370	$362,782,193
Exports (Norwegian).....	87,398,856	102,084,442	105,696,520	177,147,035	262,427,460
Exports (foreign).....	2,961,400	3,135,814	121,689,268	4,224,591	3,450,607

Value of imports of foreign goods and exports of Norwegian goods by commodities, for 1916, in U. S. currency:

Classes of Goods	Imports	Exports	Classes of Goods	Imports	Exports
Animals, living.....	$53,466	$468,088	Paper and paper manufactures.....	$2,344,758	$15,601,271
Animal produce (malty food).....	6,838,812	87,441,664	Minerals, unwrought....	54,744,168	9,279,526
Breadstuffs.....	35,573,784	31,543	Minerals, manufactured.	17,297,952	31,881,280
Groceries.....	20,989,974	64,909	Metals, unwrought or partly wrought.....	23,477,684	18,806,638
Fruits, plants, etc.....	5,752,646	142,683	Metals, manufactured...	22,508,033	2,246,992
Spirits, etc.....	5,326,714	68,785	Vessels, carriages, machinery, etc.....	76,245,142	13,125,675
Yarn, rope, etc.....	13,258,040	553,178	Total.....	$362,782,193	$262,427,460
Textile manufactures, etc.....	27,416,480	355,019	Re-exports.....	.....	3,450,607
Hair, skins, etc.....	7,991,331	8,558,204	Grand total.....	.....	$265,878,067
Tallow, oils, tar, etc.....	23,982,643	24,379,156			
Timber and wooden goods	13,258,170	48,154,668			
Dye stuffs.....	2,467,688	111,836			
Different vegetable products.....	5,249,510	58,397			

Value of imports and exports by countries of origin and destination in 1916 in U. S. currency:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
Sweden.....	$35,496,188	$18,317,773	Spain.....	$12,004,497	$2,157,035
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe.....	20,306,467	11,577,224	Italy.....	2,492,400	1,725,518
Russia and Finland....	1,786,729	26,261,802	Austria and Hungary..	1,552,818	1,636,595
Germany.....	47,894,335	78,196,082	Greece.....	8,979,393	107
Switzerland.....	1,318,292	7,932	Turkey and Roumania.	2,921	.....
Netherlands.....	12,545,080	4,725,789	Africa.....	738,062	1,371,811
Belgium.....	45,479	8,093	Asia.....	8,979,393	7,657,688
Great Britain and Ireland.....	100,233,688	73,745,632	Australia.....	26	3,708,959
France.....	6,257,532	21,198,612	America.....	103,932,812	13,213,827
Portugal and Madeira..	2,547,500	446,059	Not stated.....	279,041	118,482
			Total.....	$362,782,193	$264,873,244

Production and Industry

The territory of Norway is mountainous and unproductive; three quarters of the land is unproductive, about one-fifth is forest, and about one-thirtieth is under cultivation. The most recent census of property holdings (1907) returned a total of 246,634 farms, of which 142,930 consisted of less than 2 hectares (hectare = 2.47 acres); 16,590 consisted of more than 10 and less than 50 hectares, 371 consisted of more than 50 hectares and 20,839 were under garden cultivation.

Acreage and produce in bushels, of principal crops:

Crops	Acreage			Produce		
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
Wheat.....	13,608	14,758	19,469	284,880	316,940	431,151
Barley.....	97,213	101,652	115,646	2,680,014	3,412,158	3,819,065
Oats.....	306,016	321,161	355,220	10,209,002	13,892,495	14,580,291
Rye.....	48,205	50,308	57,482	828,852	941,886	1,159,174
Mixed Corn.....	15,269	15,837	16,843	556,149	654,629	655,330
Potatoes.....	113,454	119,105	144,947	19,940,686	31,310,389	42,586,097
Hay (tons).....	.....	.....	.....	2,606,816	3,075,007	2,526,356

The livestock consists of 220,900 horses, 1,053,740 head of cattle, 1,216,290 sheep, 203,850 goats and 224,800 swine.

The forests and fisheries are the most important of Norway's natural resources. The forest area is estimated at about 27,000 square miles more than three quarters of which is under pine. The total value of the product of the fisheries in 1915 was $22,858,262. The principal products and values were: herring, $8,984,515; cod, $9,564,158; mackerel, $999,-419; salmon and sea trout, $319,378; and lobsters, $196,317. There were 92,865 persons employed in the cod fishery, 20,870 in the herring fishery and 4,490 in the mackerel fishery.

Copper, iron, silver and sulphur are the important mineral products. The total value of mineral products in 1916 was $8,495,868. The principal products entering into this total were pyrites, $3,872,600; iron ore, $2,516,820; copper ore, $879,040; and nickel ore $83,080. The production of copper smelting in 1916 was valued at $1,598,620; nickel as $974,180, and silver at $191,620. There were 89 mines employing 7,345 persons and 10 smelting furnaces employing 460 persons in 1916.

Manufactures:

The number of industrial establishments and of workers employed in each industry in 1916:

Industries	Establishments	Workers over 18 years		Workers under 18 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Mining	89	2,491	181	388	220	3,280
Quarries and ceramic industry	292	2,347	526	698	159	3,370
Machinery and metal work	944	30,200	1,577	4,388	541	36,706
Chemical industry; manufacture of paints, explosives, oil and soaps	311	10,446	879	549	293	12,167
Electrical industry (light and power)	211	1,810	107	51	2	1,970
Paper	197	12,312	2,014	682	476	15,484
Leather and rubber	99	995	174	135	74	1,378
Wood, bone, horn, meerschaum	2,044	21,143	630	2,391	362	24,526
Food	1,652	10,404	9,631	1,805	2,632	24,472
Clothing	436	2,188	6,536	488	1,063	11,275
Printing	321	2,541	1,148	369	345	4,403
Miscellaneous	27	683	37	44	.....	764
Textiles	263	3,276	6,337	718	1,308	11,639
Total	6,886	111,764	29,777	12,706	7,475	126,962

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary systems of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are alike. The Norwegian **krone** (plural, **kroner**) of 100 öre, has a par value of $0.268 United States currency. The standard is gold. Gold 20 kroner and silver 1 krone pieces are coined. National bank notes of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10 and 5 kroner are convertible at par into gold. The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Language:

Danish is the language of Norway, but English is commonly employed in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

The daily papers of Norway are highly developed and constitute the principal advertising media. Posters and electric display signs, as well as signs in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representation:

Norwegian consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Juneau, Nome, Eureka (Cal.), Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Washington (D.C.), Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Honolulu, Coeur d'Alene (Idaho), Chicago, Decorah (Iowa), New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, Gulfport (Miss.), St. Louis, Great Falls, Omaha, Buffalo, New York City, Niagara Falls, Wilmington, Grand Forks, Cleveland, Portland, Philadelphia, Cebu (P.I.), Iloilo (P.I.), Manila (P.I.), San Juan (P.R.), Charleston, Sioux Falls, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Newport News, Norfolk, St. Thomas, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Milwaukee.

The United States has consular officals stationed at Bergen, Christiania, Christiansand, Stavanger, Trondhjem.

Shipping Routes:

Norwegian-America Line.
Seager Line.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rate: From New York and New England states, $0.35 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

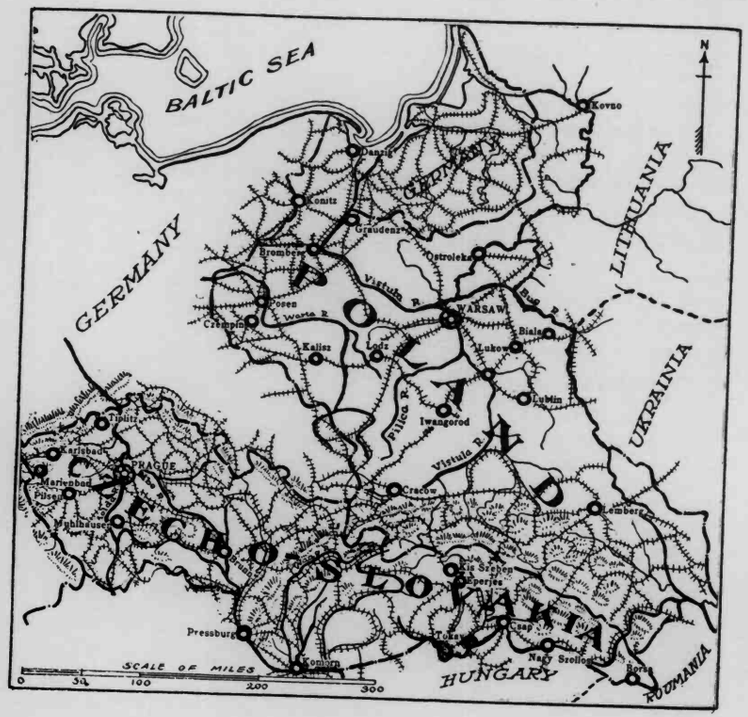
Mail Time: To Christiania, 10 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Norway. Limit of weight eleven pounds. Greatest length of package 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest length and girth, combined, 6 feet.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Valid.



POLAND

The Republic of Poland is one of the new European countries which owes its creation to the war. It comprises territory formerly in the possession of Germany, Russia and Austria. Its estimated area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of New York and the New England states combined. The principal cities are Warsaw, the capital, which is about as large as Cleveland, Ohio; Lodz, the center of the textile industry, which is about as large as Minneapolis; Lemberg, Posen and Cracow.

Agriculture, mining and the manufacture of textiles are the principal industries of Poland. The chief agricultural products are sugar beet, rye, wheat, barley, and oats. The lumber industry of Upper Silesia is important. The most important minerals are coal, iron ore, zinc and lead ore, and in Galicia, rock oil and potassium salts. Of manufacturing industries the production of textiles, centering at Lodz and Warsaw, is easily the most important. Iron and steel products are also important articles of manufacture.

Poland is traversed by important transcontinental railways, among them that connecting Vienna with St. Petersburg, which passes through the country southwest to northeast touching the mining district and the city of Warsaw, and having a branch to the city of Lodz. Another important line connecting Danzig on the Baltic with Odessa on the Black Sea crosses Poland from northwest to southeast; while a third line from Berlin to Petrograd crosses the northeastern portion of the country.

Area and Population

Exact statistics of area and population cannot be determined until the final adjudication of the boundaries of Poland by the Peace Conference. The following estimate is in accordance with the provisions in so far as they can now be determined:

	Area Square Miles	Population
Congress Poland (former Kingdom of Poland)	48,241	11,935,318
West Prussia	9,710	1,703,474
East Prussia	4,571	543,469
Upper Silesia	4,027	2,207,981
Austrian Silesia	867	361,015
Galicia	30,000	3,557,964
Posen	10,788	2,099,831
Total	108,204	22,409,052

The population of the principal cities: Warsaw, 875,000; Lodz, 415,604; Lemberg, 206,113; Gdausk, 170,337; Posen, 156,991; Cracow, 151,886; Bralzstik, 105,000; Sosnowice, 98,748; Balute-Nowe, 96,000; Lublin, 69,972; Przemysl, 54,000; Kalisz, 54,330.

Commerce

Since what is now the Polish republic was formerly in the possession of three other states, and separate statistics were not kept for these districts by Russia, Germany and Austria, it is impossibe to furnish a table showing the value of Poland's foreign trade.

The trade of Congress Poland was principally with Russia and Germany. The chief exports were cotton and woolen textiles, leather wares, machinery, sugar, spirits, coal, lumber, grain, paper, dyes, rubber wares and jute cloth. The value of total exports in 1912 is estimated at about $300,000,000. The principal imports were machinery, hardware, chemicals, all kinds of manufactured goods, coal and textiles. The value of total imports in 1912 is estimated at about $312,000,000.

Besides this export and import trade, Congress Poland, because of its geographical position at the gateway to Russia, derived a large transit trade between Russia and western countries, the value of which, in 1912, is estimated at $400,000,000, about two-thirds being import trade, and one third export.

The principal imports of Galicia were manufactured products, coal, iron, lead, nitrates, fertilizers, flour, sugar, beer, textiles, pharmaceutical products, machinery, automobiles, furniture and drygoods. Its principal exports were ore and its by-products, valued in 1912 at approximately $25,000,000; lumber, valued in 1912 at approximately $10,000,000; swine, valued in 1912 at approximately $20,000,000; eggs, valued at $8,000,000; salt, at approximately $2,000,000. Galicia's total imports in 1912 were valued at approximately $200,000,000, and exports at approximately $95,000,000.

The exports of Posen, West Prussia and Upper Silesia were principally agricultural and mineral products. Their imports were principally machinery and manufactured articles of all kinds.

Production and Industry

Agriculture, mining and the textile industry are the principal industries of Poland. The principal agricultural products are rye, wheat, barley, oats and sugar beets.

Division of land in what is now Poland according to the latest available statistics, expressed in acres:

Province	Arable Land	Pastures and Meadows	Forests	Gardens, Parks, etc.	Ponds, Waste Lands, etc.	Total
Former Kingdom of Poland (1909)	16,944,582	4,454,348	5,417,451	1,173,781	2,106,786	30,096,950
Galicia (1912)	9,402,709	4,051,889	4,982,466	271,418	678,546	19,387,030
District of Cieszyn (1897)	266,937	91,231	175,142	123,895	17,457	563,160
Grand Duchy of Poznan (1913)	4,558,110	744,151	1,423,962	429,335	.....	7,155,590
West Prussia (1913)	3,541,772	732,345	1,445,750	593,452	.....	6,313,320
East Prussia (1913)	1,500,562	463,539	641,824	365,483	.....	2,971,410
Upper Silesia	1,846,312	287,567	941,129	192,800	.....	3,267,810

The number of sugar works, the area under beet, the yield and sugar production in Poland for 1913:

Government	Sugar Works	Area (Acres)	Yield (Tons)	Sugar Production 1912-13 (Tons)
Warsaw	18	70,573	730,002	110,568
Kalisz	6	18,344	204,373	30,378
Kielce	2	7,285	56,186	8,457
Lomza	1	2,560	27,486	3,554
Lublin	13	58,193	506,032	77,537
Plock	7	28,806	321,385	47,064
Piotrkow	1	923	8,469	1,375
Radom	2	8,365	78,853	12,435
Siedlce	1	6,693	36,849	5,263
Total	51	201,742	1,969,641	296,634

The richest soils are to be found in the south-eastern corner of the country, in the former Eastern Galicia. These are black humus soils, belonging to the Eastern European "Black Earth."

The soils of the valley of Vistula, although of a much lighter nature, are nevertheless of great value. The western parts of the country in the former Prussian Poland possess also soils of lighter kinds, but, on account of an intensive cultivation, these were brought to a highly productive condition.

The poorest soils are in north-eastern Poland. Here sandy or marshy soils predominate. This part of the country is therefore, in comparison with other better situated regions, in a rather backward state.

About forty-five per cent. of the entire territory is under cultivation, excluding in this figure pastures amounting to fifteen per cent. of the territory. The whole crop-growing land amounts therefore to sixty per cent. of the available soil.

Twenty-five per cent of Poland's territory is under forests, seven per cent. under orchards and buildings, and the remaining eight per cent. lies until now waste on account of unfavorable soil conditions.

The most intensive cultivation is introduced in the western parts of the country and in the middle valley of Vistula; here the farming lands attain without pastures fifty-eight

per cent. of the territory, and with these, seventy per cent. Further east the amount of waste soils increases progressively and forms in the north-eastern section about 20 per cent., with thirty-two per cent. of farm-land, sixteen per cent. of pastures and thirty-two per cent. of forests.

Two types of land property predominate in Poland; large estates of above 1000 acres, and small properties from 5 to 100 acres. The number of large estates diminishes progressively, as large tracts are being yearly purchased by small holders, thus increasing uninterruptedly the part occupied by small owners. About seven per cent. of large estates go over every year into the hands of small farmers.

Congress Poland had in 1912, 2,210,900 head of cattle; 1,234,600 horses; 587,600 sheep and 838,200 pigs. In Galicia in 1910 there were 2,505,000 head of cattle; 1,835,900 sheep; 905,800 horses and 258,000 pigs. During the war it is estimated that seventy per cent. of Poland's livestock was destroyed.

The most important mineral products are: coal (630,000 tons in 1913-1915); iron ore (total output, 309,800 tons in 1910-1913); zinc and lead ore (640,000 tons in 1913); mineral salt (about 250,000 tons a year); rock oil (1,766,000 tons in Galicia, 1910); potassium salts (37,000 tons in Galicia in 1911).

The textile industry is the most important of Poland's manufacturing industries. Next in importance are the metallurgical establishments, blast furnaces, and chemical plants. In 1910 the country had 10,953 industrial establishments employing 400,422 workmen, with a total production valued at $446,925,600. Lodz is the center of the textile trade, but Warsaw is first in point of the number and variety of industries located there. In 1912 there were in Lodz and Warsaw 1,166 textile factories with 1,500,000 cotton spindles, 925,000 wool spindles, 35,000 cotton looms and 24,000 wool looms.

In 1912 there were in Congress Poland 30 metallurgical factories employing 16,000 men which produced 418,000 tons of pig iron and 630,000 tons of iron and steel, the value of the output exceeding $15,000,000. In the same year there were in Congress Poland 1,510 factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel products, machines, boilers, sheet iron, etc., with an estimated annual output valued at $60,000,000. In upper Silesia there were in 1912, 46 metallurgical factories which produced about 1,000,000 tons of pig iron and 1,500,000 tons of iron and steel. The total value of the output of the entire metal industry of Upper Silesia exceeded $100,000,000 annually.

In the oil zone in Eastern Galicia there is a highly developed refining industry. In 1912, 900,000 tons of petrol were refined, and there were produced 350,000 tons of petroleum for illuminating purposes, 70,000 tons of gasoline and 50,000 tons of paraffine. The lumber industry is important in Upper Silesia, the former Russian Poland, and in Galicia, where there are large saw mills, the product of which was formerly exported to Germany and Austria; about 50,000 tons of paper were produced annually. The principal chemical product of Poland is agricultural fertilizer, although some general chemical works had begun operation in what was Prussian Poland before the war.

Railways:

The length of the railways in Congress Poland is 1,861, with 99 miles of narrow-gauge road. Galicia has 2,554 miles of railway, and west Prussia and Posen, 2,880 miles.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

(Statistics are for Galicia only, 1910.) The length of telegraph lines in 1910 was 5,025 miles, with 25,922 miles of wires. There were 822 telegraph offices. 1,900,873 private telegrams were despatched. There were 82 local telephone systems, with 7,745 miles of local wires and 3,782 miles of inter-town wires. Post offices numbered 1,451.

Language:

Although the language of the country is Polish, German and French are customarily used in commercial correspondence.

Money:

The new monetary unit is to be the gold zloty which will have the value of a franc ($0.193 U. S. currency). Subsidiary coins of silver, nickel and iron of various values and limited legal tender, silver up to 100 zlotys, and other metal up to 5 zlotys, are also to be issued.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system prevails. The Russian weights and measures are used in certain parts of the country and a few of the old Polish measures are still in use.

Shipping Routes—Shipments may be made to Danzig by the following routes:

France & Canada S. S. Corp'n.
Commercial European Line.
Polish-American Navigation Corporation.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff applied to merchandise imported from allied countries is the same as that applied by the former German authorities of occupation. Goods from other countries are taxed under the former Austrian and German tariffs. The duties are all specific, and cover 98 items.

Consular Regulations:

To import goods into Poland and import license must be procured from the Government Commission of Import and Export at Warsaw. Goods intended for Poland should be consigned to the Polish Government Bureau of Purchasing Articles of First Necessity, in Danzig, with instructions as to the ultimate receiver of the shipment in Poland. Applications for rights of import and export must include name and address of applicant, description of goods, weight or quantity, value of goods, country from which goods come or to which they go, custom house in Poland through which goods are to pass, currency in which goods will be paid for, place, terms and manner of payment, through whom payment will be made, guaranty of payment. Copy of trade certificates duly authenticated must accompany applications. Applications should have Treasury stamp of 4 marks or 7 Austrian crowns, and on each sheet of enclosures, bills, receipts, specifications, etc., there should be attached a stamp, 1 mark or 1.70 Austrian crowns. All shipments from the United States must be accompanied by certificates of origin and bills of lading stamped by the Consul General of Poland.

Consular Representation:

A Polish consular official is stationed in New York, and the United States has a consular official in Warsaw.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England States, $0.43 per word.

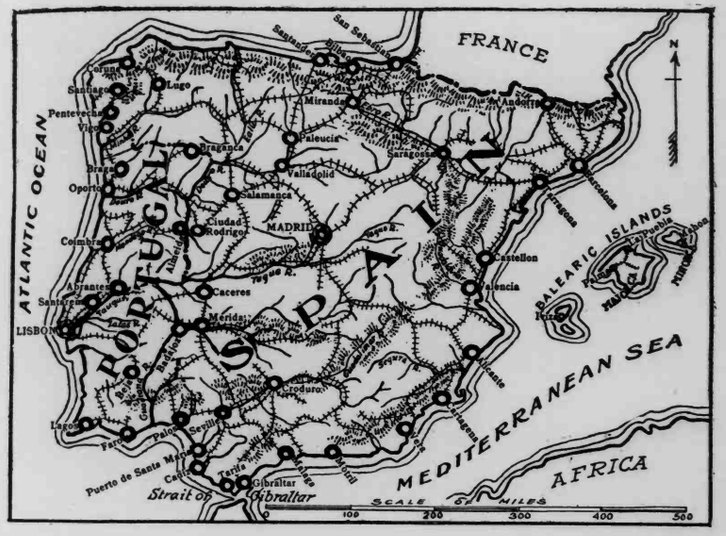
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Poland.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



PORTUGAL

A republic in southwestern Europe bounded by Spain and the Atlantic Ocean. The capital and principal city, Lisbon, is a little larger than Milwaukee; next in commercial importance is Oporto, which is about as large as Omaha. The area of Portugal is a little larger than that of the state of Maine.

The principal industries of Portugal are agriculture, fruit raising and mining. The most important agricultural crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley and beans. There are large olive groves and the manufacture of olive oil is an important industry. Grapes are extensively cultivated and the wine production of the country is very large. The industry centers in Oporto. The most important mineral product is copper, which is mined in the southern portion of the country. Iron, tin, and lead are likewise produced. Fisheries are important and sardines and tunny fish are largely exported. Of the manufacturing industries the most important are the textile mills and the canning factories. Metallurgical plants are being developed.

The most important railway in Portugal forms a longitudinal system running from the Spanish border through Oporto and Lisbon. Another line runs from Lisbon to Coimbra and connects with the Spanish Railway system. A third line runs from Oporto eastward to the Spanish border connecting there with the Spanish system.

The per capita imports of Portugal in 1916 amounted to $7.68. The per capita exports of Portugal in 1916 amounted to $6.34.

The climate of Portugal is mild, but not hot.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of the provinces and districts comprising Portugal, according to the census of 1911.

Provinces and Districts	Area in Sq. Miles	Population in 1911	Per Sq. Mile 1911
Entre Minho-e-Douro:			
Vianna do Castello	857	227,420	251.2
Braga	1,040	382,461	343.4
Porto	893	679,978	669.6
	2,790	1,289,859	419.5
Tras-os-Montes:			
Villa Real	1,650	245,687	146.8
Braganca	2,513	192,133	73.7
	4,163	437,820	102.7
Beira:			
Aveiro	1,065	336,243	284.7
Vizeu	1,937	416,860	207.7
Coimbra	1,508	360,056	220.3
Guarda	2,116	271,816	123.6
Castello Brancho	2,582	241,509	83.9
	9,208	1,626,484	164.6
Estremadura:			
Leiria	1,317	262,558	181.3
Sanatarem	2,555	322,753	110.8
Lisbon	3,065	853,415	231.5
	6,937	1,438,726	177.5
Alemtejo:			
Portalegre	2,405	141,778	51.7
Evora	2,856	144,307	44.8
Beja	3,958	192,499	41.3
	9,219	478,584	45.1
Algarve (Faro)	1,937	274,122	131.7
Total, Continental	34,254	5,545,595	146.4
Islands:			
Azores	922	242,613	277.9
Madeira (Funchal)	314	169,777	479.5
Total islands	1,236	412,390	329.2
Grand total	35,490	5,957,985	152.8

Commerce

Value of the total trade of the United States with Portugal for eleven years.

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$3,899,555	$1,850	$3,901,405	$5,413,402	$827,160	$6,240,562	86.74	–$2,339,157
1910	3,223,724	131	3,223,855	5,519,886	987,847	6,507,733	82.82	–3,283,878
1911	2,663,401	6,509	2,669,910	6,149,186	866,172	7,015,358	87.67	–4,345,448
1912	2,755,001	10,653	2,765,654	5,253,307	946,883	6,200,190	84.73	–3,434,536
1913	4,151,848	15,310	4,167,158	5,702,405	1,167,818	6,870,223	83.00	–2,703,065
1914	5,216,958	6,090	5,223,048	4,939,183	1,225,882	6,165,065	80.12	–942,017
1915	5,067,776	12,261	5,080,037	3,941,128	1,180,811	5,121,939	76.95	–41,902
1916	15,283,894	41,299	15,325,193	5,736,134	1,435,161	7,171,295	79.99	+8,153,898
1917	13,637,057	84,083	13,721,140	6,760,762	2,173,116	8,933,878	75.68	+4,787,262
1918	21,641,684	39,853	21,681,537	2,751,785	2,278,848	5,030,633	54.70	+16,650,904
1919	.....	.....	21,975,728	.....	.....	4,427,723	.....	+17,548,005

Value of the foreign trade of Lisbon for 1917 and 1918:

	1917	1918
Imports	$56,381,560	$97,364,160
Exports	34,598,360	49,478,040
Re-exports:		
Colonial	17,621,280	9,959,760
Foreign	10,152,000	12,057,120
Total	$120,753,200	$168,859,080

Value of the principal articles exported during 1917 and 1918 from Lisbon:

Articles	1917	1918
Beverages	$261,366	$446,916
Copper ore	457,988	887,515
Cork:		
Plugs	671,752	874,352
Shavings	460,203	.....
Squares	71,985	1,695
Wood	1,721,111	1,282,883
Cotton:		
Raw	1,091,756	1,734,858
Manufactured	413,432	406,220
Flour	46,165	81,971
Lumber	175,456	119,124
Olive Oil	660,948	889,275
Potatoes	26,346	.....
Salt	91,290	132,486
Vegetables	588,156	189,663
Vinegar	44,083	55,345
Wine	6,677,054	11,719,266

Total foreign trade of Portugal for four years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1913	$103,213,020	$40,946,900	$144,159,920
1914	76,062,380	29,253,920	105,316,300
1915	31,124,100	25,686,500	56,810,600
1916	45,768,800	37,796,400	83,565,200

Totals of imports and exports for Portuguese trade during the five preceding years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1908	$84,516,667	$31,620,380	1911	74,486,679	37,247,929
1909	71,217,096	35,811,927	1912	81,598,274	38,534,353
1910	76,505,295	30,739,141			

Comparative trade figures for 1915 and 1916.

	1915	1916	Increase
Importation	$31,124,100	$45,768,800	$14,654,700
Exportation	10,502,800	20,699,700	10,196,900
Re-exportation (colonial)	10,500,000	11,764,200	1,264,200
Re-exportation (foreign)	4,683,700	5,512,500	828,800
Total	$57,810,600	$83,745,200	$26,924,000

Value of imports and exports in seven main classifications for 1913 and 1914:

	Imports		Exports	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Living animals	$2,134,080	$329,400	$4,023,600	$864,000
Raw materials	39,804,540	32,408,640	9,529,920	7,789,120
Textiles	8,752,320	7,078,320	1,328,400	1,264,440
Food substances	27,349,480	22,509,360	20,823,720	17,167,680
Machinery	16,856,160	6,760,800	199,800	172,520
Various manufactures	8,138,320	6,684,920	4,041,360	3,996,160
Packing	178,200	190,940		
Total	$103,213,020	$76,062,380	$40,946,900	$29,253,920

Imports by classification of articles during 1914:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Animals	$237,440	Medicines and essence for perfumes	$76,680	Conserves	$69,040
Animal products not specified	50,760	Fertilizer	1,240,920	Sweets	115,560
Wool	1,552,040	Materials for the manufacture of paper	356,400	Vegetables, fresh	25,920
Animal fats and oils	307,240	Thread	75,600	Fruits, dried and fresh	35,640
Hides, raw and cured	2,169,720	Shawls and handerchiefs	27,000	Butter	6,160
Tripe, salted or dry	77,760	Peys	77,760	Pimento	89,640
Cotton	5,309,280	Fabrics (not specified)	558,360	Storage	17,280
Linen and hemp	256,880	Silk	1,354,320	Cheese	185,240
Oils	224,160	Cotton manufactures	2,962,440	Instruments, machines, etc.:	
Seeds	64,800	Linen manufactures	1,517,880	Pianos	106,920
Rosin	33,960	Caoutchouc and gutta percha, manufactures of	132,840	Adding machines, typewriters, etc	3,728,240
Bark	47,528	Trimmings and embroideries	415,800	Musical instruments	120,520
Barley	93,160	Alcohol	11,880	Coaches	180,360
Oil seeds	1,400,760	Cognac and liquors	12,960	Boats, new	291,600
Tobacco	1,002,240	Beer	14,040	Bicycles	65,880
Wood	718,280	Wine	14,040	Automobile parts	1,080,000
Mineral water	12,960	Gin	8,640	Material for R. R	517,560
Cement, lime	256,560	Barley	19,720	Arms	138,920
Coal	5,550,120	Maize	2,543,760	Hides, manufactures	83,160
Sulphur	227,880	Corn	6,610,080	Feathers, manufactures	5,400
Jewels	15,120	Cereals	531,360	Animal products, not specified, manufactures	44,280
Oil, illuminating	520,560	Canary seed	99,000	Vegetable matter, manufactures	497,960
Oil, lubricating	385,560	Fecula	90,720	Pottery and ceramics	182,520
Paraffine	36,720	Rice	1,910,680	Glass	410,400
Minerals, unspecified	18,360	Potatoes	633,320	Mineral manufactures not specified	61,560
All other minerals	1,022,080	Flour	47,440	Metal manufactures	1,679,160
Metals:		Beans	86,400	Gold currency	249,480
Steel	922,320	Sugar	3,367,440	Gold manufactures	30,520
Lead	190,080	Cocoa	82,080	Silver currency	8,640
Copper Wire	55,080	Coffee	709,560	Silver manufactures	22,680
Copper, brass, bronze	262,440	Spices	55,080	Plating of copper, lead, iron, etc	58,320
Tin	363,040	Tea	270,480	Paper and manufactures of	853,360
Iron	1,785,240	Molasses	1,080	All other manufactures	1,690,080
Iron, galvanized, etc.	1,261,440	Fish	4,100,480		
Iron in wire	105,000	Olive oil	11,880		
Gold bars	575,480	Meat, fresh	106,920		
Silver	261,360				
Zinc	62,640				
Chemicals	1,949,240				
Wax	12,960				
Dyes	479,520				

Exports by classification of articles during 1914:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Animals live:		Fish:		Almonds, shelled	$153,480
Asses	$4,320	Shell fish	$33,480	Almonds, unshelled	30,240
Goats	18,360	Tunny fresh & salted	113,400	Pineapples	436,320
Horses	16,200	Sardines, fresh and salted	362,880	Chestnuts	25,920
Sheep	129,160	Lime in stone and powder	27,000	Dried figs	180,160
Mules	56,160	Coal mineral	51,940	Oranges	3,240
Hogs	134,920	Antimony	66,880	Apples	36,720
Cattle	373,680	Lead	4,320	Grapes	154,440
Livestock not classified	124,200	Copper	966,600	Fruits, unspecified	34,560
Materials for industries:		Iron	17,280	Garlic	31,320
Fish oil	30,240	Stone, marble and granite	42,120	Onions	198,720
Wool, washed	58,320	Minerals, unspecified	373,680	Tomatoes	16,200
Wool, unwashed	9,720	Iron	9,720	Vegetables, unspecified	11,880
Hides, uncured	289,440	Metals, unspecified	116,640	Eggs	126,360
Hides, cured	32,400	Wireless	96,120	Cheese	15,120
Elderberries	5,400	Salt	52,920	Machines, instruments, etc.:	
Cork	3,473,280	Wine must	83,160	Agricultural implements	37,840
Cork in squares	77,760	Chemical products unspecified	100,440	Industrial machines	22,680
Corkdust	97,200	Fertilizer	119,880	Boats	16,200
Wood	667,440	Wax, crude or manufactured	118,800	Wagons	31,320
Wood, in planks	46,540	Pulp for manufacture of paper	14,040	Hides, manufactured	11,880
Panels	92,880	Essence for perfume	22,680	Various manufactured articles	973,080
Beams, crossbars, etc	45,360	Wool in the piece	9,720	Pottery	6,480
Doned materials	14,040	Wood, partially worked	18,040	Stones	5,400
Mineral waters	37,800	Silk in the piece	1,080	Tiles	30,240
Silk Emobra	144,520	Silk partially worked	2,160	Glass	14,040
Linen in the piece	110,160	Cotton in the piece	125,280	Gold currency	1,274,120
Linen partially worked	3,240	Cotton in the piece or dyed and printed in the piece	497,880	Silver currency	554,040
Sacks	1,080	Fresh fish, unspecified	65,880	Copper, manufactured	5,400
Cotton fabrics, embroidered	32,400	Olive oil	554,000	Tin plate	20,520
Linen fabrics, embroidered	150,920	Animal fats	63,720	Metals in sheets	17,240
Brandy	56,160	Meats, fresh or preserved	234,360	Iron, manufactures	128,520
Cognac and liquors	14,040	Madeira	139,320	Gold, manufactures	4,320
Vinegar	32,400	Port	1,812,640	Silver, manufactures	130,680
Wine white	636,220	Wines, not qualified	20,520	Metals, manufactured, unspecified	15,200
Wine red	3,238,920	Wheat	31,320	Paper, manufactures	136,080
Madeira	508,680	Other cereals in grain	1,080	Caps	3,240
Port	5,835,240	Wheat flour	24,840	Hats	16,200
Wines, not qualified	244,000	Potatoes	87,480	Twine	35,640
Wheat	2,160	Biscuits	230,040	Medicines	41,040
Other cereals in grain	18,360	Vegetables, dried	6,480	Powder	1,080
Wheat flour	580,940	Almonds, shelled	2,160	Hardware	24,840
Potatoes	304,560	Almonds, unshelled	125,280	Soap	87,480
Biscuits	113,400	Pineapples	30,240	Tobacco, manufactures	230,040
Vegetables, dried	166,240	Chestnuts	436,320	Candles	6,480
		Dried figs	25,920	Varnish	2,160
		Oranges	180,160		
		Apples	3,240		
		Grapes	36,720		
		Fruits, unspecified	154,440		
		Garlic	34,560		
		Onions	31,320		
		Tomatoes	198,720		
		Vegetables, unspecified	16,200		
		Eggs	11,880		
		Cheese	126,360		
		Machines, instruments, etc.:	15,120		
		Agricultural implements			
		Industrial machines	37,840		
		Boats	22,680		
		Wagons	16,200		
		Hides, manufactured	31,320		
		Various manufactured articles	11,880		
		Pottery	973,080		
		Stones	6,480		
		Tiles	5,400		
		Glass	30,240		
		Gold currency	14,040		
		Silver currency	1,274,120		
		Copper, manufactured	554,040		
		Tin plate	5,400		
		Metals in sheets	20,520		
		Iron, manufactures	17,240		
		Gold, manufactures	128,520		
		Silver, manufactures	4,320		
		Metals, manufactured, unspecified	130,680		
		Paper, manufactures	15,200		
		Caps	136,080		
		Hats	3,240		
		Twine	16,200		
		Medicines	35,640		
		Powder	41,040		
		Hardware	1,080		
		Soap	24,840		
		Tobacco, manufactures	87,480		
		Candles	230,040		
		Varnish	6,480		
			2,160		

Production and Industry

Agriculture: The statistics for 1912 show that in Portugal there are 5,774,194 acres of farm land, 4,556,558 acres of pasture land, 1,910,648 acres of land covered with bushes and shrubs, 4,832,420 acres of forest. The total of productive land is 17,273,943 acres. The production for 1916 was as follows, 7,115,790 bushels of wheat, 2,676,107 bushels of rye, 3,189,078 bushels of oats, 1,158,641 bushels of barley, 1,102,400 bushels of beans, 195,733 tons of potatoes and 54,754 tons of cork.

The wine industry is important in Portugal. The production for six years is as follows: 1912, 117,380,423 gallons; 1913, 103,620,678 gallons; 1914, 126,011,678 gallons; 1915, 90,200,343 gallons; 1916, 144,410,280 gallons; and in 1917, 109,808,625 gallons.

There were 813,350 acres of olive groves under cultivation which produced 330,000 tons of olives in 1915. The olive oil product for 1916-17 amounted to 362,094,084 gallons.

The Portuguese manufacture very beautiful tiles, called "Ajulyos." They are used for interior and exterior decoration. The industry dates from the time of the Moors.

Number of farms, and details of livestock on the farms by provinces:

Districts	Number and Acreage of Farms by Provinces, 1910		Report on Livestock by Provinces, 1906							
	Number, 1910	Cultivated Acres, 1910	Horses	Asses	Mules	Cows	Sheep	Goats	Hogs	Totals
Aveiro	909,268	401,098	3,600	1,370	1,390	66,000	97,070	18,640	57,800	245,690
Bya	77,829	1,424,263	5,650	12,760	11,830	29,348	283,600	60,000	110,600	519,388
Braga	574,678	805,606	5,170	2,750	1,640	89,870	77,370	22,280	79,650	278,730
Bragança	1,190,571	886,606	4,300	10,950	1,590	39,000	402,440	81,330	71,000	710,611
Castel Branco	572,616	743,771	1,617	6,374	1,341	14,442	173,452	125,642	31,752	354,624
Coimbra	1,139,646	739,664	5,581	8,402	2,065	26,755	231,166	60,292	59,422	402,678
Evora	38,845	968,346	4,237	7,046	9,745	23,976	323,500	47,608	116,544	531,762
Faro	277,225	809,710	1,969	15,000	5,730	15,975	42,990	33,792	13,595	129,051
Guarda	654,230	806,373	3,294	10,186	2,068	21,000	270,700	35,155	38,370	390,943
Ceiria	811,733	602,771	2,240	11,940	2,700	22,978	102,700	35,700	38,370	237,858
Lisbon	214,960	999,251	15,000	10,290	4,230	44,000	103,480	54,600	59,600	295,940
Portalegre	62,273	905,380	4,700	8,800	5,200	38,000	234,330	78,880	56,340	449,910
Porto	418,430	453,308	5,700	2,240	2,300	88,000	46,060	10,460	89,700	242,760
Santarem	435,666	1,026,224	14,620	17,423	2,679	32,152	117,700	109,894	57,081	351,849
Setubal	754,079	273,258	3,000	4,420	380	69,000	37,560	11,980	22,640	134,980
Viana do Castelo	764,298	446,242	3,831	7,568	980	51,602	150,000	167,295	82,243	463,919
Vila Rial	1,630,056	737,407	3,956	4,070	1,780	42,000	279,694	61,670	87,130	480,300
Shen										
Total	10,533,115	12,919,486	87,765	144,089	57,047	703,198	3,072,988	1,034,218	1,110,957	6,210,862

Minerals:

Output of Portugal's mines with value in U. S. currency for 1913 and 1914.

Minerals	1913		1914	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Coal (Anthracite)	24,761	$87,824	27,809	$84,322
Iron pyrites	475,286	1,150,710	293,792	850,880
Lead	1,150	39,886	2,313	116,202
Iron	54,102	58,663	7,313	11,917
Tin	292,990	99,586	480	143,212
Wolfram	1,155	608,370	704	390,513

Portugal is said to be rich in minerals, especially copper, which is mined in the Southern part of the state. Iron is obtained near Bya and Evora; tin in the districts of Braganca; lead, wolfram, antimony and auriferous quartz exist in the districts of Coimbra, Evora, Bya and Faro. Lignite is found at many points around Coimbra, Leiria and Santarem. Asphalt abounds near Alcobaca. Phosphate, asbestos and sulphur are common south of the Tagus. Petroleum has been found near Torres Vedras.

Fisheries:

Portugal exports large quantities of sardines and tunny fish. In 1915 the value of the fisheries was $10,051,636; 46,957 persons were employed and 11,509 vessels with a tonnage of 58,192 were engaged in fishing.

Acreage of the forests of Portugal which cover 19 per cent of its total area:

Forests	No. of Forests	Tall Timber			Low Timber	Rickets and Graying Land	Total
		Pines	Oak	Beech			
Forests owned by the state	227	171,151	1,950	16,738	31,301	81,313	302,093
Forests privately owned	7,098	1,346,932	1,047,344	527,107	1,212,207	2,500,892	6,634,482
Public forests	18	4,529	.....	.....	265	2,015	9,722
Totals	7,343	1,522,612	1,048,934	543,845	1,243,773	2,584,220	6,946,297

Railways:

There are two state owned railways in Portugal, 733 miles in length, and five privately owned lines 1,314 miles in length. On December 31, 1918, the total railway mileage was 2,047. The gauge on all but two railways is 5 feet 5¾ inches. The remaining two are 3 feet 3⅜ inches and 2 feet 11½ inches.

Post Offices:

At the end of 1913 there were 4,266 post offices. The number of letters carried was 54,623,000, post cards 23,667,000, printed circulars, etc., 47,549,000.

Telegraphs:

There were in 1912, 580 telegraph offices, at which time there were 5,945 miles of line and 13,415 miles of wire. The number of telegrams was: internal 1,442,932; international 695,786; transit 3,320,666; service 168,305; total 5,267,389.

Language: Portuguese is the language universally employed.

Local Advertising Media:

The only important local advertising media in Portugal are the daily papers.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The Portuguese currency is nominally on a gold standard. The unit is the **escudo** of 100 **centavos** which is equivalent to one gold **milreis.** At par it is worth $1.08 U. S. Currency. 1,000 escudo are called a **Conto.** There are gold coins of 10, 5 and 2 escudos, and silver coins of escudos, 50, 20 and 10 **centavos;** Bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1 and ½ centavos. Portugal is at the present time on a paper basis because of the disappearance of practically all the gold and silver currency.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Funchal, Maderia, Lisbon and Oporto.

Portuguese consular officials are stationed at Washington, D.C., Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Savannah, Hilo, Honolulu, Boston, Maui (Hawaii), Chicago, New Orleans and Baltimore.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.
Ocean Transportation Corp.
Kerr Steamship Co., Inc.
Ward Line.
A. H. Bull and Co.

Customs Tariff:

There are fourteen main divisions of the Portuguese tariff with **specific** duties levied on the basis of weight. There are a few **ad valorem** duties.

Consular regulations:

Consular invoice is required in triplicate, and is legalized at port of shipment. Consular charges: Consular blanks (per set of three) $0.15; Certification of consular invoice containing five lines of items $3.30, 6 to 12 lines, $3.50, 13 to 20 lines, $3.70.

Cable rates: From New York or New England States $0.39 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Ten days.

Parcel post:

Service extends to Portugal. Limit of weight, eleven pounds. Greatest length of package, 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet. Tobacco, raw or manufactured, may not be sent in postal packages.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

RUMANIA

(See Map, Page 235)

A kingdom in southeastern Europe, bordering on the Black Sea and bounded by Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary and Russia. Its area in 1914 was approximately equal to that of the combined states of New York and Connecticut, but will be largely increased as a result of the war. The principal cities of Rumania are Bucharest, the capital, which is about as large as Kansas City; Jassy, Galatz, Braila and Constanza.

The principal industries of Rumania are agriculture and mining, and the chief products of the country are wheat and petroleum. The high relative standing of Rumania in the production of grain crops is partly due to the fertility of her soil, and more directly due to the modern methods and implements which have had extended use in the agricultural region. In addition to the cereal crops, beans, beetroot, potatoes and tobacco are extensively cultivated. Viticulture is carried on in Moldavia and Jassy, and the production of wine is an important industry. Large quantities of fruit are annually produced in the uplands, the cultivation of the damson receiving special attention, although apples, pears, cherries and peaches are also grown. Sericulture and the breeding of livestock are likewise carried on.

The mineral resources of Rumania are found principally in the mountain region. Petroleum is the most important of the mineral resources, and production is carried on by private companies, among which the Standard Oil Company is important, and by the state. The principal fields are located in the departments of Bacau, Buzeu, Dambovitza and Prahova. Other important mineral products are salt, lignite, anthracite coal, the output of which is for the most part controlled by British capital, iron, copper, lead, and building stone.

The chief manufacturing industries of Rumania are those directly connected with agriculture and mining, and include petroleum refineries, flour mills, iron foundries, sugar refineries, paper mills, saw-mills, chemical, glass, and soap works.

The Rumanian railway system is extensive and connects with those of Hungary, Serbia and Russia. The system is composed of a main line, extending southward from Suczawa in Bukowina through Moldavia, and crossing Wallachia from east to west to the Hungarian frontier. Branch lines extend to Jassy and the principal cities on the Danube, and also in the opposite direction into the valleys of the Carpathians. Jassy and Galatz are connected by a direct line, and the Dobrudja is traversed by a line from Constanza on the Black Sea to Cernavoda, which thence runs northwest and joins the main line.

The per capita imports of Rumania in 1911 amounted to $14.65. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to $16.44.

As a consequence of the war Rumania claims possession of (1) Transylvania, formerly a part of Hungary, with an area of 21,752 square miles and a population of about 2,500,000. (2) Banat of Temesvar, also formerly Hungarian territory. The Banat roughly corresponds to the quadrilateral formed by the western boundary of Transylvania, and the Danube, Theiss and Maros rivers. Rumania's claim to it is disputed by Serbia, which claims the western portion of the Banat. (3) Rumania likewise claims the former Austrian province of Bukowina, north of Transylvania, with an area of 4,033 square miles and a population of 800,098. (4) Finally, Rumania claims the former Russian province of Bessarabia on her eastern frontier, with an area of 17,340 square miles and a population of 1,936,340.

It is probable that when the Treaty of Peace with Hungary is negotiated that Rumania will be accorded Transylvania and the eastern half of the Banat, as well as Bukowina.

These four districts are primarily agricultural, and will add considerably to Rumania's importance as an exporter of grain. In Bessarabia salt and saltpeter are worked and tobacco and corn grown. Transylvania possesses the richest gold mines in Europe with the single exception of Russia. Salt, copper, iron, mercury, sulphur and arsenic are likewise mined, and rich coal deposits exist, but are as yet unworked.

The population of Bessarabia is 50 per cent. Rumanian (Moldavian) the other 50 per cent. being formed of Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians, Greeks and other national groups. The population of Transylvania is 56 per cent. Rumanian, 35 per cent. Hungarian and 9.4 per cent. German.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of Rumania, excluding territory added as a result of the war.

Divisions	Square Miles	Population
Moldavia:		
Bacau	1,540	232,954
Botoshani	1,220	197,404
Covurlui	1,140	171,799
Dorohoi	1,090	184,382
Falchiu	850	108,396
Jassy	1,210	212,669
Neamtsu	1,540	169,849
Putna	1,250	181,382
Roman	810	128,165
Suchava	1,320	151,147
Tecuchi	980	142,384
Tutova	920	129,819
Vaslui	840	128,804
Total	14,710	2,139,154
Grand Wallachia (Muntenia):		
Argesh	1,710	242,917
Braila	1,680	181,533
Buzeu	1,880	277,977
Dambovitsa	1,340	258,378
Jalomitsa	2,620	242,548
Ilfov	2,230	681,759
Muschel	1,140	135,216
Oltu	1,090	171,086
Prahova	1,800	389,914
Rimnicu Sarat	1,260	163,937
Telorman	1,810	297,470
Vlashka	1,730	259,395
Total	20,290	3,302,430
Oltenia:		
Dolj	2,540	436,449
Gorj	1,810	200,371
Mehedintsi	1,910	295,474
Romanatsi	1,770	248,600
Valchea	1,640	232,011
Total	9,670	1,412,905
Dobrudja:		
Constantza	2,670	209,571
Toultcha	3,330	170,859
Durostor	2,969	273,090
Caliacra		
Total	8,969	653,520
Grand total	53,639	7,508,009

Population of principal cities:

The principal towns are: Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 1917, 308,987; Jassy, 76,120; Galatz, 72,512; Braila, 65,911; Ploesti, 57,376; Craiova, 51,877; Botosani, 32,274; Buzeu, 29,483; Constantza, 27,662; Berlad, 25,367; Focsani, 25,287.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Rumania:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$647,045	.....	$647,045	$1,277	$8,063	$9,340	13.68	+$637,705
1910	471,299	8,065	479,364	31,914	4,267	36,181	88.21	+443,183
1911	956,332	8,066	964,398	253,550	20,047	273,597	92.27	+690,801
1912	881,287	25,532	906,819	54,962	86,811	91,773	59.89	+815,046
1913	2,412,885	4,706	2,417,591	277,948	70,533	348,481	79.76	+2,069,110
1914	2,306,377	.....	2,306,377	461,703	27,917	489,620	94.30	+1,816,757
1915	391,001	.....	391,001	94,954	2,927	97,881	97.01	+293,120
1916	112,437	.....	112,437	.....	20,079	20,079	.....	+92,358
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285	1,285	.....	–1,285
1918	310,774	.....	310,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	+310,774
1919	.....	.....	1,050,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	+1,050,451

Principal articles of import, 1909-1911:

Articles	1909	1910	1911
Animals, living	$759,387	$604,456	$1,246,187
Animal food products	1,324,613	1,386,341	1,692,443
Other animal products	547,711	511,955	624,542
Hides and leather products	2,618,107	2,879,458	4,443,524
Furs	474,680	421,847	515,044
Wool, yarns, etc	6,074,095	6,995,416	9,868,121
Raw materials	465,229	404,711	546,471
Silks, etc	2,367,081	2,891,604	3,975,279
Cereals and cereal products	734,682	1,153,312	1,886,350
Vegetables, flowers, grains, etc	1,588,890	1,422,277	1,699,315
Vegetable oils	700,726	948,919	946,089
Articles of drink	277,837	336,015	442,852
Fruits, colonial	2,114,518	2,437,082	2,469,048
Sugar and sugar products	270,205	256,066	336,390
Trees, wood, etc	1,884,342	2,016,309	2,900,127
Vegetables, fibres, etc	12,667,288	12,775,752	17,670,644
Confectionery	3,467,552	3,998,918	5,463,601
Paper	906,144	989,363	1,236,784
Celluloid	83,857	91,853	119,274
India rubber, gutta percha, dry vegetables	1,308,120	1,458,530	1,774,046
Mineral waters, etc	260,020	258,981	290,887
Earthenware, stoneware, etc	896,468	1,002,495	1,208,746
Glassware	845,832	939,870	1,166,897
Oil and bitumen	364,041	411,894	466,648
Metals, minerals and metal products	16,774,056	19,101,552	23,653,054
Machinery	6,195,566	6,569,311	11,417,088
Vehicles	1,488,967	2,178,761	7,329,099
Small boats	52,032	1,899	949
Watches, clocks, etc	514,544	611,716	809,308
Musical instruments	101,726	126,181	152,300
Toys	202,733	255,667	303,686
Drugs, chemicals, etc	1,516,905	1,597,921	1,830,215
Perfumes	235,071	265,248	332,256
Paints and varnishes	482,537	536,952	622,547
Explosives	486,353	243,832	515,676
Total	$71,081,918	$79,075,104	$109,970,788

RECAPITULATION

Animals and animal products	$14,630,906	$16,095,790	$22,926,914
Agricultural products	26,034,166	27,877,130	36,944,523
Mineral products	19,140,418	21,714,794	26,786,224
Combinations of above	11,276,428	13,387,390	23,313,127
Total	$71,081,918	$79,075,104	$109,970,788

Value of imports by countries of origin:

Countries	1909	1910	1911
England	$11,150,734	$10,957,830	$16,519,776
Austria Hungary	16,556,762	18,910,154	26,448,800
Belgium	2,242,579	2,698,729	5,425,957
Bulgaria	160,521	257,446	269,965
Egypt	70,356	42,647	47,461
Switzerland	1,349,856	1,631,254	2,084,962
France	4,569,675	4,946,190	6,824,847
Germany	24,053,969	26,679,794	35,472,907
Greece	263,401	335,335	372,876
Italy	3,411,593	4,196,619	5,618,163
Netherlands	1,034,521	1,122,956	927,606
Russia	2,080,570	2,271,823	2,613,593
Serbia	89,361	97,703	49,134
Spain	139,874	121,912	101,998
United States	*	700,641	2,487,117
Turkey	2,240,179	2,673,266	2,621,558
Other countries	1,667,062	1,431,000	2,174,064
Total	$71,081,013	$79,075,299	$110,060,784

Note: *Included in "Other Countries" previous to 1910.

Value of exports by countries of destination:

Countries	1909	1910	1911
England	$6,689,033	$6,446,477	$10,804,176
Austria Hungary	22,200,793	7,195,848	12,134,624
Belgium	23,410,279	43,664,637	50,849,266
Bulgaria	847,407	1,040,486	1,147,367
Egypt	1,329,076	1,697,985	2,840,246
Switzerland	15,423	21,744	37,196
France	5,307,925	9,046,781	9,433,582
Germany	5,134,535	4,686,270	6,370,594
Gibraltar	2,366,189	6,111,791	7,097,577
Greece	128,540	172,837	155,848
Italy	6,561,625	13,253,633	9,571,275
Netherlands	9,551,803	19,128,391	14,843,079
Russia	796,895	1,208,536	1,345,406
Serbia	252,777	146,279	138,152
Spain	143,118	639,160	914,166
United States	*	50,083	48,142
Turkey	4,162,422	3,589,833	4,058,882
Other countries	876,091	864,670	1,712,453
Total	$89,773,930	$118,985,441	$123,482,031

Note: * Included in "Other Countries" before 1910.

Chief articles of export, 1909-1911:

Articles	Value 1909	Value 1910	Value 1911
Animals, living	$519,840	$1,148,683	$1,245,638
Animal food products	1,115,994	931,456	1,415,595
Other animal products	1,866	1,124	1,590
Hides and leather products	416,640	564,688	358,232
Furs	17,411	23,141	28,827
Wool, yarns, etc	403,409	479,119	491,842
Raw materials	212,335	271,084	201,229
Silks, etc	7,250		4,837
Cereals and cereal products	69,014,563	94,535,454	107,627,055
Vegetables, flowers, grains, etc	4,036,091	6,703,076	6,796,814
Vegetable oils	2,053	2,108	3,916
Articles of drink	36,151	28,676	32,809
Fruits, colonial	239,477	463,220	268,665
Sugar and sugar products	515	45,095	390,153
Trees, wood, etc	5,683,010	4,862,096	4,981,806
Vegetables, fibres, etc	14,432	15,325	104,389
Confectionery	7,549	6,745	6,515
Paper	27,093	96,036	294,885
Celluloid			
India rubber, gutta percha, dry vegetables	128,696	130,994	198,216
Mineral waters, etc	311,999	255,763	142,423
Earthenware, stoneware, etc	49,105	39,677	92,728
Glassware	5,144	2,793	7,724
Oil and bitumen	6,999,829	7,507,153	7,863,278
Metals, minerals and metal products	182,572	570,641	718,981
Machinery	89,243	107,426	60,838
Vehicles	245	792	4,233
Small boats	868	262	38
Watches, clocks, etc			1,989
Musical instruments	264	243	541
Toys	253	423	183
Drugs, chemicals, etc	170,245	134,652	161,506
Perfumes	261	299	207
Paints and varnishes	135	1,925	210
Explosives	58,477	45,450	677
Total	$89,755,927	$118,985,539	$133,502,037

RECAPITULATION

Animals and animal products	$2,697,749	$3,429,205	$3,747,794
Agricultural products	79,189,533	106,888,829	120,695,222
Mineral products	7,548,651	8,376,029	8,825,034
Combinations of above	319,994	291,476	233,987
Total	$89,755,927	$118,985,539	$133,502,037

Production and Industry

The principal industries are agriculture and mining. In 1914 there were a total of 1,194,335 farms, of which 3,606 consisted of more than 247 acres, and 1,190,729 consisted of less than 247 acres. In that year there were 259,886 farms in the plains of Sereth and Pruth, of which 931 consisted of more, and 258,935 of less than 247 acres; there were 118,858 farms in Moldavia and the Carpathians, of which 280 consisted of more, and 118,578 of less than 247 acres; there were 353,175 in Grand Wallachia and the Carpathians, of which 592 consisted of more and 352,583 of less than 247 acres; there were 383,522 in the plains of the Danube, of which 1,319 consisted of more and 382,203 consisted of less than 247 acres; there were 78,914 in the Dobrudja, of which 484 consisted of more and 78,430 of less than 247 acres. In the same year the total extent of ploughed land was 13,074,922 acres; of fallow lands, 1,299,382 acres, of vineyards and orchards, 487,670 acres; of pastures, 2,948,472 acres and forests, 6,935,120 acres.

The acreage and produce of principal crops in 1916 were as follows:

Crop	Area Cultivated Acres	Production Tons
Wheat	4,843,587	1,800,000
Rye	199,611	50,000
Barley	1,453,732	650,000
Oats	1,068,096	300,000
Maize	5,055,998	1,600,000

Sericulture was practiced by 39,320 persons in 1913; there were 460,652 mulberry trees. There were 615 pounds of eggs incubated, and 702,534 pounds of fresh cocoons harvested.

The principal mineral resources of Rumania are petroleum, coal and salt. Petroleum wells, both government and privately owned, are in operation in the departments of Prohova, Dambovitza, Buzeu and Bacau. In 1915 the total production amounted to 1,840,459 tons (1,961,956 in 1914) of which 471,995 tons were exported (719,426 tons in 1914). The government owned wells produce about 10.63 per cent. of the total, the privately owned wells producing about 89.37 per cent.

Out of a total of 951 wells in 1913, 594 were in Prahova, 52 in Dambovitza, 92 in Buzeu, and 213 in Bacau. There were 54 producing plants in Rumania in 1913, employing a total of 12,235 persons; of these 26, employing 10,488 persons were in Prahova; 5, employing 307 persons were in Dambovitza; 8, employing 981 persons were in Buzeu; and 15, employing 459 persons were in Bacau.

The production of coal in Rumania in 1913, amounted to 266,229 tons, valued at $4,754,755. Of this amount 2,750 tons were anthracite, 33,627 tons were of black lignite, and 226,849 tons were brown lignite.

In 1912 there were 126,776 tons of salt produced, this being a government monopoly. Ordinarily about two-thirds of the production is consumed within the country and one-third exported.

Railways and Roads:

Railway mileage (1914), 2,382, of which 2,299 miles were owned by the state. In 1905 there were 26,385 miles of national roads.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

In 1914 there were 3,087 post offices and 3,143 telegraph offices. Telegraph line, 5,618 miles; wire, 15,690 miles. There were 7 urban telephone systems with 1,004 miles of line, and 24,604 miles of wire; and 7,966 interurban systems with 24,618 miles of line, and 45,378 miles of wire. The urban systems were used for 20,894,338 conversations, and the interurban for 1,444,227.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary system is normally on a gold basis, the unit being the **lev**, (plural lei), with a par value of $0.193 U. S. currency. The currency is based on decimal system, like that of France. There are 20, 10 and 5 lei gold pieces; silver, 7½, 5, 2 and 1 lei pieces, and nickel 20, 10, and 5 **boni** (centime) pieces. The metric system of weights and measures is used in foreign commerce.

Language:

Rumanian is a language of Romance origin, closely related to the Latin, but absolutely distinctive and separate. French is customarily used in foreign trade correspondence.

Consular Representatives:

Rumanian consuls are stationed in Chicago and New York City.

Shipping Routes:

American Line.
Furness-Prince Line.
American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.
Cunard Line.

Customs Tariff:

The pre-war tariff was divided into two parts, the general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) tariffs, which provided for specific duties upon many classifications of commodities.

Consular Regulations:

There are no documents required, nor any restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England States, $0.46 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

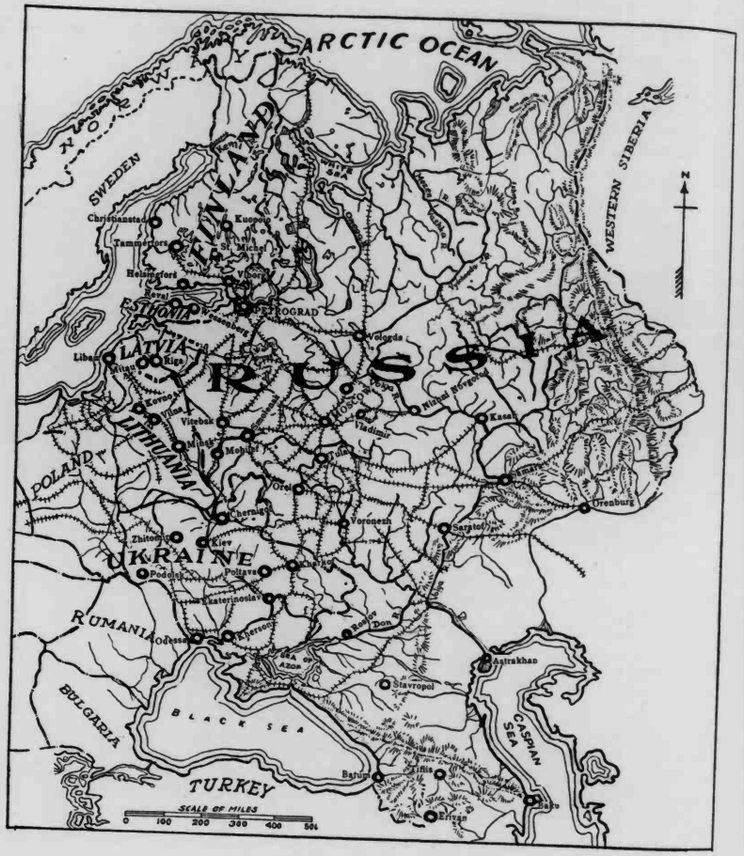
Mail Time: About 10 days to Bucharest, from New York.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Rumania. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Parcels may not be registered.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Valid.



RUSSIA

In 1914 the Russian Empire, extending from the Baltic Sea on the west to the Bering Strait lying between Siberia and Alaska, and from the Arctic Ocean on the north to the northern border of India on the south, comprised over one-sixth of the land surface of the earth. Its area was more than two and one-half times that of the United States. As a result of the revolution in 1917, the vast territories of the Russian Empire have fallen apart. Detailed information with respect to the New Russian States will be found under that title. (Page 363).

For statistical purposes this section contains data on Russia as it existed prior to the revolution, excluding Finland and Poland, which are separately treated.

At the present time trade of the United States with Russia is restricted under the provisions of the "Trading With The Enemy" Act to those parts of Russia not controlled by the Soviet Government.

Russia is primarily an agricultural country and agriculture is the principal occupation of about seven-eights of the population of European Russia. The principal agricultural districts are the Baltic Provinces, the Central Russian Provinces, and Ukrainia. In the Baltic Provinces the most important crops are wheat, potatoes, flax, and fruits. In Central Russia rye, buckwheat, flax, and potatoes are cultivated. Agriculture is most advanced and most productive in the "black earth zone," a great part of which is included in Ukrainia. The crops in this zone include wheat, rye, oats, corn, and barley; modern agricultural equipment is used extensively and livestock breeding is carried on. To the west of this zone in Bessarabia, wheat is grown in great quantities and barley is the second most important crop. Fruit, especially plums, is extensively produced and sunflowers and flax are cultivated for oil seeds. Livestock breeding is also important. Tobacco is an important crop in South Russia and the cultivation of the grape for the production of wine is actively carried on in Caucasia. Cotton is extensively produced in Erivan, in Transcaucasia and in Turkestan. Sericulture is actively carried on in Transcaucasia and in South Russia.

In general, agriculture is not at a high level in Russia owing to the poverty of the peasantry. In certain districts such as Ukrainia, the Baltic Provinces, and Caucasia modern implements are extensively used and scientific methods of agricultural are common. The wider dissemination of modern agricultural methods is being carried on by the cooperative societies which exist throughout Russia.

The mineral wealth of Russia is extensive, but many of the mines are located at long distances from the centers of population. The principal mining districts of European Russia are the Ural Mountains and Don Cossack territory, the province of Ekaterinoslav, and Caucasia. The principal mineral products of the Ural region are iron, coal, gold, platinum, copper, precious stones, and salt. The mining industry of South Russia is by far the most important and produces large quantities of iron and coal. Baku, on the Caspian Sea, is the center of an important petroleum industry, while the Black Sea region of Transcaucasia produces large quantities of manganese.

The manufacturing industry of Russia is relatively undeveloped. The most important manufactured products are textiles, the industry centering largely in Poland. The sugar industry has been developed to some extent as has the manufacture of leather goods, wood products, and flour. A peculiar characteristic of Russia's manufactures is the development on a large scale of domestic handicrafts. Out of these domestic industries large factories have grown which constitute one of the most important elements of Russia's industrial life.

At the present time the railroad system of Russia is reported to be in a state of chaos. Formerly the system of railways in European Russia and Caucasia was extensive, and communication with Siberia was kept open on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Area and Population

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of Russia in 1915:

Governments and Provinces	Area in square miles	Population
European Russia (Including Ciscaucasia):		
Archangel	326,063	505,700
Astrakhan	91,042	1,427,500
Bessarabia	17,143	2,686,600
Chernigov	20,232	3,148,900
Courland	10,435	812,300
Don, Province of	63,532	4,013,400
Esthonia	7,605	512,500
Grodno	14,896	2,094,300
Kaluga	11,942	1,497,200
Kazan	24,587	2,900,400
Kharkov	21,041	3,452,000
Kherson	27,337	3,806,900
Kholm	5,213	1,087,800
Kiev	19,676	4,988,000
Kostroma	32,432	1,855,900
Kovno	15,518	1,871,400
Kursk	17,937	3,267,200
Livonia	17,574	1,778,500
Minsk	35,220	3,070,900
Moghilev	18,514	2,551,400
Moscow	12,847	3,662,900
Nizhnii Novgorod	19,789	2,081,200
Novgorod	45,770	1,729,300
Olonets	49,355	476,200
Orel	18,042	2,816,200
Orenburg	73,254	2,272,000
Penza	14,997	1,940,500
Perm	127,502	4,083,200
Petrograd	17,226	3,197,800
Podolia	16,224	4,127,600
Poltava	19,265	3,906,200
Pskov	16,678	1,447,100
Ryazan	16,190	2,795,000
Samara	58,320	3,809,800
Saratoz	32,624	3,432,100
Simbirsk	19,110	2,124,500
Smolensk	21,624	2,210,200
Tambov	25,710	3,555,000
Taurida	23,312	2,133,300
Tula	11,954	2,016,000
Tver	24,975	2,402,900
Ufa	47,109	3,139,100
Vilna	16,181	2,083,200
Vitebsk	16,983	1,984,800
Vladmir	18,821	2,225,900
Volhynia	27,699	4,241,800
Vologda	155,265	1,772,200
Voronezh	25,443	3,087,000
Vyatka	59,329	4,062,000
Yaroslavl	13,723	1,416,700
Yekaterinoslav	24,477	3,537,300
Ciscaucasia		
Kuban	36,645	3,051,200
Stavropol	20,970	1,353,500
Terek	28,153	1,314,900
Total Russia in Europe	1,997,310	149,764,000
Russia in Asia—Transcaucasia		
Baku	15,061	1,119,600
Batum	2,693	186,000
Black Sea Province	3,220	201,800
Daghestan	11,471	732,600
Elisavetpol	16,991	1,117,200
Erivan	10,725	1,034,800
Kars	7,239	403,000
Kutais	8,145	1,070,300
Sukhum	2,545	147,600
Tiflis	15,776	1,394,800
Zakataly	1,539	101,800

Continued on page 355

Table continued:

Governments and Provinces	Area in square miles	Population
Central Russia, Turkestan, and Transcaspian Province:		
Akmolinsk	225,074	1,546,500
Semipalatinsk	178,320	874,900
Turgai	169,832	706,200
Uralsk	137,679	889,600
Ferghana	55,453	2,169,600
Samarcand	26,627	1,207,400
Dyr Daria	194,147	2,026,100
Semiryechensk	144,550	1,281,300
Transcaspian Province	235,120	552,500
Total Russia in Asia	6,294,119	29,141,500
Total Russian Empire excluding Finland	8,291,429	178,905,600

Principal cities of Russia with their populations:

European Russia		Kaluga	56,900	Yalta	31,089
Petrograd	2,318,645	Kerch	55,883	Tsarskoye Selo	30,881
Moscow	1,817,100	Lugansk	55,528	Petrikovka	30,707
Odessa	631,040	Mariupol	54,528	Prishib	30,526
Kiev	610,190	Nakhichevan-on-Don	54,012	Bryansk	30,440
Riga	569,100	Nyezhin	52,963	Novgorod	28,400
Kharkov	258,360	Kamenets-Podolsk	52,000	Kholm	24,400
Saratov	235,500	Alexandrovsk (Yek)	51,604	Petrozavadsk	18,800
Yekaterinoslav	220,100	Kamenskaya	50,614		
Rostov-on-Don	204,290	Sumy	50,391	Caucasia	
Kazan	195,300	Kozlov	50,225	Tiflis	327,800
Ivanovo-Voznesensk	168,498	Uman	50,224	Baku	237,000
Astrakhan	163,800	Ryazan	49,600	Saliany	129,904
Orenburg	146,800	Yuzovka	48,504	Yekaterinodar	107,360
Samara	144,000	Vinnitsa	47,841	Vladikavkaz	79,343
Tula	140,620	Syzran	47,744	Novorossisk	66,700
Reval	137,600	Mitava	46,800	Stavropol	64,700
Kishinev	128,700	Nizhne-Tagilsk	45,179	Yelizavetpol	63,400
Yaroslavl	120,400	Yuriev	44,140	Kutais	53,900
Minsk	117,600	Arkhangelsk	43,600	Maikop	52,599
Nizhnii-Novgorod	112,300	Vladimir	43,522	Yeisk	51,750
Dvinsk	110,912	Theodosia	43,114	Balakhany-Sabunchi	50,131
Vitebsk	108,900	Alexandrovsk-Grunshevsk	42,542	Alexandropol	48,938
Nikolayev	106,279	Bobruisk	42,309	Armavir	47,023
Gomel	104,582	Cherkassy	42,062	Batum	46,000
Ufa	106,200	Vologda	41,600	Shusha	42,687
Perm	105,410	Serpukhov	41,578	Nukha	41,804
Tsaritsyn	100,817	Pavlograd	41,160	Labinskaya	35,519
Kremenchug	98,895	Proskurov	40,611	Pyatigorsk	35,307
Kherson	98,540	Akkerman	40,400	Groznyi	34,067
Byelostok	98,170	Berdyansk	40,292	Erivan	34,000
Orel	97,200	Sormovo	40,243	Khunzakh	35,539
Zhitomir	96,800	Izhevsk	39,370	Temir-Khan-Shura	33,100
Voronezh	94,800	Pinsk	38,686	Derbent	32,718
Kovno	92,810	Bendery	38,631	Romanovskii	31,632
Libau	90,744	Chernigov	38,400	Kars	27,500
Kursk	89,800	Pskov	38,300	Sukhum	25,600
Simferopol	84,170	Buturlinovka	38,066	Siberia	
Penza	83,100	Romny	37,328	Irkutsk	129,700
Poltava	82,100	Troitsk	36,830	Tomsk	116,664
Berdichev	79,151	Amur-Nizhnednieprovsk	36,450	Vladivostok	91,464
Smolensk	76,000	Volsk	36,134	Krasnoyarsk	87,500
Yelisavetgrad	75,800	Kamenskoye	35,450	Chita	79,200
Kostroma	73,820	Tiraspol	35,242	Blagovyeschensk	62,500
Mohilev-on-Dniepr	72,500	Rovno	34,923	Khabarovsk	51,300
Tambov	71,400	Zlatoust	34,245	Tobolsk	25,200
Simbirsk	70,500	Motovilikha	33,491	Yakutsk	10,800
Chelyabinsk	70,472	Polonnoye	33,342		
Yekaterinburg	70,000	Mohilev-on-Dniestr	32,604	Central Asia	
Novocherkask	69,820	Izmail	32,414	Tashkent	272,300
Cronstadt	68,273	Rybinsk	32,127	Omsk	135,800
Taganrog	68,091	Akhtyrka	31,918	Samarkand	97,600
Grodno	64,100	Morshansk	31,802	Askhabad	53,900
Tver	64,100	Vyazma	31,247	Uralsk	47,880
Brest-Litovsk	63,579	Priluki	31,153	Vyernyi	41,600
Nikolskoye	62,607	Azov	31,111	Semipalatinsk	34,600
Sebastopol	61,849	Polotsk	31,111	Kustanai	29,000
Byelaya Tserkov	60,500	Kolomna	31,100	Skobelev	14,090
Vyatka	60,100				
Yelets	58,000				

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Russia in Europe and Asia for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$17,108,138	$160,771	$17,268,909	$9,066,695	$2,778,221	$11,844,916	75.46	+$5,423,993
1910	17,730,414	99,397	17,829,811	12,828,660	4,548,552	17,377,212	73.82	+452,599
1911	24,328,926	375,123	24,704,049	8,570,834	3,632,628	12,203,462	70.23	+12,500,587
1912	22,605,137	117,351	22,722,488	17,210,075	4,900,425	22,110,500	77.84	+611,988
1913	26,414,605	50,609	26,465,214	23,278,472	6,036,745	29,315,217	79.41	–2,850,003
1914	31,253,254	49,895	31,303,149	20,260,250	3,059,907	23,320,157	86.88	+7,982,992
1915	59,138,163	1,689,368	60,827,531	2,894,799	499,241	3,394,040	85.29	+57,433,491
1916	309,752,822	490,068	310,242,890	5,532,601	1,384,243	6,916,844	.....	+303,326,046
1917	553,898,114	4,996,331	558,894,445	7,130,800	2,333,464	9,464,264	75.34	+549,430,181
1918	150,860,162	563,725	151,423,887	15,752,096	3,044,393	18,796,489	83.27	+132,627,398
1919	.....	.....	52,845,775	.....	.....	6,664,275	.....	+52,181,500

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Russia in Europe for 11 years: (Includes Finland prior to 1911).

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$15,474,250	$158,925	$15,633,175	$8,605,786	$2,445,785	$11,051,571	77.87	+$4,581,604
1910	16,695,805	94,125	16,789,930	12,252,676	3,943,478	16,196,154	75.65	+593,776
1911	23,157,347	366,920	23,524,267	7,894,006	3,110,158	11,004,164	71.73	+12,520,103
1912	21,400,497	115,163	21,515,660	16,591,274	4,075,649	20,666,923	80.28	+848,737
1913	25,315,679	48,116	25,363,795	21,942,840	5,015,850	26,958,690	81.39	–1,594,895
1914	30,039,887	48,756	30,088,643	18,410,582	2,420,602	20,831,184	88.38	+9,257,459
1915	36,645,276	829,104	37,474,380	2,242,402	269,979	2,512,381	89.25	+34,961,999
1916	178,244,248	450,552	178,694,800	2,817,953	796,033	3,613,986	77.97	+175,080,814
1917	428,185,412	502,695	428,688,107	4,592,012	854,083	5,446,095	84.32	+423,242,012
1918	116,274,926	430,420	116,705,346	12,371,947	2,774,879	15,146,826	81.68	+101,558,520
1919	.....	.....	11,390,457	.....	.....	2,927,434	.....	+8,463,023

Value of the total trade of the United States with Russia in Asia for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$1,633,888	$1,846	$1,635,734	$460,909	$332,436	$793,345	58.10	+$842,389
1910	1,034,609	5,272	1,039,881	575,984	605,074	1,181,058	48.77	–141,177
1911	1,171,579	8,203	1,179,782	676,828	522,470	1,199,298	56.43	–19,516
1912	1,204,640	2,188	1,206,828	618,801	824,776	1,443,577	42.87	–236,749
1913	1,098,926	2,493	1,101,419	1,335,632	1,020,895	2,356,527	56.68	–1,255,108
1914	1,213,367	1,139	1,214,506	1,849,668	639,305	2,488,973	74.32	–1,274,467
1915	22,492,887	860,264	23,353,151	652,397	229,262	881,659	74.00	+22,471,492
1916	131,018,276	93,516	131,111,792	1,714,648	588,210	2,302,858	74.46	+128,808,934
1917	125,712,702	4,493,636	130,206,338	2,538,788	1,479,381	4,018,169	63.18	+126,188,169
1918	34,585,236	133,305	34,718,541	3,380,149	269,514	3,649,663	92.62	+31,068,878
1919	.....	.....	41,455,457	.....	.....	2,736,841	.....	+38,718,616

Foreign trade of Russia from 1911 to 1916 with Europe, Asia and Finland, excluding the foreign trade of Finland:

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1911	$593,628,700	$813,205,400	1914	$588,078,000	$488,567,100
1912	598,789,800	776,157,900	1915	569,254,000	202,969,200
1913	702,114,000	776,771,100	1916	589,183,000	205,422,000

Imports and exports to and from Europe through European and Black Sea frontiers, and trade with Finland by principal classifications:

Articles	1915	1916	1917 Jan.—June
Exports:			
Articles of food	$87,093,195	$80,082,500	$11,134,815
Raw and half-manufactured articles	67,281,145	150,946,500	37,589,850
Animals	2,575	103,000	2,060
Manufactured goods	7,275,405	14,214,000	8,532,005
Total	$161,652,320	$245,346,000	$57,258,730
Imports:			
Articles of food	38,922,670	65,662,500	21,706,220
Raw and half-manufactured articles	153,130,100	299,627,000	103,464,530
Animals	448,050	309,000	96,820
Manufactured goods	154,680,250	518,399,000	178,095,755
Total	$347,181,070	$883,997,500	$303,363,325

Value of imports from principal countries of origin through European, and Black Sea frontiers and from Finland, for 3 years:

Imports from	1914	1915	1916
Germany	$215,165,455	$12,204,470	$4,667,960
United Kingdom	86,189,370	117,301,550	317,337,850
United States	39,664,270	77,775,815	217,528,275
France	22,108,435	14,829,425	87,058,665
Austria-Hungary	12,093,230	735,935	1,250,935
Finland	27,666,830	47,255,885	109,282,485
China	9,416,260	11,527,760	17,812,820
Italy	7,725,515	4,216,305	5,282,870
Netherlands	10,003,875	4,252,355	4,061,290
Egypt	3,875,890	86,520	.....
East Indies	12,605,140	3,851,685	8,031,940
Norway	3,448,955	3,060,645	15,285,200
Belgium	2,819,625	295,540	.....
Turkey	4,892,500	306,940	.....
Denmark	3,768,255	3,694,610	6,012,110
Switzerland	1,849,880	2,007,470	5,846,280
Sweden	5,703,110	27,933,600	47,056,580
Other countries	9,943,105	15,843,460	.....

Imports and exports through the four frontiers of Russia for five years:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports					
Through European frontier	$647,845,800	$629,960,800	$360,817,100	$92,644,300	$133,371,000
Through Black Sea frontier of Caucasus	56,516,600	67,911,900	53,297,300	.....	.....
Trade with Finland	25,345,600	28,258,300	28,462,700	67,758,600	106,799,000
Through Asiatic frontier	46,398,800	50,691,200	45,990,000	42,566,300	53,655,000
Total	$776,106,800	$776,822,200	$488,567,100	$202,969,200	$293,825,000
Imports					
From European frontier	$495,618,900	$58,759,300	$436,547,300	$219,270,100	$729,708,000
Through Black Sea frontier of Caucasus	11,037,600	9,351,300	11,446,400	715,400	1,533,000
Trade with Finland	23,097,200	28,616,000	31,886,400	124,530,700	188,559,000
From Asiatic frontier	69,036,100	78,438,500	81,197,900	224,737,800	570,950,000
Total	$598,789,800	$702,161,100	$561,078,000	$569,254,000	$1,405,250,000

Principal imports through European and Black Sea frontiers and from Finland for three years:

Imports	1914	1915	1916
Articles of food and animals:			
Cereal crops	$5,358,060	$223,510	$15,450
Rice	1,939,490	48,410	.....
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	7,867,655	2,750,100	.....
Coffee	2,884,000	4,509,855	2,629,075
Tea	16,528,410	17,905,005	27,058,615
Tobacco	680,830	522,725	.....
Spirits and wines	6,483,850	1,873,570	.....
Fish	12,267,815	3,235,650	13,184,000
Animals	1,242,180	448,050	.....
Various	8,238,970	7,633,845	.....
Total	$63,491,260	$39,150,720	$42,887,140
Animal products:			
Leather, hides, and skins	21,206,155	22,884,025	61,024,925
Various	12,694,235	3,698,215	.....
Total	$33,900,390	$26,582,240	$61,024,925
Timber and wooden goods	17,324,085	8,855,425	19,621,500
Ceramics	10,527,630	2,794,905	7,107,000
Fuel, asphalt, gum, and resin:			
Coal and Coke	27,043,680	7,659,595	24,088,095
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	15,430,945	16,604,115	.....
Various	4,609,250	2,855,160	.....
Total	$47,083,875	$27,118,870	$24,088,095
Chemicals and colors:			
Chemicals	12,479,995	18,377,775	.....
Colours	5,216,950	2,634,225	.....
Various	6,285,575	6,859,285	.....
Total	$23,982,520	$27,871,285	.....
Ores, metals, and metal-goods:			
Raw metals	28,350,235	38,020,905	92,851,925
Metal goods	23,743,560	6,460,700	43,533,465
Machinery	64,818,415	23,288,210	63,983,085
Various	27,107,025	30,828,415	.....
Total	$144,019,235	$98,598,230	$200,368,475
Paper and paper goods	17,598,580	24,420,270	55,053,500
Textile:			
Raw cotton	45,580,590	21,990,500	7,883,620
Raw silk	10,183,610	6,152,190	10,937,570
Raw wool	20,497,515	3,741,475	16,996,030
Cotton yarn	3,560,195	1,474,960	2,069,785
Wool yarn	6,852,075	629,330	2,620,835
Cotton and other textile goods	23,674,550	22,324,220	55,026,205
Various	9,013,015	8,003,615	.....
Total	$119,361,550	$64,316,290	$95,534,045
Clothes	6,351,495	4,680,835	8,806,500

Principal grain exports from European Russia, Caucasus and to Finland for 3 years:

Articles	1914		1915		1916	
	tons	value	tons	value	tons	value
Wheat	753,600	$84,408,500	177,600	$9,579,000	228,800	$15,089,500
Rye	372,800	9,939,500	92,800	5,047,000	99,200	5,613,500
Barley	1,929,600	48,616,000	6,400	206,000	3,200	154,500
Oats	268,800	7,261,500	1,600	103,000	320	20,600
Maize	278,400	6,489,000	.....	51,500	3,200	103,000
Other grain products	790,400	23,329,500	312,000	20,033,500	342,400	33,838,500
Total	4,393,600	$180,044,000	590,400	$35,020,000	677,120	$54,819,600

Principal exports through European and Black Sea frontiers and to Finland for three years:

Exports	1914	1915	1916
Corn, flour, buckwheat, etc	$180,115,585	$35,016,395	$54,901,060
Eggs	30,124,925	7,369,135	3,408,785
Dairy produce	24,894,585	32,051,540	11,845
Sugar	3,372,735	5,318,405	5,884,905
Fish and caviar	2,156,305	947,085	.....
Tobacco	1,461,055	466,075	1,704,135
Cigarettes	578,860	698,340	.....
Meat	2,614,140	677,740	396,035
Alcohol, gin and wines	1,216,430	683,405	3,142,015
Various	6,886,580	3,865,075	.....
Articles of food	$253,421,200	$87,093,195	$69,448,780
Timber and wooden goods	53,776,300	14,054,350	29,430,190
Naphtha and naphtha oils	15,490,170	1,614,525	2,439,040
Flax	36,359,000	19,948,010	457,388,925
Oil cakes	11,623,550	2,276,815	3,154,890
Oleaginous and other grains	9,993,575	1,416,250	6,078,545
Furs and leather	15,447,940	6,594,060	.....
Hemp	6,637,320	2,616,200	8,370,810
Bristle	2,894,300	2,567,790	4,768,385
Wool	2,387,025	439,295	1,369,385
Silk	291,490	5,150	721,515
Raw metals (chiefly platinum)	3,412,905	6,582,730	.....
Various	11,501,495	9,163,395	.....
Raw and semi-manufactured goods	$169,815,070	$67,278,570	$113,721,685
Animals	6,652,770	2,575	.....
Gutta percha and rubber	2,661,520	982,105	801,340
Cottons	651,475	467,105	650,960
Metallic goods	1,457,450	1,052,145	2,411,230
Woolens	884,770	406,850	53,045
Various	5,691,265	4,367,200	.....
Manufactured goods	$11,346,480	$7,275,405	$3,916,575

Value of exports to principal countries of destination through European, Black Sea frontiers and to Finland for 3 years:

Exports	1914	1915	1916
Germany	$128,134,575	.....	.....
United Kingdom	97,057,930	$77,485,870	$92,316,840
Netherlands	48,768,440	1,030	535,600
France	28,652,540	8,538,700	33,257,155
Italy	20,896,025	94,245	350,715
Finland	28,700,950	68,304,450	102,544,740
Belgium	25,332,335	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	20,037,620	.....	.....
Denmark	9,206,140	212,180	910,520
Turkey	7,522,605	.....	.....
Roumania	6,558,940	1,709,800	.....
Norway	2,598,690	226,600	1,195,315
Spain	3,492,215	.....	.....
Sweden	3,272,310	2,358,185	3,179,095
United States	4,482,045	1,686,110	7,193,520
Egypt	2,140,855	.....	.....
Other countries	9,189,145	1,035,150	.....

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Production of cereals and potatoes in Russia for 1915 and 1916 in tons:

	1915	1916		1915	1916
Wheat (winter)	7,044,800	5,216,000	Oats	12,724,800	11,952,000
Wheat (summer)	14,934,400	6,464,000	Barley	37,648,400	7,440,000
Rye (winter)	22,144,000	20,736,000	Various	6,014,400	.....
Rye (summer)	432,000		Potatoes	22,011,200	.....

In 1918 there were 62,890,412 acres under cultivation, and the cereal production was as follows: Rye, 10,320,000 tons; wheat, 1,136,000 tons; oats, 5,376,000 tons; pulse, 1,024,000 tons; buckwheat, 268,000 tons; barley, 836,000 tons. Potatoes produced in 1918 amounted to 8,240,000 tons. In 1913 there were 154,311 acres which produced 116,700 tons of tobacco.

Cotton production in Central Russian Asia and Transcaucasia for two years in tons:

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Central Russian Asia	295,440	217,152
Transcaucasia	27,712	16,112
Total	323,152	233,264

Acreage of sugar beets and production of beet sugar in Russia from 1903-04 to 1913-14 (including Poland) and from 1914-15 to 1917-18 (excluding Poland):

Years	Acres	Tons	Years	Acres	Tons
1903-1904	1,322,254	1,144,738	1911-1912	1,946,539	2,025,931
1904-1905	1,182,301	922,533	1912-1913	1,887,078	1,344,300
1905-1906	1,330,764	962,819	1913-1914	1,790,795	1,667,952
1906-1907	1,316,323	1,427,703	1914-1915	1,882,359	1,947,418
1907-1908	1,534,763	1,368,931	1915-1916	1,810,018	1,648,254
1908-1909	1,374,417	1,233,723	1916-1917	1,593,743	1,388,484
1909-1910	1,374,269	1,262,133	1917-1918 (estimated)	.....	1,083,343
1910-1911	1,667,952	2,108,599			

Forestry:

In European Russia the forests cover an estimated area of 474,000,000 acres, and with Caucasus of 18,700,000 acres. (In Poland forests cover 6,700,000 acres and in Finland, 50,500,000). The total area of the state forests was as follows in 1914: European Russia and Poland 288,496,300 acres, of which 229,258,700 acres were exploited; Caucasus 13,202,000, of which 8,309,500 acres were exploited; Siberia and Central Asia 637,282,300 acres with 274,959,300 exploited. The total state forest area is 938,981,600 acres of which 515,527,500 are exploited.

Mines and Metals:

The mineral resources of Russia are very great. Coal is mined in South Russia, the Urals, Poland, Central Russia, the Caucasus and in Asiatic Russia. There are oil fields at Baku, Grozny, Cheleken, Maikop, Forghana, and Emba near Uralsk. Russia produces about 90 per cent of the world's supply of platinum. The iron and steel industry has been estensively developed within recent years, and before the revolution machinery was being produced in the Baltic provinces and other localities.

Mineral production for 1912, the last year for which complete statistics are available was gold, 156,756 tr. pounds; platinum, 12,117 tr. pounds; silver, 48,305 tr. pounds; lead 1,361 tons; zinc, 13,433 tons; copper, 28,723 tons; pig iron, 4,617,800 tons; iron and steel, 4,099,700 tons; coal, 34,001,000 tons; naphtha, 10,186,000 tons; and salt, 2,096,000 tons.

Coal production of principal coal fields for 3 years in tons:

District	1912	1913	1914
South Russia	20,091,840	24,700,640	27,409,600
Poland	6,286,400	6,820,960	3,776,000
Ural	760,000	1,175,360	1,417,600
Central Russia	201,000	293,440	296,960
Caucasus	52,720	68,480	65,280
Russia in Asia	1,600,000	.....	.....
Total	29,022,560	33,058,880	32,965,440

Pig iron production for 5 years, in tons:

District	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
South Russia	2,774,064	3,035,200	2,979,200	2,680,640	2,818,368
Ural	809,424	892,800	838,400	804,368	831,464
Central Russia	132,624	188,800	168,000	118,352	155,104
North and N. W. Russia	1,008	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	383,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,100,240	4,116,800	3,985,600	3,603,360	3,804,936

Iron and steel produced in the same districts for 5 years, in tons:

District	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
South Russia	2,048,992	2,256,640	2,303,840	2,010,400	2,084,848
Ural	631,072	652,960	649,600	644,320	655,792
Central Russia	157,888	190,400	190,400	178,880	176,160
Volga Region	165,648	161,120	162,240	148,320	145,088
N. and Baltic Region	245,760	263,040	253,120	207,520	231,908
Poland	394,192	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,643,552	3,524,160	3,559,200	3,189,440	3,293,792

Oil production of principal fields for 5 years, in tons:

District	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Baku district	7,376	7,504	7,392	6,688	7,136
Grozny	1,200	1,040	1,184	1,568	1,408
Cheleken	192	192	208	176	176
Maikop	128	144	80	64	128
Ferghana	48	64	16	32	32
Uralsk (Emba)	.....	16	112	272	272
Total	8,944	8,960	8,992	8,800	9,152

Production of the Baku oil fields in barrels of 42 gallons each: 1913, 56,640,000; 1914, 50,928,000; 1916, 57,180,000; 1917, 48,276,000.

Salt production for 5 years, in tons:

Classification	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Rock salt	499,888	523,920	514,496	551,808	524,160
From salt marshes	912,656	1,213,312	1,035,792	917,856	784,640
From brine by evaporation	423,584	485,776	469,792	497,376	526,080
Total	1,836,128	2,223,008	2,020,080	1,967,040	1,834,880①

Note:. ① Total production in 1913, 1,947,200 tons.

Fisheries:

The fisheries of Russia, although the third largest in the world, do not produce a sufficient quantity for the needs of the population, and cod fish and herrings are imported to the amount of about $17,000,000 yearly. The principal products of the fisheries exported are caviar and sturgeon. Production of fisheries, 1913, 1,292,500,000 pounds; 1914, 996,500,000 pounds.

Manufactures:

In 1915 there were in European Russia, exclusive of Poland, and the Caucasus, 14,046 manufacturing establishments employing 1,960,860 persons.

Details of the industrial census of 1908:

Group of Manufactures according to established classification	Number of Factories	Employees of both sexes	Engine Power in h.p.
Cotton	986	512,800	384,000
Wool	1,037	149,800	94,100
Silk	277	33,700	8,300
Flax, hemp, jute	275	90,400	51,300
Fibrous articles and other materials	384	36,300	11,900
Total for textile industry	2,959	823,300	549,700
Metal working:			
Manufacture of machines, tools, plant	1,951	248,700	206,500
Metallurgical industry	186	195,400	319,200
Factories attached to Naval Dept.	17	22,300	37,300
Railway workshops	176	85,400	27,000
Total for metal-working enterprises	2,330	551,900	590,200
Alimentary substances:			
Not liable to excise	3,043	92,800	196,200
Paying excise	4,563	263,300	180,100
Government spirit depots	342	30,500	10,800
Total for group preparing alimentary substances	7,948	386,800	387,100
Manufacture of paper, polygraphic products, etc	1,333	80,000	85,600
Wood-finishing and manufacture of articles from wood	1,902	93,700	76,700
Preparing articles from mineral products	1,521	135,500	44,500
Preparing animal products	1,153	62,800	18,300
Chemical products	476	64,800	52,700
Production and purifying of naphtha	323	42,600	113,100
Other miscellaneous manufactures (hydraulic and electrical stations)	65	4,700	158,200
Total for miscellaneous manufactures	6,773	492,400	549,400
Total manufactures taken up in the State Registration of 1908	20,010	2,254,500	2,076,500
In addition to the above:			
(1) Production of coal and gold, mines and quarries	19,856	387,800	185,900
(2) Technical institutions of the Ministry of War	.....	37,300	.....
Total	39,866	2,679,600	2,262,500

In 1915-1916 there were 803 distilleries (3,020 in 1913-1914) which produced 11,970,000 gallons of alcohol (140,812,000 gallons in 1913-1914). There were in 1916, 235 sugar factories in Russia, excluding Poland, which produced 1,388,484 tons of beet sugar.

Railways:

Total length, 1913, 46,573 miles, of which 35,987 miles were in European Russia, 10,586 in Asiatic Russia. Government lines amounted to 33,928 miles.

Telegraph:

Length of line 1913, 134,036 miles; of wire 476,177 miles.

Rivers and Canals:

Of a total of 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes in European Russia, 20,670 miles are navigable for steamers, and 7,482 miles for sailing vessels. In Asiatic Russia, of a total of 86,422 miles, 21,421 miles are navigable by steamers and 8,678 miles for sailing vessels.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The legal unit of Russian currency is the silver rouble of 100 kopecks with a par value of $0.515 U. S. currency. Gold coins are the imperial and half imperial of 15 and 7.5 roubles; also 10-rouble and 5-rouble pieces. There were notes of 500, 100, 50, 25, 10 and 5 roubles.

The metric or English system of weights and measures is customarily employed in foreign trade. The native weights and measures are:

1 dessiatine = 2.705 acres
1 rouble in gold = 51.46 cents
1 pood = 40 Russian pounds = 36.1 American pounds
1 verst = 0.663 miles
1 square verst = 0.44 square miles
1 short ton = 55.38 Russian poods = 2,000 American pounds
1 acre = 0.37 dessiatines
1 dollar = 1.94 roubles in gold
1 metric ton = 61 Russian poods = 2204.7 American pounds
1 mile = 1.508 versts
1 square mile = 2.227 square versts
1 long ton = 62.03 Russian poods = 2,240 American pounds

Language:

Russian is the language of the people. German and French are ordinarily used in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

American-Mediterranean-Levant Line to Odessa and Batum.

Owing to restrictions in force regarding trade with Russia, and the existing uncertain political conditions in that country, regular service to Russia has not been resumed by most lines. Ships are put on by several lines when cargo offers.

Customs Tariff:

A temporary tariff has been in effect since 1915. There are over two hundred articles enumerated in the tariff list and the duties are specific.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Forty-three cents per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Petrograd, 10 days; to Moscow and Odessa, 11 days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Russia.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

THE NEW RUSSIAN STATES

As a result of the Russian revolution, what was formerly the Russian Empire was shattered and its territories are in dispute among various contending factions. The most important of these factions are as follows:

(1) the All-Russian Government until recently at Omsk, and headed by General Denikine, in opposition to (2) the Russian Federative Republic, or Soviet Government;

(3) a number of independent or quasi-independent states. The stability of certain of these states is, at present, an unknown quantity; their boundaries are undetermined and constantly shifting, and statistical data concerning them are, in the majority of instances, absolutely lacking. Following is a list of these states:

Finland:

The former Grand-duchy of Finland proclaimed its independence on July 20, 1917; its independence was recognized by Great Britain on May 6, 1919, and by the United States on May 7, 1919. For complete data see page 257.

Poland:

The independence of Poland has been recognized by the Allies and the United States.

The boundaries of the new state of Poland have not been finally determined. The territories as yet unadjusted include: (1) regions formerly comprised in the Russian provinces of Grodna, Vilna and Kovno, over which a controversy is being carried on with the de facto state of Lithuania; (2) eastern Galicia, in dispute with the de facto state of Ukrainia; (3) the Allenstein area of East Prussia, and the former German territory of Upper Silesia, in which plebiscites are to be taken. Both are to vote either to join Poland or Germany.

For complete data on Poland see page 332.

The Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia:

Each of these have proclaimed their independence, which as yet has not been recognized by the Allies or the United States.

Ukrainia:

The Caucasian states of Daghestan, Georgia and Azerbaijan:

The data at present available with respect to the Baltic States, Ukrainia, and the Caucasian states follows.

LITHUANIA

The claims of Lithuania include four former Russian provinces as follows:

Province	Area square miles	Population
Kovno	15,518	1,871,400
Vilna	16,181	2,083,200
Grodno	14,896	2,094,300
Minsk	35,220	3,070,900
Total	81,815	9,119,800

Portions of the former Russian provinces of Moghilev and Vitebsk are likewise claimed by Lithuania. These claims involve a territory about as large as the combined states of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Lithuania, according to these claims, would be bounded by Ukrainia on the south, Poland on the west, Latvia on the north and Central Russia on the east.

The principal cities included within this territory with their populations: Vilna 204,290; Minsk, 117,600; Kovno, 92,810; Grodno, 64,100. The natural port of Lithuania is Memel, which, according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace, is ceded by Germany to the Allies, and will probably be a free city under the League of Nations.

The principal industry of Lithuania is agriculture, although some manufacturing is carried on in the larger cities.

At the present time Poland occupies the provinces of Grodno and Vilna, and the territory actually in the possession of Lithuania comprises only the province of Kovno. The capital of Lithuania at present is Kovno; the government claims Vilna as its capital.

LATVIA

The claims of the independent state of Latvia are to the territory comprised with the former Russian province of Courland, with an area of 10,435 square miles and a population of 812,300, and about half of the province of Livonia. The area claimed by Latvia is approximately as large as the combined states of Connecticut and Massachusetts and it is bounded by the Baltic Sea, Lithuania and Livonia.

The principal cities included in this territory, with populations: Riga, 569,100; Libau, 90,744; and Mitau, 46,800.

The principal industries of Latvia are agriculture, cattle breeding and fruit raising. There are important manufacturing industries at Riga, Libau and Mitau, including iron works, agricultural machinery factories, tanneries, glass and soap works. Iron and limestone are the principal minerals. The chief crops are rye, barley, oats, wheat, flax and potatoes.

The city of Riga is the principal port of Baltic Russia.

ESTHONIA

Esthonia claims the former Russian province of Esthonia with an area of 7,605 square miles and a population of 512,000. The area of Esthonia is slightly less than that of the state of Massachusetts. The principal city is Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, with a population of 137,600.

Agriculture is the principal industry, and on the large estates, which predominate in the country, is carried on with modern scientific methods. About 16.6 per cent of the total area is under cultivation, 41.7 per cent is under meadow and grass, and 19 per cent is forest. The principal crops are rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and large quantities of vegetables. Cattle breeding and dairy farming flourished. Fishing is an important industry, the principal product being anchovies.

The chief manufacturing industries are distilleries, with an annual output of some 15,000,000 gallons; cotton, woolen, paper and saw mills, iron and machinery and match factories.

The volume of Esthonian foreign trade by ports for pre-war years is estimated by Esthonian delegates to the Peace Conference as follows:

Ports	1912	1913	1914
Reval	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports	1,287,000	1,409,400	1,242,000
Exports	388,800	394,200	334,800
Pernau			
Imports	34,200	41,400	16,200
Exports	.....	45,000	9,000
Narva			
Imports	47,400	41,400	52,200
Exports	.....	45,000	9,000

The principal imports are coal, cotton, machinery and herrings. About 80 per cent of the imports are raw and partly manufactured materials for local factories and works. Imports came principally from Great Britain, Denmark and Holland. The principal exports of Esthonia are flax, linseed and some dairy pruducts and timber.

Reval annually consumes large quantities of iron and steel for her shipbuilding, wagon, and machinery plants. The principal commodities in demand at present are machinery, agricultural implements, electrical apparatus, paraffin, wheat, coal, suet, cotton, automobile tires, sugar, benzine, and oil.

Trade Regulations:

A council for foreign trade is to be instituted, to consist of the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Ministers for Food Control, Agriculture, War, and Foreign Affairs, or their representatives. Representatives of the cooperative societies and commercial and financial experts are to be invited to sit as advisers. All export and transit trade without the permission of the Council for Foreign Trade is to be prohibited. Export and transit permits are to be issued by the Department for Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, according to the decisions of the Council for Foreign Trade. The Council for Foreign Trade will also come to definite decisions, regarding all orders and sales by the Government.

Export permits will be issued only to such firms as have trade licenses of the first class and to industrial concerns possessing at least fourth class licenses.

All foreign currency obtained in payment for exports is to be collected by the Esthonian Bank and to remain under the control of the Government for the service of importers. The control of the currency is to be carried out by the currency-control committee of the Esthonian Bank. If during the space of one month the currency held to the credit of an exporter has not been employed, he is obliged to dispose of it to the Esthonian Bank at the exchange value prevailing on that day.

The import of the following goods can be effectuated without a special permit: Iron, steel, nails, agricultural machinery and implements, factory machinery and plant, grain, sugar, salt, oils for burning purposes, petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, mazut, lubricating oils, machine and cylinder oils, footwear (chrome, Russian, and sole leather), hay and vegetable seed, cloth (woolen, cotton, and linen).

The importation of fancy goods and other unnecessary articles, including wines and alcoholic liquors, is prohibited.

The importation of all other goods is permitted only with the sanction of the Council for Foreign Trade.

The sale of imported goods is to be controlled under the law against profiteering.

Transit trade is permitted only to such countries as do not stand under the blockade of the Allied Powers. Transit goods in Esthonia are subject to the custom house control and regulations, as set forth in the former Russian customs laws. Copies of the invoice and bill of lading must be supplied.

Transit goods can be warehoused in the Esthonian harbors and railway stations, where such accommodation is available and a custom house is at hand, at the expense and risk of the importer. It is also permitted to repack goods and to transfer them to another consignee.

A war tax of 2 per cent. ad valorem will be charged on transit goods, to be charged according to either the invoice or the price as quoted at the London exchange. The war tax is to be paid either in gold or in the currency of the country whence the goods were exported. The war tax for Russian goods is to be paid either in Russian gold at par or in the currency of the country for which the goods are destined.

Goods sent by and for the account of the American Relief Administration to Russia are to be free from this war tax. Transit goods are free from requisition and sequestration.

UKRAINIA

The most extensive claims of the Ukrainian Government are to part of the former Russian provinces of Grodno and Minsk (conflicting with Lithuania), the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, Bessarabia (conflicting with Roumania), Kherson, Kiev, Poltava, Chernigov, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Taurida, parts of Kurak, Voronezh, the Province of the Don Cossacks.

With the exception of the area in dispute with Lithuania and Roumania, and excluding the province of the Don Cossacks, the area of the Ukrainian state, comprising the districts formerly known as "Little Russia," "South Russia" and part of "West Russia," is approximately equivalent to that of the combined New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. According to this estimate the area and population is as follows:

Provinces	Area square miles	Population 1915
Kherson	27,337	3,806,900
Chernigov	20,232	3,148,900
Poltava	19,265	3,906,200
Kharkov	21,041	3,542,000
Kiev	19,676	4,988,000
Pololia	16,224	4,127,600
Volhynia	27,699	4,241,800
Kherson	27,337	3,806,900
Taurida	23,312	2,133,300
Eekaterinoslav	24,477	3,537,300
Total	226,600	37,238,900

Principal cities with populations: Odessa, 631,040; Kiev, 610,190; Kharkov, 258,360; Ekaterinoslav, 220,100; Kherson, 98,540; Zhitomir, 96,500; Poltava, 82,100; Chernigov, 38,460.

Ukrainia includes the most fertile agricultural district of Russia. The principal industry is agriculture, and the chief products are wheat, rye, oats, corn and barley. Wheat was formerly exported in large quantities through Odessa. Agriculture was formerly carried on with the most modern and scientific methods.

Ukrainia likewise possesses the principal deposits of iron ore in European Russia. They are located in the western part of Ekaterinoslav and eastern Kherson, the latter being about two hundred miles distant from the coal fields of the Donetz basin, which produce both anthracite and coking coal. There are several large iron and steel works in Ukrainia, and manufacturing is carried on in the principal cities.

At present Ukrainia is the scene of constant warfare between the forces of the Nationalist Party and those of the Soviet Government.

THE GEORGIAN REPUBLIC

Claims approximately one-third of Transcaucasia, with an approximate area of 31,484 square miles and a population of over 2,000,000. The boundaries of the de facto republic are the Black Sea on the west, the Caucasus Mountains, the Azerbaijan state and Armenia.

Principal cities with populations: Batum, 46,000, the most important Black Sea port; Kutais, 53,900; Tiflis, 327,800.

The exports from the Black Sea port of Batum in 1913 amounted to about $66,450,000, the imports to about $9,150,000. One-half the exports is represented by petroleum shipped from Baku on the Caspian Sea (in the Azerbaijan state) and the remainder by silk, wheat, barley, manganese ore, corn, wool, oilcake, carpets and licorice. The principal imports were machinery and tin plate.

The principal industries are agriculture, sericulture and the mining of manganese and copper.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE AZERBAIJAN TARTARS

Claims the eastern portion of Transcaucasia bordering on the Caspian Sea, and bounded by Persia, Armenia, Georgia and Daghestan. The principal industry is centered in the petroleum fields near Baku, which, in 1916, produced 57,180,000 barrels of 42 gallons each. Other important industries are silk growing, the raising of livestock and the cultivation of the grape. The principal city is Baku, with a population of 237,000.

DAGHESTAN

Includes the former Russian province of that name with an area of 11,471 square miles and a population of 732,600. The most important city is Valdikavaz, with a population of 79,343, lies northeast of the Caucasus Mountains and borders on the Caspian Sea. Besides the province of Daghestan, the new state likewise claims part of Terek, with an area of 28,153 square miles and a population of 1,314,900. Agriculture, the breeding of livestock, fishing, the growing of grapes for wine and of sunflowers for oilseed, and the cultivation of fruit, are the principal industries. Rye, wheat, oats, barley and potatoes are the principal agricultural crops.

SPAIN

(See Map, Page 337)

A state in southwestern Europe comprising the larger part of the Iberian peninsula. In area it is a little larger than the combined areas of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Madrid, the capital, is a little larger than Cincinnati; Barcelona, the second city, is larger than Los Angeles. The climate of the country is warm.

The principal industries of Spain are agriculture, fruit raising, mining, and manufacturing The most important crops are wheat, barley, and olives, which are cultivated extensively throughout the whole of the southern part of the country. Of minerals iron, copper, coal, lead, and zinc are the most important. Of the manufacturing industries the manufacture of textiles, the production of olive oil and that of semi-manufactured iron and steel are the most important.

The railways of Spain touch all the principal ports and producing centers and connect with those of France and with the railway system of Portugal.

The per capita imports of Spain in 1917 amounted to $11.47. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to $11.94. In 1915 the United States supplied 24.6 per cent of the total imports and received 4.9 per cent of the total exports.

Although for administrative purposes the Canary Islands, consisting of the islands of Teneriffe, Grand Canary and Palma, with four smaller islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean about 60 miles from the west coast of Africa, are included in the Kingdom of Spain as a province, the statistics of commerce are separately recorded, and are given on the following pages in separate tables.

Area and Population

The area of continental Spain is 190,050 square miles, of the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa 4,733 square miles making a total of 194,783 square miles.

Estimated population for the principal cities of Spain:

City	Population, 1917	City	Population, 1917	City	Population, 1917
Madrid	648,760	Palma	67,544	Coruña	60,483
Barcelona	621,419	Cadiz	66,106	Linares	37,039
Valencia	245,871	Cordoba	72,316	Badajoz	37,600
Sevilla	164,322	Santander	72,373	Alcoy	33,896
Malaga	140,975	S. Cruz (Canaries)	79,889	Vitoria	34,304
Murcia	133,012	Las Palmas	69,758	Castellon	33,286
Zaragoza	124,455	Jerez	62,628	Burgos	32,675
Cartagena	102,542	Alicante	58,088	Salamanca	32,971
Bilbao	100,461	Gijon	55,248	Pamplona	30,779
Granada	82,726	Oviedo	55,913	Jaén	30,947
Valladolid	71,838	San Sebastian	56,779	Huelva	34,492
Lorca	70,807	Almeria	48,614		

Area and estimated population (1917), of the 49 provinces of Spain:

Province	Area in sq. miles	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in sq. miles	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava	1,175	98,350	82.0	Logroño	1,946	186,792	96.7
Albacete	5,737	285,962	41.3	Lugo	3,814	481,478	116.7
Alicante	2,185	502,607	215.1	Madrid	3,084	953,300	282.5
Almería	3,360	393,680	106.8	Málaga	2,812	530,476	179.4
Avila	3,042	214,008	65.9	Murcia	4,453	633,776	112.4
Badajoz	8,451	644,220	66.4	Navarra	4,055	319,015	75.8
Baleares	1,935	333,129	161.1	Orense	2,694	417,293	150.1
Barcelona	2,968	1,197,601	381.3	Oviedo	4,205	719,762	162.3
Burgos	5,480	351,865	72.2	Palencia	3,256	199,689	59.1
Cáceres	7,667	421,959	47.2	Pontevedra	1,695	516,466	274.7
Cádiz and Ceuta	2,834	478,802	165.0	Salamanca	4,829	339,821	66.4
Canarias	2,807	506,414	127.5	Santander	2,108	323,636	142.3
Castellón	2,495	320,374	124.5	Segovia	2,635	173,160	60.4
Ciudad Real	7,620	425,729	42.2	Sevilla	5,428	624,233	100.4
Córdoba	5,299	534,822	85.8	Soria	3,983	159,423	39.0
Coruña	3,051	699,347	215.7	Tarragona	2,505	333,920	136.3
Cuenca	6,636	284,407	37.6	Teruel	5,720	257,063	43.0
Gerona	2,264	331,231	140.7	Toledo	5,919	442,162	66.3
Granada	4,928	545,873	99.9	Valencia	4,150	926,486	195.2
Guadalajara	4,676	216,284	42.8	Valladolid	2,922	288,067	96.9
Guipúzcoa	728	250,054	269.0	Vizcaya (Biscay)	836	380,668	418.3
Huelva	3,913	343,980	79.1	Zamora	4,097	271,265	67.2
Huesca	5,848	249,047	41.8	Zaragoza	6,726	477,017	66.2
Jaén	5,203	565,293	98.8				
León	5,936	399,983	66.6	Total	194,783	20,842,902	105.2
Lérida	4,690	252,813	60.4				

The chief emigration from Spain is to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay and Mexico.

Emigration figures for the years 1914-1917 inclusive:

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1914	45,279	21,317	66,596	1916	18,959	9,740	28,699
1915	36,420	13,939	50,359	1917	33,976	9,075	43,051

The percentage of illiteracy in Spain is very high. The census taken in 1910 showed that 38.59 per cent of the population could read and write, 1.77 per cent could read only and 59.35 per cent could neither read nor write.

Commerce

The total foreign commerce of Spain during the year 1918 amounted to $280,400,270, of which $109,773,375 was the value of imports and $170,626,895 the value of exports, compared with a total trade of $488,118,119 in 1917, of which $239,110,098 represented imports and $249,008,091 exports. Although the foreign commerce of Spain for the year 1918 showed a great decrease in comparison with that of the previous year, the balance of trade was in Spain's favor, by $60,853,520, in contrast to 1917 when it was against it by $4,508,046.

The 1918 imports included $6,094,570 in gold bullion and coin, against $106,339,379 worth in 1917 and $63,968,257 in 1916. The export of gold and silver in 1918 amounted to $1,713,254, compared with $2,389,672 in 1917. Exclusive of the imports and exports of gold and silver in bullion and coin, the balance of trade was in Spain's favor by more than $65,000,000.

Eleven years of total foreign trade of the United States with Spain:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent.	
1909	$19,653,427	$25,576	$19,679,003	$6,045,643	$8,031,421	$14,077,064	42.95	$+5,601,939
1910	18,899,125	65,278	18,964,403	7,388,661	11,064,617	18,453,278	40.04	+511,125
1911	24,760,914	304,002	25,064,916	9,266,559	10,518,439	19,784,998	46.83	+5,279,918
1912	25,030,211	27,279	25,057,490	10,318,555	11,612,879	21,931,434	47.05	+3,126,056
1913	31,209,453	262,270	31,471,723	12,507,901	10,712,111	23,220,012	53.87	+8,251,711
1914	30,195,622	191,947	30,387,569	10,874,550	13,784,317	24,658,867	44.10	+5,728,702
1915	37,835,470	277,499	38,112,969	7,114,492	10,913,000	18,027,492	39.46	+20,085,477
1916	52,287,417	549,304	52,836,721	14,180,590	13,683,540	27,864,130	50.89	+24,972,591
1917	76,855,034	123,316	76,978,350	15,867,107	20,995,464	36,862,571	43.05	+40,115,779
1918	66,435,169	728,119	67,163,288	8,142,981	16,422,584	24,565,565	33.15	+42,597,723
1919			98,931,638			30,979,183		+67,952,455

Value of the foreign trade of Spain for ten years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1909	$202,649,827	$196,715,952	1914	$188,338,070	$159,704,810
1910	213,157,393	207,532,042	1915	217,677,331	227,462,417
1911	206,765,024	212,543,120	1916	230,664,231	234,602,052
1912	220,145,658	221,176,628	1917	239,110,998	249,008,091
1913	273,084,923	236,636,189	1918	109,773,375	170,626,895

Value of principal imports for 5 years:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Animals live:					
Horses	$206,188	$10,576	$145,859	$225,465	$318,877
Mules and mares	371,598	241,316	278,513	530,332	740,056
Agricultural implements	1,415,937	907,229	1,526,089	688,054	365,282
Breadstuffs:					
Barley and other cereals	305,129	23,879	880	43,228	280,002
Maize	5,843,803	5,950,699	3,112,030	1,594,272	4,977,890
Wheat	16,747,491	14,708,458	11,470,316	2,002,568	362
Cars, carriages, other vehicles and parts:					
Automobiles and parts	940,037	572,674	833,498	1,635,872	967,542
Cars, passenger, freight and parts	797,656	31,977	15,857	363,344	235,951
Bicycles, motorcycles and parts	395,940	306,975	303,579	394,503	246,226
Carriages and other vehicles and parts	17,279	8,349	4,928	2,636	1,719
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines:					
Dyes	2,875,816	2,440,247	1,980,609	1,529,496	1,073,105
Drugs, chemicals and other medicines	4,461,394	3,891,201	3,854,755	2,649,789	1,292,619
Clocks, watches and parts	755,996	864,631	1,340,917	1,447,206	1,085,451
Coal and Coke:					
Coal	11,723,330	8,079,234	9,440,497	5,119,433	2,187,708
Coke and briquets	2,335,838	1,125,760	876,896	462,181	381,491
Cocoa, crude	2,455,840	2,293,931	2,621,078	2,841,930	3,203,769
Coffee	5,815,315	5,606,783	5,714,285	6,396,696	5,746,232
Cork, bars, slabs and granulated	500,352	333,097	224,907	117,743	99,092
Copper wire	873,368	6,972	825,104	970,720	387,807
Cotton and Manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured	22,755,325	38,532,651	27,574,368	26,146,267	16,208,769
Manufactures of	2,120,405	2,042,989	2,517,024	2,291,220	2,257,009
Eggs	1,032,581	425,781	221,207	414,916	186,368
Electric lamps, including bulbs	588,903	443,499	403,479	307,254	76,652
Explosives	21,966	6,972	338,859	2,840	9,197
Fertilizer:					
Nitrate of soda	1,571,455	1,311,913	1,815,067	2,260,413	810,023
Phosphate of lime, natural	1,463,811	1,221,647	1,661,128	750,663	662,563
Other	4,759,599	3,587,213	2,895,193	609,222	5,402
Fibers, vegetables and textile grasses:					
Unmanufactured	2,528,711	3,787,175	2,625,150	2,236,105	2,911,517
Manufactures of	1,008,508	733,818	673,148	490,050	244,079
Fish, cod	6,694,458	5,954,625	4,683,691	3,391,869	3,934,729
Fruits and nuts	564,574	717,110	741,920	1,241,432	2,253,479
Glass and glassware	660,736	408,559	317,736	256,718	175,702
Hides and skins	2,642,956	6,343,001	6,421,648	5,683,761	5,364,425

Continued on page 372.

Table continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
India rubber gutta-percha and substitutes:					
Unmanufactured	$707,173	$1,109,531	$1,986,278	$1,564,298	$985,439
Tires	1,109,171	891,305	2,030,837	1,730,823	462,263
Other manufactures of	513,125	866,305	889,507	1,066,216	676,575
Insecticides, including sulphate of copper	618,468	658,733	394,143	20,650	15,384
Iron and steel, manufactures of:					
Wire, including cables	469,317	234,952	391,135	153,410	152,089
Wire, covered, electric	360,808	49,794	43,815	57,342	66,981
Machinery:					
Electric motors and dynamos	2,909,072	1,115,460	1,652,766	1,452,565	1,561,031
Gas and steam engines	573,766	201,243	235,134	221,386	139,668
Locomotives and tenders	1,500,886	249,677	683,626	701,267	111,018
Hydraulic motors	228,668	292,875	201,370	129,125	1,131,835
Machine tools	611,895	391,197	847,177	872,015	205,664
Sewing and embroidery machines	524,227	522,368	603,787	454,575	100,155
Typewriters	382,198	318,516	536,903	1,896,542	524,525
Pumps	240,188	106,019	136,870	107,721	404,709
Wheels, iron and steel	339,172	70,531	187,540	213,714	1,249,230
Other machinery	5,705,393	3,204,679	3,384,911	1,896,542	381,799
Kitchen utensils	788,911	360,784	296,370	123,963	59,339
Leather, tanned skins and manufactures of	1,323,737	1,307,626	1,725,522	1,353,309	945,180
Lime and cement	520,777	208,531	122,041	25,070	14,560
Meat and dairy products:					
Birds, for food, live and dead	267,660	237,585	110,526	110,526	738
Tallow and other animal fats	2,223,304	1,698,333	1,422,971	1,387,932	66,325
Sausage casings	544,456	983,772	771,679	913,169	41,696
Butter and substitutes	246,502	239,203	172,116	124,049	106,924
Cheese	904,628	562,002	256,923	72,077	402,276
Milk, condensed	1,026,023	883,744	1,085,848	883,625	734,008
Oils:					
Lubricating	731,992	846,147	956,149	677,331	340,845
Petroleum	1,404,456	1,436,909	1,435,904	1,390,838	137,799
Paper and manufactures of, including pulp	2,146,967	2,014,401	2,390,699	1,686,799	1,534,176
Paraffin	747,370	1,192,283	1,190,284	930,679	202,944
Seeds:					
Flaxseed or linseed, sesame seed, etc.	5,245,355	5,633,193	3,845,203	2,842,286	1,301,447
Other, including carob beans	978,369	59,707	109,266	71,987	36,849
Silk and manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured	757,975	867,834	807,999	802,989	990,569
Floss	890,210	992,588	716,661	505,747	767,258
Fabrics	1,515,117	1,393,249	2,647,474	1,588,078	1,475,644
Other manufactures of	714,436	801,811	987,324	1,547,011	1,323,558
Telegraph and telephone materials	471,138	409,187	843,842	602,313	531,575
Tobacco and manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured	3,419,067	3,657,135	3,228,984	2,991,749	5,225,697
Manufactures of	565,111	392,810	437,379	640,335	860,207
Tin and manufactures of	792,944	945,791	903,688	769,922	244,130
Vegetables:					
Click peas	1,466,175	404,551	449,548	116,870	20,074
Other, fresh, preserved and dried	716,526	214,761	140,546	164,187	72,866
Vessels and docks:					
Steamers	3,268,787	1,866,375	906,735	1,035,721	321,391
Other vessels and docks	145,139	57,249	430,573	647,046	379,502
Wood and manufactures of:					
Planks and boards		5,312,975	3,819,335	1,656,380	
Common	6,380,384	195,550	276,791	221,072	1,059,592
Fine	307,748	625,006	414,925	121,908	115,114
Poles and posts	603,392	25,713	23,652	6,078	146,003
Railway sleepers	288,371	655,188	992,887	932,687	30,712
Staves	792,348				520,798
Wool:					
Unmanufactured	1,435,918	501,006	797,427	1,067,226	4,724,654
Manufactures of	849,324	39,653,762	63,968,257	106,339,379	943,434
Gold	4,570,776	3,368,881	2,271,478	282,677	6,094,570
Silver	325,298	11,224,169	15,932,029	16,312,698	51,338
All other articles	14,876,269				11,087,113
Total	$188,338,070	$217,677,331	$230,664,231	$239,110,098	$109,773,375

Principal articles of import by countries of origin for 3 years:

Articles	1914					
	United States	Argentina	France	Germany	Great Britain	Netherlands
Agricultural implements	$504,710	.....	$157,443	$274,246	$185,026	$2,756
Automobile parts	100,440	.....	560,065	85,264	101,927	.....
Breadstuffs:						
Maize or corn	1,301	$3,614,480	35,687	598	4,388	57
Wheat	2,332,595	122,178	117,556	217,888	14,587	.....
Coal	102,008	.....	71,953	596,927	10,790,019	160,219
Copper wire	75,422	.....	386,088	244,667	13,118	12,643
Cotton unmanufactured	15,957,143	54,317	73,311	34,743	164,349	.....
Fish, cod	9,038	.....	266,291	18,520	1,649,145	.....
Hides and skins	7,995	323,601	122,544	26,479	46,859	911
India rubber tires	3,412	.....	203,204	347,146	115,661	.....
Motors, locomotives, etc.:						
Electric motors, dynamos	705,165	40	289,711	1,323,928	285,012	1,991
Locomotives, tenders and parts	4,956	.....	91,453	859,328	131,290	.....
Typewriters	.....	.....	11,759	74,461	100,170	.....
Oil, petroleum	191,757	35	4,647	57	12,484	.....
Seeds, flax, sesame, etc	1,327,970	.....	418,789	63,992	9,409	162
Tallow and other animal fats	.....	42,003	462,323	46,149	901,089	21,684
Vessels, steamers	3,402	398,110	10,132	2,280	3,248,045	.....

Articles	1915				
	United States	Argentina	France	Great Britain	Netherlands
Agricultural implements	$434,575	.....	$103,736	$164,724	$7,182
Automobile parts	164,643	.....	296,639	56,915	.....
Breadstuffs:					
Maize or corn	347	$5,911,964	136	.....	.....
Wheat	9,937,320	4,630,618	.....	81,954	.....
Coal	380,024	.....	9,773	7,673,193	374
Copper wire	412,122	.....	87,617	50,838	.....
Cotton unmanufactured	3,098,375	.....	7,072	1,218,226	91
Fish, cod	5,160	.....	77,624	1,152,323	.....
Hides and skins	578,972	2,048,689	170,882	51,523	.....
India rubber tires	21,337	.....	407,865	172,551	.....
Motors, locomotives, etc.:					
Electric motors, dynamos	148,848	.....	126,014	150,793	17,486
Locomotives, tenders and parts	14,320	50	1,789	207,248	2,343
Typewriters	251,168	.....	6,850	27,723	438
Oil, petroleum	1,436,047	.....	.....	185	.....
Seeds, flax, sesame, etc	.....	731,722	98,849	46,670	73
Tallow and other animal fats	16,638	133,275	423,164	877,286	195
Vessels, steamers	1,051,812	.....	6,069	334,430	49,413

Articles	1916				
	United States	Argentina	France	Great Britain	Netherlands
Agricultural implements	$1,130,260	$19	$94,120	$134,877	$161
Automobile parts	529,978	.....	158,472	71,825	.....
Breadstuffs:					
Maize or corn	137	3,090,012	13	.....	.....
Wheat	9,334,198	2,613,281	14	568	.....
Coal	227,611	.....	5,694	9,209,395	.....
Copper wire	791,200	.....	3,957	20,822	.....
Cotton, unmanufactured	21,910,265	.....	156	242,405	.....
Fish, cod	168	.....	43,586	1,330,539	.....
Hides and skins	23,800	1,243,457	55,733	36,234	.....
India rubber tires	66,370	.....	1,026,661	862,930	.....
Motors, locomotives, etc.:					
Electric motors, dynamos	579,179	17	170,694	.....	34,622
Locomotives, tenders and parts	560,303	.....	940	.....	6,711
Typewriters	506,522	.....	7,459	.....	.....
Oil, petroleum	1,422,075	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds, flax, sesame, etc	.....	870,615	106,900	.....	.....
Tallow and other animal fats	17,535	482,628	186,620	.....	.....
Vessels, steamers	77,911	.....	.....	.....	.....

Value of imports and exports by countries for 1913, 1914 and 1915:

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
United States	$30,147,441	$26,549,499	$53,598,356	$12,995,082	$11,459,680	$11,275,220
Porto Rico	143,882	1,321,631	1,665,320	450,480	558,660	383,045
Philippine Islands	3,852,010	3,298,562	3,955,589	1,269,069	1,232,678	934,006
Argentina	19,974,720	6,883,672	15,541,022	12,773,563	7,440,632	12,258,950
Austria Hungary	1,800,286	1,291,606	122,956	1,583,521	864,731	.....
Belgium	8,100,086	4,983,847	109,829	8,150,118	3,962,821	.....
Brazil	2,598,640	2,321,417	2,289,106	984,392	452,010	645,236
Bulgaria	14,548	316,115	17,410	143	.....	4,321
Chile	1,056,257	1,306,871	1,530,557	1,365,170	1,020,835	472,439
China	905,382	622,523	435,698	555	1,502	2,386
Colombia	277,472	66,586	541,983	599,541	442,329	400,794
Cuba	445,959	1,098,316	1,805,738	11,616,991	9,355,887	10,369,994
Denmark	1,651,772	1,314,183	1,299,739	753,199	751,900	1,622,050
Ecuador	674,020	578,509	660,480	195,949	243,334	203,712
Egypt	2,110,800	1,612,640	2,426,720	109,720	53,227	274,203
France	36,768,276	24,166,470	15,078,520	58,993,977	45,152,161	92,891,551
Algeria	1,130,426	896,516	646,706	1,396,570	990,098	2,821,213
Germany	33,336,593	19,462,272	3,779,021	13,395,342	7,633,268	1,583
Great Britain	44,040,456	39,509,373	65,321,218	41,682,820	41,895,589	47,305,180
British Colonies:						
Asia (inc. India)	1,625,919	1,316,629	1,643,675	495,189	357,963	167,716
N. & S. America	10,790,085	10,045,183	11,451,299	161,169	142,129	310,825
Gibraltar	277,800	257,544	16,747	904,601	991,747	924,050
Oceania	294,328	3,574,520	137,295	155,228	148,157	68,812
Italy	2,845,036	3,936,053	3,481,493	6,250,033	9,117,429	14,078,786
Mexico	804,279	1,510,769	1,129,161	1,677,363	597,760	264,293
Morocco	1,126,961	511,330	513,992	2,853,235	2,413,687	3,853,864
Netherlands	3,335,629	2,729,776	1,512,105	11,497,380	7,254,601	3,576,805
Netherlands Colonies:						
Oceania	1,678,246	1,291,438	1,080,325	2,289	107,563	21,904
Norway	2,952,793	3,142,958	2,972,414	403,232	627,682	1,432,648
Panama	35,093	33,347	21,799	577,450	746,468	813,327
Peru	67,091	11,049	39,431	285,310	231,557	176,732
Portugal	10,171,828	4,731,579	3,567,992	8,526,225	3,817,704	3,023,485
Roumania	1,013,895	4,032,799	19,824	2,261	4461	120,967
Russia	8,095,233	8,512,524	126,724	1,491,625	1,177,166	4,486,133
Sweden	3,208,366	2,883,133	3,038,859	330,393	484,285	698,396
Switzerland	4,486,823	3,546,929	4,146,342	2,537,090	650,808	1,043,257
Turkey	2,289,365	1,955,455	52,256	1,036,983	734,753	100
Uruguay	1,013,980	377,924	1,430,546	1,953,272	1,042,764	2,245,781
Venezuela	1,770,463	1,370,977	1,724,493	679,022	471,341	596,058
Spanish Colonies	1,275,403	1,471,318	2,106,942	4,027,280	4,455,726	5,620,521
All other countries	5,116,978	5,107,761	6,173,490	938,557	672,707	909,319
Total	$254,690,620	$199,955,865	$217,212,722	$215,101,329	$169,756,300	$226,490,662

Value of principal exports for 4 years:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Animals live:					
Horses, mules and mares	$365,117	$68,099	$1,601,901	$617,098	$992,596
Cows	539,370	211,600	222,206	4,727	.....
Automobiles	58,320	45,360	34,560	46,440	27,000
Breadstuffs:					
Rice	1,254,817	.....	2,664,287	2,336,632	1,308,596
Wheat flour	359,794	.....	676,431	20,179	106,461
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicines:					
Glycerin	153,098	202,117	181,502	216,820	195,288
Rosin	390,841	600,577	465,829	424,600	240,591
Saffron	1,557,738	1,383,030	1,563,912	2,020,770	1,322,514
Tartar, crude	799,431	999,499	620,506	494,941	920,781
Copper and manufactures of:					
Ore	325,187	112,286	154,765	110,582	58,208
Precipitate of copper	2,081,077	2,161,795	2,366,444	2,434,985	2,040,189
Bars	4,628,809	4,617,940	3,709,145	5,442,402	3,044,184
Cork and manufactures of	7,942,990	7,745,415	6,114,804	5,481,964	4,697,271

Continued on page 375

Table continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cotton, manufactures of:					
Knitted goods	$2,718,151	$8,651,058	$4,554,957	$4,354,881	$2,535,317
Piece goods	4,801,640	12,461,715	12,166,600	14,198,078	14,867,369
Thread	566,546	2,966,115	4,934,267	4,557,304	1,154,043
Fertilizers	596,111	412,006	324,116	200,794	53,202
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of:					
Esparto, unmanufactured	735,079	616,871	674,959	461,809	85,938
Hemp shoes	974,980	1,388,862	1,117,648	2,257,338	789,119
Other manufactures of	782,210	2,809,723	1,671,274	1,488,658	1,718,745
Fish:					
Sardines	3,511,049	3,226,833	3,617,366	4,252,671	2,435,212
Other	1,729,676	2,148,923	4,514,026	4,202,671	4,565,771
Fruits and nuts:					
Grapes	2,334,291	1,740,383	1,057,750	2,918,113	1,963,791
Oranges	10,362,751	9,852,563	5,322,092	8,276,963	3,560,073
Olives	2,102,329	1,238,876	2,260,046	3,238,117	1,529,495
Raisins	1,596,919	1,147,000	847,751	1,890,141	1,661,836
Almonds	2,131,567	3,787,319	2,610,610	3,093,475	4,438,943
Filberts	1,359,906	1,228,308	950,314	719,815	1,249,899
Glass and glassware	326,407	991,538	1,147,108	484,631	883,616
Hides and skins	2,135,629	1,680,016	2,437,903	2,276,486	1,073,767
Iron ore	12,644,723	8,809,560	10,172,490	10,193,291	8,498,964
Iron pyrites	6,189,178	5,295,925	4,597,953	6,419,759	2,493,740
Iron and steel, manufactures of	2,100,896	5,799,616	5,100,619	6,696,218	2,712,888
Lead, in pigs	10,562,376	11,231,150	10,947,565	12,205,250	10,078,400
Leather and manufactures of:					
Shoes	1,482,489	6,040,659	2,392,442	2,513,211	935,724
Skins, tanned	1,190,168	5,778,452	6,630,045	7,644,835	2,876,759
Oil, olive	8,226,482	12,092,992	14,682,527	15,993,363	4,220,904
Paper and manufactures of	1,508,921	1,581,781	1,578,770	2,641,646	1,360,040
Pipes and smokers articles, cigarette paper	645,027	837,475	751,409	774,443	593,925
Quicksilver	1,272,615	1,109,798	1,394,779	976,859	1,326,025
Spices, pepper	724,358	899,834	643,498	1,263,460	697,536
Salt	917,885	877,621	493,909	765,040	604,923
Silk and manufactures of	884,965	688,088	853,059	770,746	1,261,345
Silver:					
Bullion and coin	2,101,715	2,726,424	2,387,464	2,708,425	1,676,973
Jewelry	1,035,516	253,877	331,474	625,882	154,647
Sphalerite or blende	514,349	104,132	304,492	537,607	428,996
Spirits, wines and other beverages:					
Mineral water	241,621	322,775	355,909	306,095	153,118
Spirits and liquors	475,254	604,314	1,273,158	2,322,944	1,381,374
Wine:					
Common, red and white	10,254,112	6,404,599	27,265,388	18,800,690	11,344,799
Fine, red and white	738,632	636,268	381,982	822,873	116,501
Sherry and similar type	1,600,858	1,388,638	1,625,900	2,564,232	1,303,038
Malaga and similar type	1,901,016	2,191,464	3,232,421	3,219,868	2,468,516
Sugar	1,858,553	1,418,472	415	390,074	102,162
Tiles	585,932	562,993	402,555	642,252	335,710
Turpentine	853,636	747,706	1,022,237	937,948	576,136
Vegetables:					
Chick peas	396,087	1,352,483	965,254	642,018	11,034
Garlic	328,589	436,707	457,095	606,627	268,991
Onions	2,682,521	2,663,653	3,415,180	2,564,107	2,217,645
Potatoes	1,280,105	1,544,716	661,582	1,437,582	266,553
Other	1,321,506	2,066,862	683,591	2,094,765	443,036
Wood and manufactures of:					
Logs	545,228	785,383	39,746	650,540	31,731
Casks	986,675	889,957	567,942	815,100	546,406
Other manufactures of	493,300	614,740	523,603	904,502	658,648
Wools:					
Unmanufactured	4,370,001	2,444,552	4,915,120	2,485,781	2,385,123
Blankets	1,825,186	8,104,414	8,604,043	11,455,786	3,230,456
Knitted goods	1,089,590	3,728,471	287,168	1,523,669	1,967,270
Cloth	1,428,523	8,497,876	114,314	1,527,861	512,640
Other manufactures of	2,008,104	10,431,816	3,193,332	6,404,731	6,120,941
Zinc in pigs and sheets	438,249	577,208	911,653	611,802	482,355
All other articles	11,375,473	26,094,972	38,505,001	37,515,563	34,762,108
Total	$159,704,810	$227,462,417	$234,602,052	$249,008,091	$170,626,895

Foreign trade of the Canary Islands, 1915-1916:

Ports	1915		1916	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Santo Cruz de Teneriffe	$6,456,220	$1,086,429	$6,607,946	$1,583,125
Arrecife de Lanzarote	157,498	23,650	137,109	15,807
Puerto Cruz de Teneriffe	237,024	115,701	117,599	137,797
Santo Cruz de la Palma	443,164	52,884	312,710	82,945
Las Palmas, Grand Canary	7,356,420	2,027,777	7,484,062	2,748,672
Total	$14,650,320	$3,306,441	$14,659,426	$4,568,346

Imports to Canary Islands, 1916, by principal commodities and countries of origin.

Articles	United States	Argentina	Spain	Great Britain
Automobiles	$33,811		$9,487	$7,745
Breadstuffs				
Corn		$682,109	82,406	2,650
Wheat	2,113	42,106	58,897	97,310
Wheat flour	55,400	12,398	39,700	392,565
Candles	5,512		17,204	308,205
Canned meat	52,865		234,159	1,760
Coal	11,450		7,825	552,104
Coffee	4,582			
Confectionery and biscuits	2,187		141,150	188,707
Cotton piece goods	94,102		1,302,415	575,267
Drugs	1,104		111,246	31,285
Fibers and fiber textiles	1,456		97,450	155,907
Forage and seeds		6,102	78,210	21,750
Fruits and vegetables, dried			218,820	99,157
Greases, machinery	10,255		1,846	19,150
Leather, tanned hides	11,280	10,985	259,406	2,465
Machinery	8,307		9,807	124,369
Mineral waters			94,315	353,108
Olive oil			531,576	150
Paper and manufactures of	8,750		176,423	67,269
Petroleum	116,485			
Rice			63,208	4,512
Sacks and bags	3,187	70,756	19,255	33,407
Silk, manufactured			25,152	89,826
Soap	3,028			205,256
Sugar			96,256	
Tobacco	163,465	1,089	6,827	34,100
Wine, liquors, beer			132,816	24,805
Wood:				
Boxes and crates for fruits			6,109	1,825
Timber, construction	123,406		151,957	65,402
Wool manufactured			177,460	194,325
All other articles	55,819		171,884	889,628
Total	$768,816	$825,545	$5,383,366	$4,544,009

Value of exports from Canary Islands for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1915	1916
Almonds	$15,478	$34,209
Bananas	1,706,445	2,069,415
Cheese	7,920	10,457
Chemicals	428	160,250
Cooperage materials	42,855	33,019
Copper	3,975	14,837
Corn	3,005	321
Drawn work and laces	187,560	101,620
Dyestuffs	2,130	24,126
Flour		9,173
Fish, salted and dried	87,305	356,165
Fruit, preserved and conserved	9,584	3,109
Gold and silver	36,240	118,459

Continued on page 377

Table continued:

Articles	1915	1916
Hides and skins	$185,864	$150,400
Iron and steel	14,380	19,207
Onions	13,860	102,376
Onion seed	41,905	84,387
Petroleum	30,165	
Potatoes	147,930	306,827
Rice	26,540	8,279
Sacks, empty	4,874	16,204
Silks, manufactured	30,250	170,496
Tomatoes	403,720	498,327
Umbrellas	46,375	
Wood:		
Planks	11,225	4,016
Furniture	3,780	22,750
All other articles	12,648	147,923
Total	$3,306,441	$4,568,316

Exports, 1916, from Canary Islands by principal commodities and countries of destination:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Spain	Cuba	France
Almonds	$379	$22,865	$2,103	$3,602	$5,026
Bananas		1,555,460	153,250		341,298
Coal	501	43,806	11,902		4,520
Chemicals			150,783		
Copper			14,837		
Drawn work and laces	1,053	34,716	14,540	34,295	17,016
Dyestuffs	650	14,205	3,460	320	4,900
Fish, salted		56,823	83,500	87,213	7,136
Onions	3,457	10,827	4,652	82,932	502
Potatoes	4,026	279,406	5,109	4,256	12,307
Sacks, empty		2,391	11,582	216	401
Silks	45,407	16,256		23,900	
Skins and hides			149,108		
Tomatoes	450	456,350	28,306		2,060
All other articles	3,993	4,423	152,398	147,901	55,600
Total	$59,916	$2,497,528	$785,530	$364,635	$450,766

Production and Industry

Among Spain's chief products are wine and olive oil. In 1917 out of a total yield of 4,069,314 metric tons of grapes, 3,856,691 tons were used in the making of wine, which amounted to 522,777,728 gallons of both red and white wine. The export of wines of all classes for 1917, amounting to $33,777,849, was far above the average, and comprised one-seventh of Spain's total exports. The average annual production of raisins for the past five years has been 20,739,000 pounds. Grapes for raisins are grown in Valencia near Deina where they are packed for shipment.

The olive is the most important fruit tree in Spain. Its range embraces the whole of the southern part of the table land, the greater part of the Elro valley and a strip of the west coast of Galicia. Cordova is the head-quarters of the oil industry; Seville of the cultivation of olives for table use. The largest olive yield in five years was that of 1917 amounting to 2,207,700 tons. The oil extracted from the 1917 crops amounted to 427,838 tons.

The textile industries of Spain have become more important since the war, there being about 8,000 establishments, comprising cotton, woolen, linen, silk, hemp, dyeing, bleaching and associated industries. An indication of the importance of the textile industry in the city of Tarrasa is seen in the fact that between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of wool are worked up in the factories annually. The washing plants can handle from 10,000 to 15,000 tons annually whereas before the war their capacity was limited to 5,000 tons.

The use of electric current has greatly increased in recent years. It was estimated that in 1908 the hydroelectric force under exploitation amounted to 80,000 horsepower, and at the close of 1917 was approximately 500,000 horsepower. It is said that the country is capable of developing 5,000,000 horsepower. There were during 1917 various hydro-electric enterprises under construction, one of 15,000 horsepower in Asurias and one of 12,000 in Valencia. The Electra de Viesgo has under construction in Austurias work which will yield 18,000 horsepower, and Dos Aguss in Valencia, capable of producing 60,000 horsepower, is being worked for the utilization of 20,000 horsepower. In 1917, the hydro-electric enterprises in Spain numbered 170, of which 67 are recognized as important, as they produced 800 horsepower or more. Capital investment in hydroelectric enterprises in Spain amounts to some $300,000,000. The average rate for the current in important contracts is $36 a year per horsepower. The rate per kilowatt hour for motors, tramways, etc. is from $0.0108 to $0.054 and lighting current varies from $0.108 to $0.216 per kilowatt hour.

Power plants classified by provinces and by kind of motor power generated:

Provinces	Number of plants and their power				Totals			
	Steam	Hydro-electric	Steam and Hydraulic	Gas	No. of plants	No. of generators	Power in kilowatts	Horsepower
Alava	5	12	7	1	25	33	1,385.77	3,662.00
Albacete	2	16	.....	1	19	29	3,362.00	4,219.00
Alicante	7	17	19	10	53	69	2,765.32	5,486.00
Almeria	3	4	3	1	11	17	780.25	1,219.00
Avila	2	3	2	.....	7	10	138.00	173.00
Badajoz	24	1	1	7	33	46	1,188.75	2,040.00
Baleares	10	1	1	3	15	21	739.40	1,189.00
Barcelona	249	55	54	41	399	327	19,040.02	49,669.00
Burgos	1	24	8	.....	33	47	975.17	1,942.00
Carcares	2	4	4	7	17	30	1,328.20	2,385.00
Cadiz	20	1	1	10	32	72	2,639.70	4,525.20
Canarias	3	2	.....	.....	5	15	1,042.00	2,138.00
Castellon	3	12	2	1	18	19	936.50	1,443.00
Ciudad Real	17	1	2	3	23	53	3,700.86	5,236.28
Cordoba	17	4	2	1	24	44	2,219.70	3,039.00
Coruna	4	9	4	1	18	41	8,887.04	4,783.00
Cuenca	1	12	.....	.....	13	20	1,019.00	2,192.00
Gerona	9	77	9	10	105	144	2,619.81	8,821.30
Granada	18	16	.....	.....	34	51	4,317.96	9,135.00
Guadalajara	2	20	.....	.....	22	25	681.39	763.00
Guipuzcoa	5	62	11	1	79	86	9,182.58	13,854.00
Huelva	10	1	1	6	18	30	915.03	2,231.00
Huesca	.....	15	.....	3	18	28	1,365.80	1,942.00
Jaen	11	14	3	.....	28	50	4,077.65	5,289.00
Leon	4	11	6	1	22	37	2,913.00	4,148.00
Lerida	2	36	4	.....	42	51	1,175.60	834.00
Logrono	2	20	4	.....	26	35	880.70	1,246.00
Lugo	.....	6	2	.....	8	14	701.00	500.00
Madrid	34	8	5	6	53	154	18,604.82	38,767.00
Malaga	13	13	4	4	34	51	2,538.25	4,265.00
Murcia	5	9	1	5	20	35	4,184.00	6,015.00
Navarra	2	59	6	.....	67	98	4,545.03	9,444.00
Orense	.....	3	2	.....	5	10	1,542.00	1,970.00
Oviedo	49	25	8	1	82	127	6,851.45	12,084.72
Palencia	6	21	2	.....	29	35	652.30	1,378.96
Pontevedra	1	10	.....	2	13	33	4,576.00	5,930.00
Salamanca	7	6	7	2	22	30	1,289.20	2,303.00
Santander	5	18	6	.....	29	58	3,830.00	4,615.00
Segovia	2	3	.....	.....	5	8	219.70	857.00
Seville	26	6	.....	11	43	73	3,255.16	4,928.28
Soria	2	8	2	.....	20	13	349.50	744.00
Tarragona	8	8	2	2	17	40	2,192.00	3,719.00
Teruel	.....	16	1	.....	17	19	703.30	970.00
Toledo	6	14	1	5	26	43	1,828.60	3,091.00
Valencia	30	43	18	8	99	128	4,592.84	9,284.00
Valladolid	10	14	3	3	30	50	1,248.09	2,647.00
Vizcaya	24	28	9	4	65	113	6,193.06	11,599.30
Zamora	2	4	1	.....	7	11	225.32	485.00
Zaragoza	7	37	11	3	58	82	3,226.97	5,546.00

The value of the products of Spanish metallurgical industries in 1916 was over $100,000,000, exceeding any sum thus far realized from that source. The output of semi-manufactured iron and steel greatly increased for the same year, amounting to 721,746 tons. The value of pig iron, iron and steel sheets, puddling iron, forged iron and tempered steel at the blast furnaces and rolling mills was $23,500,000 in 1916, compared with $16,900,000 in 1915. The metallurgical industries of Spain are centered in the province of Vizcaya.

The lead refineries turned out 147,407 tons of refined lead in 1916, compared with 171,472 tons in 1915, although the value of the output in 1916 was approximately $24,000,000 as compared with $14,000,000 the year before. Important lead works are situated at Penarraya, San Luis, La Tortilla and La Cruz.

For the past decade, the annual output of sulphuric acid amounted to about 20 tons, but increased in 1916 to 140,788 tons. Five factories in the Province of Barcelona which in 1915 were not productive turned out 80,000 tons in 1916. This province leads in the manufacture of both natural and Portland cement, of both classes of which 536,346 tons were produced in 1915. The coke produced amounted to 957,679 tons, compared with 623,353, a maximum for a decade.

The production of semi-manufactured copper in 1916 amounted to 32,880 tons compared with 34,699 tons in 1915. The 1916 production consisted of 17,507 tons of blister copper; 11,233 tons of precipitate of copper; 1,762 tons of ingots; 1,500 of wire; and 878 of copper shell.

Of the 140 tons of silver coming from argentiferous lead mines in 1916, 61 tons were from the mines of Cordoba, 47 from Murcia and 24 from Leon. Ordinary salt, 546,989 tons of which were produced in 1916 against 488,305 in 1915, came chiefly from the salt gardens of Cadiz, Alicanta, the Balearic Islands and Tarragona. In the same year the zinc factories produced 8,528 tons of zinc, an increase of 400 tons over 1915.

Spain possesses many mines and is rich in minerals. The total area of mining concessions in 1917 was 2,208,634 acres of which 1,523,732 acres were unproductive and 684,902 were productive. The most extensive productive concessions were in the province of Cuidad Real, covering 489,107 acres, those of Oviedo has a superficial area of 95,788 acres, Leon 18,169 acres and Palencia 17,240 acres. Of the productive concessions in 1916, quicksilver mines covered 485,690 acres, coal mines 126,784 acres, iron mines 20,418 acres, lead 14,826 acres, lignite 8,036 acres and copper 7,806 acres.

Distribution of mines in various provinces:

Iron	Copper	Coal	Lead	Manganese	Quicksilver	Silver	Sulphur	Phosphorus
Vizcaya Santander Oviedo Navarra Huelva Seville	Seville Cordoba Huelva	Oviedo Leon Gerona	Murcia Jaen Almeria	Oviedo Huelva Seville	Cuidad Real Oviedo	Guadalajara	Murcia Alvieria	Caceres Huelva

Platinum is reported to have been discovered in Spain in 1915.

The total value of the mineral output in 1916 was 382,855,785 pesetas ($73,891,166) at the pit mouth. There were 2,009 productive mining concessions covering an area of 279,767 hectares (691,024 acres).

Quantity and value of the output of minerals for 1913, 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Minerals	1913		1915		1916		1917	
	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
Anthracite	255,768	$768,135	244,883	$917,251	294,895	$968,351	357,231	$2,386,805
Asphalt	6,140	13,378	4,973	10,687	8,047	17,885	1,998	4,124
Mercury	21,956	609,273	22,788	791,106	21,778	7,977,800	20,576	676,527
Sulphur	68,918	93,206	31,830	39,791	51,615	335,975	93,476	1,525,588
Zinc	189,014	1,185,458	90,114	1,182,646	182,658	1,251,197	135,834	1,766,227
Copper	2,495,560	6,801,022	1,638,292	4,772,351	1,923,616	6,888,253	2,091,480	11,865,555
Tin	7,288	21,302	112	27,183	94	21,863	84	20,419
Phosphorate	3,902	18,583	9,988	28,788	15,522	48,630	30,962	132,223
Iron	10,847,834	12,082,733	5,179,611	6,871,070	6,442,547	10,342,795	6,106,178	7,647,736
Iron pyrites	1,019,604	1,542,389	803,624	1,596,668	1,049,046	2,544,604	414,609	3,761,879
Coal	4,161,535	13,430,586	4,549,510	18,255,600	4,782,519	33,308,270	5,546,434	46,413,928
Lignite	304,470	531,780	361,033	692,413	520,416	1,099,073	701,625	4,525,873
Manganese	23,753	45,833	15,760	53,044	15,595	86,790	63,221	405,130
Silver	442	453,824	231	21,221	302	62,962	105	15,106
Lead	306,985	12,794,766	313,792	12,903	286,311	13,572,085	264,404	11,875,064
Argentiferous lead	25,960	1,030,556	3,227	41,297	8,107	69,495	14,539	6,361
Salt	28,861	96,549	335,538	335,859	383,831	376,312	340,354	355,286
Wolfram	258	48,036	562	42,135	500	176,573	600	317,346

Coal production in Spain for the years 1913 to 1918:

Year	Anthracite Short Tons	Soft Coal Short Tons	Lignite Short Tons	Totals Short Tons
1913	255,768	4,161,535	304,470	4,721,773
1914	251,132	4,295,588	320,162	4,866,882
1915	244,883	4,549,510	361,034	5,155,427
1916	294,902	5,332,222	520,416	6,147,540
1917	357,231	5,546,434	701,625	6,605,290
1918(a)	678,927	6,337,789	834,491	7,851,207

Note: (a) Subject to revision.

At the beginning of 1917 there were 124,837,000 acres of land in Spain under cultivation, of which 32,699,000 were productive and 92,138,000 acres unproductive. The greatest area is devoted to wheat and other cereal crops followed by olives, grapes, vegetables, industrial plants, fields and meadows, tubers and fruit trees. That the land is subdivided among a large number of holders is shown by the fact that there are 3,426,083 recorded assessments.

Area and yield in crops for the year 1918:

Crops	Area Acres	Yield Short Tons
Wheat	10,348,537	4,136,690
Barley	4,258,892	2,207,283
Oats	1,524,453	990,819
Rye	1,839,752	862,778
Maize	1,182,742	686,812
Millet	5,437	475
Meslin	108,822	36,272
Rice	111,807	232,566
Beans	498,385	224,678
Kidney beans	794,607	202,834
Peas	138,607	36,139
Chick peas	562,267	130,734
Lentils	80,937	21,614
Tares	457,165	97,611
Vetches	159,472	55,805

Detailed account of the production of grains and vegetables for 1917:

Crops	Acreage		Yield Tons
	Dry	Irrigated	
Wheat	9,705,480	634,481	4,271,302
Barley	123,723	3,782,735	1,867,705
Oats	1,380,063	18,303	527,864
Rye	1,803,608	934	676,269
Corn	922,587	252,860	814,025
Rice		105,655	260,370
Canary seed		8,495	3,336
Sorghum		3,768	1,247
Millet		5,350	2,424
Chick peas		520,316	147,823
Horse beans		519,567	232,541
Sugar		4,621	70,073
Sugar beet		146,456	747,771

Raw material entering the sugar factories in 1917 amounted to 1,015,279 tons from which 4,584 tons of refined cane sugar and 119,592 tons of refined beet sugar were produced, making a total of 124,176 tons. This production was greater than that of 1916 by 8,371 tons, but considerably less than that of 1912, 1913 and 1914. The entire sugar stock December 31, 1910, was calculated to be 84,662 tons, with the sugar produced and the sugar imported the total for 1917 was 248,010 tons. At the close of the year the stocks amounted to 79,908 tons making a total consumption of 168,102 tons during the year Glucose produced in 1917 was 549 tons, and molasses 50,416 tons.

The principal cattle raising region in Spain is Mancha and Estremadura. This is also the center of the sheep raising district and with Old and New Castille, Aragon, Rioya and Leonesa, raises more than two thirds of all the Spanish sheep and about one half the goats. Galicia and Asturias produce nearly one half the cows. The largest number of horses and mules is raised in Seville.

Comparative figures for the livestock census from 1913 to 1916 inclusive:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Horses	541,623	524,671	512,453	488,715
Mules	947,985	983,778	950,836	912,984
Asses	848,807	841,411	826,204	838,648
Cows	2,878,856	2,742,663	2,926,170	3,070,903
Sheep	16,441,407	16,128,039	15,994,608	16,012,277
Goats	3,394,001	3,264,600	3,216,682	3,207,360
Hogs	2,710,185	2,810,024	2,883,081	2,814,465
Camels	4,601	4,228	4,778	4,793

Details of the fisheries for 1914:

Ports	Total Ships Used	No. Sail Boats	No. Steam Boats	Fishermen	Value of Fish
Ferrol	223,060	27,206	2,619	171,797	$7,351,618
Cadiz	96,740	13,322	235	79,674	3,788,582
Cartagena	141,560	21,156	4	93,784	2,754,891
Totals	461,360	61,684	2,858	345,255	$13,895,091

Factories for preserving and canning of fish:

	Number of factories		Persons Employed	Value of Fish
	Salting	Pickling		
Ferrol	570	178	24,384	$3,734,047
Cadiz	120	43	6,252	1,473,947
Cartagena	58	.....	325	77,886
Total	748	221	30,961	$5,285,880

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary unit of Spain is the **Peseta** of 100 **centesimos**. There are both gold and silver coins in use; the former are 25, 20, 10 and 5 peseta pieces, the latter 5 peseta, 2 peseta, 1 peseta and 50 centime pieces. There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the rates being 15½ to 1.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced into Spain January 1, 1859. However the old weights and measures also continue to be used. They are: The **Quintal** =220.4 pounds avoirdupois; The **Libra** =1.014 pounds avoirdupois; The **Arroba** for wine =3½ gallons; for oil =2¾ gallons; the **Fanega** =1½ bushels.

Railways:

In 1917 the total length of Spain's railways was 8,993 miles.

Post Offices:

There were 6,792 post offices in 1916 which carried in inland service 190,733,150 letters and post cards, and 280,358,621 printed papers and samples. In the international service 34,205,986 letters and post cards, and 17,706,391 printed papers and samples were carried.

Telegraphs:

In 1916 the length of the telegraph lines in Spain was 64,832 miles. There are 2,435 telegraph offices. There are 10 wireless stations.

Telephones:

In 1916 there were 141 urban telephone systems and 202 interurban circuits. The total number of telephone stations was 48,410.

Consular representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Almeria, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Gijon, Madrid, Malaga, Palma de Mallorca, Santander, Seville, Teneriffe, C. I., Valencia, Vigo.

Spanish consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Fernandina, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Savannah, Honolulu, Boise, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport, St. Louis, New York City, Cincinnati, Portland, Philadelpia, Cebu (P.I.), Iloilo (P.I.), Manila (P.I.), Aguadilla (P.R.), Arecibo (P.R.), Humacao (P.R.), Mayaguez (P.R.), Ponce (P.R.), San Juan (P.R.), Vieques (P.R.), Brownsville, Galveston, Norfolk (Va.), St. Thomas (V.I.), Seattle, Clarksburg (W.Va.).

Language: The Spanish language is used.

Local Advertising Media:

The most important dailies in Spain are issued in Barcelona and Madrid, and three of these papers have national circulations. Practically all the smaller cities have their own daily newspapers. There are four general magazines with large circulations covering the whole country, and several important trade papers. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping routes:

Compania Transatlantica.
Ocean Transportation Corp.
Kerr S. S. Co.
American-French-Mediterranean S. S. Corporation.

Customs Tariff:

The Spanish customs tariff, divided into a maximum and minimum tariff, assesses specific duties based on weight on many hundreds of classifications of goods.

Consular regulations:

No consular invoices are required. A "certificate of origin" is required for certain classes of goods.

Cable rates:

Via Havre, or Marseilles, $0.38 perword; via Eastern or Direct Spanish, $0.40, from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Ten days.

Parcels post:

Service extends to Spain, including the Balearic and Canary Islands. Limit of weight 11 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound. Parcels for Spain must be accompanied by three customs declarations, those for the Balearic and Canary Islands by two. Parcels for the Balearic Islands must pay an additional transit charge of 5 cents; those destined for the Canary Islands a transit charge of 10 cents. Parcels can not be registered.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

SWEDEN

(See Map, Page 247)

Sweden, which occupies the eastern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, has an area approximately equivalent to that of the combined New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Stockholm, the capital and principal city, is about the same size as Minneapolis.

The principal industries of Sweden are mining, forestry, manufacturing and agriculture. The most important mineral product is iron. Copper is mined to some extent as is lead and zinc. The timber resources of Sweden are large and there are numerous sawmills well equipped with water power, steam, and electricity, situated principally in the coast district of the Gulf of Bothnia, from Gefle northward. The city of Gothenburg is likewise a center for this industry.

Agriculture, which is largely carried on by small independent farmers, and cattle breeding, are important industries. The most important crops are oats, rye, barley, wheat, potatoes and sugar beets. Dairy farming is extensively carried on. The manufacturing industries of Sweden are also important; among the principal ones may be mentioned the iron industries and plants producing machinery, saw-mills and wood pulp works, textile factories, flour mills, beet sugar works, manufactures of spirits and breweries. The centers of the manufacture of machinery are Malmö, Stockholm, Jönköping and Gothenburg. These plants produce machinery and materials of all kinds, the greatest single specialty being the manufacture of cream separators. Another important manufacturing industry is the production of matches, which centers at Jönköping, Tidaholm and Län.

The railways of Sweden are extensive and form a close network over the country as far north as Gefle. Important trunk lines under government operation are those to Stockholm, Malmö to Gothenburg, and to Christiania, and certain through routes in the south. Another important line runs north from Stockholm parallel with the east coast and branches off to the principal sea ports, connecting with a line from Trondhjem in Norway. The main portion of this line connects with the iron mines of the north and runs into Norway far north of the Arctic Circle.

The per capita imports of Sweden in 1917 amounted to $53.03. The per capita exports of Sweden in the same year amounted to $72.44.

Area and Population

The population of principal towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1918:

Stockholm	413,163	Linköping	25,930
Göteborg	196,994	Borås	24,030
Malmö	112,521	Lund	23,085
Norrköping	58,154	Halmstad	18,956
Hälsingborg	44,763	Karlstad	18,892
Gavle	36,682	Landskrona	18,062
Eskiltuna	30,500	Kalmar	16,678
Jönköping	28,798	Sundsvall	16,575
Västerås	28,571	Trollhättan	14,888
Karlskrona	28,097	Södertälje	14,479
Uppsala	27,859	Uddevalla	13,638

Area, in square miles, and population of Sweden, according to the census of 1910.

Governments (Land)	Area	Population
Stockholm (city)	53	342,323
Stockholm (rural district)	2,987	229,181
Uppsala	2,051	128,171
Södermanland	2,629	178,568
Östergötland	4,265	294,179
Jönköping	4,447	214,454
Kronoberg	3,825	157,965
Kalmar	4,454	228,129
Gottland	1,220	55,217
Blekinge	1,164	149,359
Kristianstad	2,492	228,307
Malmöhus	1,871	457,214
Halland	1,900	147,224
Göteborg and Bohus	1,948	381,270
Alvsborg	4,914	287,692
Skaraborg	3,273	241,284
Värmland	7,459	260,135
Orebro	3,526	207,021
Västmanland	2,608	155,920
Kopparberg	11,586	233,873
Gävleborg	7,615	253,792
Västernorrland	9,856	250,512
Jämtland	19,900	118,115
Västerbotten	22,749	161,366
Norrbotten	40,731	161,132
Total	169,523	5,522,403

The estimated total population of Sweden in 1916 was 5,757,566.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Sweden for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (−)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$6,730,672	$632	$6,731,304	$471,305	$4,014,837	$4,486,142	10.51	+ $5,601,939
1910	5,983,112	8,784	5,991,896	751,259	6,079,218	6,830,477	11.00	− 511,125
1911	7,971,659	2,163	7,973,820	604,199	7,928,223	8,532,422	7.08	− 5,279,918
1912	9,443,084	7,927	9,451,011	1,067,897	8,453,858	9,521,755	11.22	− 3,126,056
1913	12,076,527	27,839	12,104,366	770,965	10,403,454	11,174,419	6.90	+ 8,251,711
1914	14,643,323	903	14,644,226	6,578,695	5,011,412	11,590,107	56.76	+ 5,728,702
1915	75,780,730	2,493,088	78,273,818	8,516,464	3,144,873	11,661,337	73.03	+ 20,085,477
1916	45,179,750	6,799,995	51,979,745	6,923,681	6,923,200	11,846,881	58.44	+ 24,972,591
1917	44,037,099	646,414	44,683,512	18,257,938	5,791,041	24,048,979	75.92	+ 40,115,779
1918	3,420,415	702,135	4,122,550	4,550,747	6,085,607	10,636,354	42.78	− 42,597,723
1919	.....	.....	98,931,638	.....	.....	5,820,070	.....	+ 93,111,568

Foreign trade of Sweden during 1917:

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	1917	1917		1917	1917
Great Britain	$17,441,440	$57,920,160	France	$4,207,600	$17,095,720
Germany	77,245,640	94,349,400	Netherlands	6,190,800	21,343,520
Denmark	30,396,560	30,225,040	United States	25,760,160	13,515,240
Norway	13,847,560	43,606,280	Other countries	17,629,040	31,648,120
Finland	5,368,040	17,784,480			
Russia	5,220,640	34,191,440	Total	$203,307,480	$361,679,400

Value of the foreign trade of Sweden by countries of origin and destination for three years:

Country	Imports 1914	Exports 1914	Imports 1915	Exports 1915	Imports 1916	Exports 1916
Great Britain	$39,260,634	$69,229,602	$57,225,249	$88,319,374	$44,063,341	$85,773,994
Germany	63,931,277	46,857,143	67,401,556	130,359,217	112,606,410	117,258,650
Denmark	13,841,442	19,523,776	18,697,363	21,545,855	21,330,011	25,150,060
Norway	7,781,587	13,100,317	13,531,081	20,423,247	16,385,194	30,922,834
Finland	2,422,526	4,641,009	3,146,742	10,784,181	2,430,279	16,568,721
Russia	3,951,225	8,335,577	4,491,484	20,343,676	2,815,854	3,646,837
France	7,739,777	8,770,373	6,378,414	8,436,521	6,314,740	25,857,016
Spain	811,409	3,173,600	1,237,829	4,389,874	1,026,760	7,841,097
Italy	1,564,253	1,100,053	1,860,460	2,690,365	1,741,611	4,625,477
Netherlands	5,173,074	5,011,602	7,385,064	11,641,867	5,804,028	16,434,968
United States	20,924,424	11,043,768	86,259,811	8,945,225	57,334,700	20,205,808
Argentine	3,852,957	1,397,418	17,957,903	1,453,671	11,256,463	2,891,699
Other countries	13,556,740	15,110,916	18,639,364	23,493,570	22,024,852	27,080,332
Total	$184,811,325	$207,295,154	$304,152,410	$352,826,643	$305,134,243	$384,287,473

Value of the foreign trade of Sweden by principal commodities of import and export for two years:

	Imports 1915	Exports 1915	Imports 1916	Exports 1916
Textile manufactures	$16,823,036	$101,157,224	$22,379,606	$5,894,141
Corn and flour	35,694,362	242,898	15,679,076	1,516,078
Colonial wares	16,450,156	5,122,178	19,678,234	2,855,076
Raw textile material and yarn	48,323,225	27,901,839	23,520,899	1,222,865
Minerals, of imports, mostly coal	52,551,197	28,381,115	81,733,879	27,138,436
Metal goods, machinery, etc	22,371,160	41,830,805	27,823,100	68,899,351
Live animals and animal food	10,155,130	49,010,332	10,329,063	49,496,052
Hair, hides, and other animal products	18,186,363	7,595,488	16,090,784	7,095,268
Metals, raw and partly wrought	22,712,410	36,458,785	25,367,368	45,761,598
Timber, wrought and unwrought	2,274,065	63,140,232	3,744,214	88,159,742
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures	1,578,115	43,986,578	2,463,474	76,446,483
Other articles	59,073,206	38,999,681	56,666,159	42,923,914

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

In 1917 there were 447,695 farms under cultivation of which 130,852 consisted of less than 2 hectares (hectare=2.47 acres); 278,079 consisted of more than 2 and less than 20 hectares; 36,167 consisted of more than 20 and less than 100 hectares; and 2,590 consisted of more than 100 hectares. About 60 per cent of the area of Sweden is under forest, the product of which is one of her most valuable exports and provides the raw material for her most highly developed manufacturing industry. About 10 per cent is under cultivation, but the farming population and the industrial population are about equal.

The estimated value of crops in 1918 was $632,595,226, of which wheat was valued at $26,171,808; rye at $53,178,436; corn at $22,621,676; oats at $67,590,136; dredge at $32,102,916; peas $7,581,788; beans $530,104; vetch $733,248; fodder and roots $25,033,808; straw for autumn seed $25,001,154; from spring seed $78,100,560; from vegetable fibre $2,678,928. Livestock in 1918 comprised 214,822 horses, 2,584,160 head of cattle, 1,409,470 sheep and lambs and 633,860 sheep.

Acreage and produce of principal crops during three years:

Crop	Acres			Produce (tons)		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Wheat	317,960	329,060	380,762	245,987	186,809	245,019
Rye	911,736	814,317	947,729	541,921	357,654	502,779
Barley	411,907	437,851	457,599	298,257	256,044	254,080
Oats	1,935,128	1,932,503	1,809,993	1,238,435	974,576	840,135
Mixed corn	492,068	617,922	651,855	369,244	325,990	380,080
Leguminous crops ①	84,627	94,645	104,426	43,402	39,502	59,909
Potatoes	367,442	396,933	418,635	1,497,350	2,277,967	1,935,840
Roots, Sugar beet and other roots	272,134	286,426	297,963	3,405,704	3,405,477	3,686,252
Hay and fodder plants	3,180,055	3,014,220	2,939,170	4,858,764	2,547,379	2,123,314

Note: ① Peas, beans, etc.

Mines and Mining:

The mineral resources of Sweden have always contributed the principal source of the kingdom's wealth. In 1917, 9,662,966 tons of iron ore were mined, 828,968 tons of pig iron and 487,560 tons of bar iron were produced. Other mineral products in the same year were 3,708 tons of silver and lead ore, 51,310 tons of zinc ore, 142,366 tons of sulphur pyrites, 19,870 tons of manganese ore, and 13,570 tons of copper ore, and 442,660 tons of coal. (For other data see under manufactures.)

Forestry:

The total area of public-owned forests is 20,212,073 acres and in 1916 yielded 5,550,000 cubic feet of timber. (For statistics of wood product industries see under manufactures.)

Manufactures:

The manufactures of Sweden are of growing importance. As a producer of machinery, such as separators, and other dairy machinery, motors, instruments of precision, harvesting machinery, telephone apparatus, and electrical supplies, Sweden has taken a leading position. Porcelain is produced at Rorstrand and Gustavsburg, glass at Rejmyre and Kosta, and the principal sawmills are located on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industrial distribution is fairly widespread, and many important manufactures are located in rural districts. The metallurgical and timber industries are the oldest and most important, but the textile industries are gradually becoming a source of increasing national wealth.

The number of factories, employees, and the value of the output of the Swedish industries:

Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Workmen	Value of Product
Iron mines and smelting furnaces	134	12,654	$20,884,628
Other mines and smelting furnaces	65	2,046	3,402,834
Iron and steel works	121	23,844	76,477,364
Other metal works	4	871	7,048,810
Iron and steel products factories	349	16,480	33,021,862
Mechanical workshops	726	53,297	96,067,903
Wharfs and dockyards	36	9,060	11,534,596
Electric machine factories	14	4,070	10,052,429
Electric apparatus factories	22	3,983	9,294,112
Instrument and watch factories	67	1,667	2,089,266
Manufactures of metals (other than iron and steel)	152	6,462	23,533,995
Manufacture of articles in gold and silver	32	1,254	1,891,085
Other metal industries	17	335	2,372,385

Continued on page 388

Table continued:

Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Workmen	Value of Product
Coal mines	9	2,348	$1,710,422
Peat industry	135	4,723	1,573,016
Stone quarries and dressing works	195	4,862	2,141,421
Stone cutting and polishing	96	1,637	1,072,340
Chalk industry	78	2,879	2,060,266
Cement factories	7	12,451	3,408,938
Heavy pottery ware	12	98	84,397
Brickyards	235	7,905	6,046,132
Porcelain and tiles	30	2,887	2,280,021
Glass	78	6,021	6,013,033
Other stone and earth product industries	65	1,286	2,397,821
Saw mills	1,365	46,864	92,753,625
Manufactures of cases, etc	29	627	1,116,120
Shipyards	35	596	585,332
Joinery and furniture factories	481	11,116	11,485,512
Other wood industries	141	2,559	3,415,668
Pulp factories	114	13,369	55,311,888
Paper and cardboard factories	74	12,255	39,131,652
Cardboard product factories and other paper industries	109	4,683	4,916,922
Wall paper	40	282	886,819
Graphic industries	45	1,667	1,974,879
Milling industry	850	3,214	48,958,029
Starch factories	92	460	1,211,789
Manufactories of yeast cakes	8	195	2,830,256
Bakeries	176	3,893	12,928,096
Sugar factories	22	6,452	9,455,403
Sugar refineries	6	2,126	22,305,942
Chocolate and confectionery factories	66	2,910	6,764,241
Rum	126	851	7,116,306
Distilleries	7	146	10,436,191
Breweries, etc	353	6,045	15,228,485
Other drinks	146	765	2,915,063
Tobacco factories	26	4,290	17,084,491
Dairies	1,237	4,423	28,219,982
Margarine factories	24	749	10,217,817
Butchers and grocers	161	1,417	28,087,688
Fish canning and preserve making	65	1,152	3,473,455
Other food products	69	615	6,065,336
Cotton spinning and weaving	69	14,007	27,069,467
Linen, hemp and jute spinning and weaving	13	3,575	5,841,686
Wool spinning and weaving	117	10,929	25,237,561
Cloth	51	4,097	6,555,548
Ribbons, curtains and embrorderies	30	1,260	2,407,881
Threads and cords	23	519	2,426,347
Clothing	125	8,051	12,387,902
Hats and caps	41	2,316	3,032,834
Dyeing and cleaning	50	944	2,207,292
Other textile industries	15	319	512,649
Tanneries	132	2,238	20,248,892
Leather factories	31	974	2,372,371
Shoe factories	96	8,958	27,154,101
Rubber factories	10	1,896	5,193,526
Other leather and rubber industries	67	1,620	2,929,473
Paint and varnish factories	34	449	2,389,469
Oil, soap, perfume, candles	85	1,829	16,263,378
Fertilizers	24	913	5,616,768
Carbonization and distillation of wood	30	796	2,775,946
Explosives	16	2,039	4,982,121
Match factories	18	6,162	11,948,003
Other chemical industries	133	3,299	13,998,303
Electric industry	310	2,606	12,743,525
Gas industry	33	1,739	6,976,885
Water power industry	106	1,027	1,634,543
Grand total	10,590	397,823	$101,224,939

Local Advertising Media:

There are several important daily papers and an excellent commercial and engineering magazine with a circulation extending into Denmark and Norway. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Language:

The Swedish language is closely related to the Danish. In commercial correspondence English or German may be employed.

Money, weights and measures:

The monetary systems of Sweden, Norway and Denmark are alike. The unit is the **krona** of 100 **ore** with a par value of $0.268 United States currency. There are gold 20 kronor and silver kronor pieces. National bank notes of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 kronor are issued and are convertible at par into gold. The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Consular representation:

United States consular officials are stationed at Goteborg, Malmö and Stockholm.

Swedish consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Nome, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Pensacola, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Sioux City, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Missoula, Omaha, New York City, Jamestown, Grand Forks, Cleveland, Portland, Philadelphia, Manila, Ponce, San Juan, Galveston, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, St. Thomas.

Shipping routes:

Swedish-American Line.

Consular regulations:

No documents are required and no restrictions are imposed.

Customs Tariff:

The Swedish tariff applies both **ad valorem** and **specific** duties based on weight, usually the latter, on many classifications.

Cable rate: From New York and New England states, $0.38 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About ten days to Stockholm.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Sweden. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Valid.

SWITZERLAND

An inland republic in central Europe, lying wholly within the Alps, and in area a little larger than the combined states of Maryland and Delaware. The principal cities are Zurich, Basel, Geneva and Bern. Zurich is nearly as large as Atlanta, Ga.

The most important industries of Switzerland are the raising of livestock and manufacturing. The production of cheese, condensed milk, and various dairy products occupy a large portion of the population and are of considerably more importance than agriculture.

The principal agricultural crops are rye, oats, potatoes, tobacco, beet root, fruit and vegetables. The cultivation of the grape for the purpose of making wine is decreasing in importance. Of mineral products the most important are salt and asphalt. Of manufacturing industries the textile industry is easily the most important, followed by the manufacture of watches, embroidery, and machinery. In normal times the industry which shows the largest annual turnover is that of providing accommodation and entertainment to visiting tourists. There are at present some 2,000 hotels in Switzerland.

The per capita imports of Switzerland amount to $116.59. In 1916 the United States supplied 23.7 per cent of the total imports and took 5.5 per cent of the total exports.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of Switzerland, census of 1916:

Canton	Area Sq. Miles	Population
Zürich	666	550,000
Bern	2,657	683,000
Luzern	579	170,000
Uri	415	24,000
Schwyz	351	61,000
Obwald	183	18,000
Nidwald	112	14,000
Glarus	267	34,000
Zug	92	30,000
Fribourg	644	144,000
Solothurn	302	126,000
Basel Stadt (Bâle Ville)	14	141,000
Basel Land (Bâle Commune)	163	81,000
Schaffhausen	114	53,000
Appenzell Rh Ext	101	60,000
Appenzell Rh Int	61	15,000
St. Gallen	779	304,000
Graubünden	2,773	120,000
Aargau	542	240,000
Thurgau	381	135,000
Tessin	1,088	160,000
Vaud	1,244	333,000
Valais	2,027	138,000
Neuchâtel	312	138,000
Genève	108	170,000
Total	15,976	3,937,000

Population of principal cities:

Zürich	213,900	Lucerne	44,000
Geneva	139,500	Chaux de Fonds	38,000
Basel	137,100	Biel	32,400
Bern	105,000	Winterthur	27,000
Lausanne	71,400	Neuchâtel	23,800

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Switzerland:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$747,257	$3,479	$750,736	$455,263	$23,376,229	$23,831,492	1.91	$–23,080,756
1910	752,794	3,976	756,770	534,890	24,674,269	25,209,159	2.12	–24,452,389
1911	698,986	5,822	704,808	479,683	25,172,616	25,652,299	1.87	–24,947,491
1912	833,157	22,198	855,355	548,626	23,410,071	23,958,697	2.29	–23,103,342
1913	795,687	30,862	826,549	552,661	22,707,519	23,260,180	2.38	–22,433,631
1914	865,699	153,903	1,019,602	689,924	24,639,775	25,329,699	2.72	–24,310,097
1915	2,718,645	17,143	2,735,788	1,270,498	18,064,985	19,335,483	6.57	–16,599,695
1916	8,046,249	36,267	8,082,516	2,290,395	19,485,018	21,775,413	10.52	–13,692,897
1917	22,290,609	35,170	22,325,779	1,188,320	19,064,634	20,252,954	5.86	+2,072,825
1918	21,179,497	66,581	21,246,078	908,744	17,954,246	18,862,990	4.82	+2,383,088
1919	.....	.....	63,223,093	.....	.....	18,648,788	.....	+44,574,305

Value of foreign trade, (special commerce) for 5 years:

Classification	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Imports	$384,737,256	$373,212,283	$287,402,607	$324,245,190	$459,051,465
Exports	263,920,667	282,151,985	230,730,832	322,320,808	472,408,808

Value of special commerce by principal commodities for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	Imports		Exports	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
Cereals	$53,003,783	$84,167,107	$2,550,495	$3,766,462
Fruits and vegetables	6,211,319	8,283,367	1,941,387	1,628,341
Colonial produce	24,558,092	36,046,224	17,820,462	16,007,227
Animal food substances	9,835,473	8,823,960	24,513,895	27,017,298
Tobacco	3,229,083	573,789	923,405	1,924,210
Beverages	7,746,634	14,877,019	608,722	3,765,816
Animals, living	1,950,458	2,440,871	1,544,386	13,713,422
Hides and skins	6,300,871	9,467,422	11,401,089	10,768,821
Timber	3,074,490	3,720,268	4,722,903	14,945,534
Cotton goods	28,948,842	33,384,368	59,968,767	70,176,730
Linen, hemp, etc., goods	2,089,804	3,378,851	549,085	658,937
Silk goods	53,859,972	73,772,513	67,689,346	103,428,507
Woolen goods	11,346,084	17,070,657	4,774,048	7,114,366
Clothing, ready made	5,763,559	7,495,734	4,967,241	6,482,291
Mineral substances	26,158,255	32,108,252	2,826,906	4,675,811
Iron work	16,815,318	24,437,853	13,635,257	21,614,456
Copper work	5,109,868	15,130,042	7,825,378	26,573,591
Machinery	4,893,322	6,195,493	17,197,265	29,941,634
Clocks	687,659	1,111,294	26,365,151	40,109,067
Chemicals	11,617,512	18,393,093	6,111,924	8,429,468
Grease, oils, etc	6,962,861	8,373,498	374,806	338,522
Total	$324,245,790	$459,051,465	$322,320,808	$472,408,995

Value of special trade with principal countries of origin and destination in 1915 and 1916:

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
United States	$62,625,955	$108,999,259	$20,682,266	$25,598,362
Germany	80,719,162	91,158,146	88,262,567	136,755,554
France	36,480,281	45,621,919	42,555,149	77,420,792
Italy	49,940,873	75,318,443	17,270,798	28,939,771
Austria Hungary	12,679,714	8,635,399	30,218,782	37,706,410
United Kingdom	21,622,755	30,787,167	68,538,932	81,838,176
Russia	1,627,955	165,980	5,648,145	11,784,580

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The estimated acreage of productive land in 1917 was 5,733,445; the number of farmers, 182,291.

Area planted to grain in 1918 as compared with 1917, and production in 1918:

Kind of Grain	Area, Acres		Production in 1918, Bushels
	1917	1918	
Wheat:			
Winter	809,604	139,277	1,443,018
Summer	6,523	11,490	
German	43,442	66,720	491,724
Rye:			
Winter	38,765	48,185	904,705
Summer	3,291	4,027	
Barley:			
Winter	3,375	2,441	55,887
Summer	15,676	23,079	
Oats	70,619	78,875	95,098
Corn	4,890	9,088	2,701

Potato crops during five years:

Year	Acreage	Short Tons	Year	Acreage	Short Tons
1914	114,903	573,201	1917	135,288	1,152,796
1915	121,081	920,429	1918	147,767	881,848
1916	134,671	551,155			

Livestock was owned (1916) by 262,111 persons and consisted of 136,836 horses and 4,367 mules owned by 74,918 persons; 1,615,893 head of cattle, of which 849,011 were cows and were owned by 207,523 persons; 544,563 swine, 172,938 sheep and 358,887 goats owned by 198,213 persons.

The principal agricultural industries are the production of cheese and condensed milk. The daily production of milk in 1917 averaged 5,618,098 gallons; the daily production per cow averaging 7 gallons. The estimated total milk production in 1918, was 1,786,000,000 gallons, of which 1,692,000,000 gallons was cows milk, of this amount 535,800,000 gallons were converted into other products, 470,000,000 gallons into cheese, 47,000,000 gallons into condensed milk, and 18,800,000 gallons into miscellaneous products. During the same year there were produced 62,920,000 pounds of cheese, 28,820,000 pounds of butter and 55,000,000 pounds of condensed milk.

Mines:

There are 57 mines in Switzerland employing a total (1915) of 894 persons. In 1917 the production of the 5 salt mining districts was 1,679,273 pounds (1,520,118 in 1916).

Manufactures:

The principal manufacturing industries are textile machinery, located in Zürich, shoes, silk, located in Zürich and Basel; cotton, in Zürich; machine embroideries and lace work in St. Gall, Appenzell and Thurgau. There were 1,860 embroidery establishments operating 8,100 machines in 1914. Watch-making, centers in Geneva, Locle, Chaoux-de-Fonds and Bienne. Zürich, Geneva and Basel are the commercial centers. An important industry is the hotel industry.

Distribution of manufacturing enterprise according to geographical location in 1917, and the number of employees in 1916.

Cantons	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Cantons	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees
Zürich	1,450	63,312	Appenzell Rh. Ext	218	4,871
Berne	1,368	52,211	Appenzell Rh. Int	10	200
Lucerne	216	9,860	St. Gall	894	30,236
Uri	17	1,732	Grisons	160	3,066
Schwyz	91	4,173	Aargau	577	32,625
Obwald	19	292	Thurgau	421	16,169
Midwald	28	618	Tessin	261	6,824
Glaris	116	7,622	Vaud	638	17,343
Zug	57	3,722	Valais	91	3,852
Freiburg	116	4,736	Neuchâtel	667	20,003
Solothurn	335	25,820	Geneva	495	16,039
Basel Stadt	358	17,789			
Basel Land	159	7,182	Total	8,992	360,506
Schaffhausen	108	10,209			

Number of workers in most important industries (1916):

Cotton industry	30,837	Gas, water, electricity	4,035
Silk industry	33,700	Paper industry	18,530
Embroidery industry	24,192	Woodworking	17,974
Other textile industries	13,028	Metallurgy	32,618
Clothing industry	34,238	Machinists	52,645
Foods, etc	33,066	Jewelry and watchmaking	44,476
Chemical industry	15,292	Earth and stone work	11,323

Railways:

The state railways in 1917 had a mileage of 3,675; there were also 35 miles of foreign railway within the country.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post-offices:

There were 1,980 miles of telegraph line and 2,407 offices in Switzerland in 1917. In the same year there were 591 telephone systems with 12,240 miles of line handling 94,187,241 conversations. There were also 4,086 post offices.

Money:

The unit is the **Franc** of 10 **Batzen** and 100 **Centimes**, or **Rappen**, which has a par value of $0.193 United States currency. There are notes of 50, 25, 20 and 5 francs.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system prevails. Other weights and measures in use are the **Centner** = 50 kilograms and 100 **pfund** = 110 pounds; the **quintal** = 100 kilogrames = 220 pounds; the **arpent** = $\frac{8}{9}$ acre.

Language:

The French language is spoken in the cantons of Geneva, Neuchâtel, Vaud, Valais and Fribourg, Italian, in the canton of Tessin, or Ticino, and German in all the others.

Local Advertising Media:

There are important daily papers in Berne, Geneva, Lucerne and Zürich. The chief newspaper in Zürich is printed in German and is a very powerful medium. Although there are a number of magazines and trade papers in Switzerland, they are for the most part of secondary importance. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular representatives:

The United States consular officials are stationed at Basel, Berne, Geneva, St. Gall, and Zürich.

Switzerland maintains consular officials at the following places:

San Francisco, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Denver, St. Louis, Manila, Washington, New York City, Galveston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Virgin Islands, New Orleans, Portland, and Seattle.

Shipping routes: See under Belgium and France.

Customs Tariff:

The Swiss tariff assesses specific duties based, in the majority of instances, on gross weights, upon more than a thousand classifications or goods.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. There are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable rates: Thirty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Eight to 10 days via Paris, from New York.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Switzerland.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

TURKEY

Until the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Turkey, the extent to which that country will suffer territorial losses cannot be finally determined. It is probable however that Turkey will not only lose the greater part of her European territory, but Armenia, Palestine and Mesopotamia, most of Arabia and Syria. If this is the case the sole remaining possessions of Turkey will be the region lying behind Constantinople, and Anatolia in Asia Minor.

Agriculture and mining were the principal industries of Turkey before the war. Both of these industries were, however, carried on with the most primitive methods. Cereal crops, tobacco, cotton, flax and grapes and coffee were the principal agricultural products. Iron, manganese, coal, gold, zinc and copper were the most important mineral products. Sericulture was extensively carried on. Manufacturing was relatively unimportant, being largely confined to some textile mills, chiefly at Smyrna in Syria, and the weaving of carpets and rugs.

Constantinople, the principal city of Turkey, is an important port and trade center. Smyrna, in Syria, is the most important center of the trade of the Levant.

Area and Population

No definite information is available with respect to the area and population of Turkey, since the whole question of the distribution of former Turkish possessions remains to be settled by the treaty of peace with Turkey which is to be presented in 1920. As formerly constituted, between the close of the first Balkan war in November 1913 and the close of the great war, the Turkish Empire comprised: (1) Turkey in Europe, with an area of 10,882 square miles and a population of 1,891,000; (2) Asia Minor, with an area of 199,272 square miles and a population of 10,186,900; (3) Armenia and Kurdestan, with an area of 71,990 square miles and a population of 2,740,900; (4) Syria, with an area of 114,530 square miles and a population of 3,675,100; (5) Mesopotamia, with an area of 143,250 square miles and a population of 2,000,000; and (6) Arabia.

Of these dominions, Mesopotamia is being administered by the British; Syria will probably be administered under a mandate from the Peace Conference; Armenia has declared its independence; Arabia, of which only the oases of the central district and the fertile coastal belt are habitable, is now controlled by eight independent governments. These eight governments are: The Kingdom of the Hedjaz, which has been recognized as an independent sovereignty by the Peace Conference; the Emirate of Nejd and Hasa in Central Arabia (capital Riyadh); the Emirate of Jebel Shammar, which lies to the north of Nejd (capital Hail); the principate of Asir, on the west coast of Arabia between Hedjaz and Yemen (capital, Sabijah); the Imamate of Yemen; the Sultanate of Koweit, on the northwestern coast of the Persian gulf, subsidized by Great Britain, which has a political agent at the Court; the Sultanate of Oman, an independent state in southeastern Arabia, under the protection of Great Britain and France; the British protectorate of Aden, the southwestern corner of Arabia and to the south of Yemen.

Before the first Balkan War in 1913 Turkey in Europe also included various islands in the Aegean Sea and Albania, which has since been declared an independent state. The Aegean Islands formerly held by Turkey are now in the possession of Italy and Greece, and their final disposition will probably be effected in the peace treaty with Turkey. In 1914 British forces took possession of the Island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean, formerly under the suzerainty of the Sultan, which has since been annexed to the British Empire. In 1915 Egypt, which was likewise formerly under the suzerainty of the Sultan, although practically a British protectorate, was formerly declared a British protectorate.

This distribution of Turkish dominions would reduce Turkey to a state of approximately 211,154 square miles of territory with a population of 12,077,900; not taking into account such territorial changes as may be made in Asia Minor.

Principal cities and towns with approximate populations:

Constantinople	1,000,000	Erzerum	80,000
Smyrna	375,000	Homs	70,000
Damascus	250,000	Kerbela	65,000
Aleppo	250,000	Sivâs	65,000
Bagdad (occupied by Great Britain)	225,000	Hama	60,000
Beirût	150,000	Trebizond	55,000
Brûssa	110,000	Kaisarieh	54,000
Jerusalem (occupied by Great Britain)	85,000	Konia	45,000
Adrianople	83,000	Jaffa	45,000
Mosûl	80,000	Gaza (occupied by Great Britain)	40,000
Basra (occupied by Great Britain)	80,000	Bitlis	40,000

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Turkey for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$2,511,482	$6,660	$2,518,142	$2,813,479	$9,615,649	$12,429,128	22.64	$–9,910,986
1910	2,340,160	17,512	2,357,672	3,472,561	12,881,340	16,353,901	21.23	–13,996,229
1911	3,925,601	14,452	3,940,053	3,477,646	14,213,166	17,690,812	19.66	–13,750,759
1912	3,786,789	11,379	3,798,168	2,927,195	16,281,731	19,208,926	15.24	–15,410,758
1913	3,301,557	12,264	3,313,821	3,607,754	18,551,531	22,159,285	16.28	–18,845,464
1914	3,308,382	20,137	3,328,519	3,396,220	17,446,857	20,843,077	16.29	–17,514,558
1915	993,586	534	994,120	1,718,253	10,510,454	12,228,707	14.05	–11,234,587
1916	42,169	.....	42,169	78,090	786,395	864,485	.....	–822,316
1917	167,169	.....	167,515	2,662	332,928	335,590	.78	–168,075
1918	305,557	.....	305,557	3,240	218,799	222,039	1.46	*83,518
1919	.....	.....	9,722,028	.....	.....	12,534,210	.....	–2,812,162

Imports and exports by articles for the year 1913-1914:

Articles	Imports	Exports
Animals, live	$28,043,655	$30,831,196
Food products (animal)	28,507,222	50,645,421
Cereals, vegetables, baker's and miller's products	239,182,209	99,036,852
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and preserved	15,536,912	219,757,779
Trees, seeds, kernels and other plants	1,040,678	15,084,930
Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	55,478,782	11,120,267
Sugar and sweets	160,551,420	4,954,062
Tobacco	.....	.....
Liquors, mineral waters	24,969,728	644,774
Oils: vegetable, animal, mineral, lubricating oils and their products	81,540,153	46,691,542
Manure, hides; combustibles	23,378,828	24,904,648
Chemical products, materials for tanning, dyes and colors	27,212,949	35,040,567
Drugs, medicines and perfumes	12,052,172	69,485,793
Rosins and prepared cement	3,916,514	5,650,079
Arms and ammunition	16,497,081	718,839
Earth, stones; manufactures of earth and stone	40,275,734	6,178,967
Common metals, and manufactures of	172,069,532	28,120,928
Wood, and manufactures of	42,233,243	13,527,421
Rags, paper, manufactures of—stamped	31,038,410	2,130,864
Hides, manufactures of hides and fur	69,832,927	38,806,267
Textile industry	689,355,385	270,244,710
Rubber and manufactures of	15,961,593	407,484
Machines, wagons and boats	43,977,064	192,478
Watches, clocks and musical instruments	9,043,506	208,158
Fez, hats, feathers and artificial flowers	13,049,778	47,448
Works of art and scientific instruments	10,738,872	145,469
Jewelry, fine hardware and haberdashery	30,521,791	764,128
All other articles	28,595,504	125,913
Total	$1,914,701,642	$975,466,984

Total foreign trade of Turkey with principal countries during the year 1913-1914:

Country	Imports	Exports	Country	Imports	Exports
England	$373,106,731	$236,293,792	Serbia	$20,358,131	$13,372,723
Germany	171,451,796	57,618,200	Netherlands	36,623,258	14,691,443
Austria Hungary	336,728,559	96,530,744	France	172,911,422	193,750,933
Italy	160,545,918	65,091,061	Montenegro	210,854	2,220,972
Spain	2,239,380	1,988,425	Greece	11,005,758	16,807,423
Persia	30,401,048	1,962,977	India	85,212,562	11,203,462
Switzerland	8,523,647	157,363	Tunis	808,925	358,668
United States	28,515,271	44,379,260	Turkey in Asia	93,393	523,338
Belgium	73,467,194	26,998,792	Egypt	51,211,612	69,710,805
Bulgaria	88,125,943	35,073,090	Other countries	49,644,249	19,237,590
Russia	123,102,860	40,107,984	Total	1,872,463,185	1,171,507,091
Roumania	47,060,706	23,293,548			
Japan	1,023,968	134,498			

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the principal industry, and the soil is, in general, very fertile, but the agricultural methods used are most primitive. The principal products are tobacco, cereals, figs, cotton, nuts, grapes, olives and fruits, coffee, opium, gums, and madder. In Asiatic Turkey there were in 1913, 16,567,775 acres under cultivation, of which 13,689,474 were under cereals, 473,085 acres were under fruit and vegetables, 1,213,530 acres were under vines and 779,982 acres were under cotton, flax and other plants.

Coffee is cultivated in the region of Hodieda, opium in Konia, tobacco in both European and Asiatic Turkey. Flour milling is carried on in Smyrna and the methods are being improved. There are about 21,000,000 acres of forest land, principally pine, oak, larch, fir and cedar, of which about 3,500,000 acres are in European Turkey. Mulberry plantations are extensively cultivated.

Asiatic Turkey is rich in minerals which have not been developed. There are chrome mines near Mersina, silver mines in Konia, zinc mines at Karasu and in Aidin, manganese in Konia and at Aidin, copper at Tereboli, near Trebizond, and at Arghana Maden, near Diarbekr; borax, emery, and asphalt are also mined; coal and lignite are mined at Heraclea; petroleum in the Tigris valley, in Asia Minor, and on the north shore of the Sea of Marmora. Salt is produced in Yemen. Iron is worked in Aleppo and Adana, gold and silver near Smyrna and lithographic stone near Brussa. Fisheries are important but carried on in a primitive manner, sponges being the principal product of the Mediterranean, mother of pearl of the Red Sea and pearls of the Persian Gulf shores.

Manufacturing industries are relatively unimportant and are confined to woolen spinning (Panderma), and cotton weaving (Smyrna) mills. Carpets and rugs are the principal manufactures largely carried on by hand looms in small establishments.

Railways:

In 1914 there were 1,046 miles of railway open in European Turkey and 2,865 miles in Asiatic Turkey.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, etc.:

There are 1,814 post offices and 1,017 telegraph offices. Length of telegraph lines approximately 29,000 miles; of wire, 49,000 miles. There are electric tramway systems in Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus and Beyrouth.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the Turkish **pound** (£ T.) with a par value of **$4.40** U. S. currency. The pound is divided into 100 **piastres,** each of which equals 40 **para.** Silver coins are 2, 5, 10, 20 piastres; gold, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piastres; nickel, 1, ½ (20 para), ¼ (10 para) and 118 (5 para) piastre.

The principal weights and measures are:

The **Oke**—2.198 pounds avoirdupois
" **Cantar**—124.08 pounds
" **Kileh**—about 1 bushel
" **Endaze** (cloth measure)—25.25 inches
" **Arshin** (land measure)—30 inches
" **Donum** (land measure)—1,098 square yards

The metric system is exclusively used in foreign trade.

Language:

Turkish. French predominates for commercial purposes, but English, Greek and German are used extensively.

Shipping routes:

Cunard Line.
A. H. Bull & Co.
Independent S. S. Corp.
American-Mediteeranean-Levant Line.

Customs tariff:

There is no uniform tariff. Customs duties of 11 per cent are levied upon all articles except gold and silver articles and precious stones and agricultural implements. Gold and silver articles are taxed at specific rates. Agricultural implements are admitted duty free.

Consular regulations:

No consular documents are required. A "certificate of origin" in French must be certified by the Turkish consul at the port of shipment; charge $2.00.

Cable rates: Turkey in Europe, $0.36 per word, Turkey in Asia, $0.45, from New York York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates. Mail may be registered.

Mail time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Syria and Palestine with same conditions as given for Great Britain. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Postage rates for Syria: one pound, 68 cents; two pounds, 80 cents; three pounds, 92 cents; four pounds, $1.20; five pounds, $1.32; six pounds, $1.42; seven pounds, $1.56; eight pounds, $1.84; nine pounds, $1.96; ten pounds, $2.08; eleven pounds, $2.20. The rates for Palestine are: one pound, $0.58; two pounds, $0.70; three pounds, $0.82; four pounds, $1.10; five pounds, $1.22; six pounds, $1.32; seven pounds; $1.46; eight pounds, $1.74; nine pounds, $1.86; ten pounds, $1.98; eleven pounds, $2.10.

Money orders: Issued for Syria.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The United Kingdom consists of the two British Islands comprising England, Scotland and Wales, and Ireland, together with numerous adjacent islands, including the Channel and Jersey Islands and the Isles of Man and Wight.

The United Kingdom has always been the largest export market of the United States. In the fiscal year ending June, 1919, our exports to the United Kingdom represented 46.3 per cent of our total exports to European countries and 29.7 per cent of our total exports to the markets of the world.

By reason of the fact that the United Kingdom is a free-trade country, it is an especially important market for American manufactured goods, and in this respect also, although itself an exporter of manufactured products, the United Kingdom is our largest single customer.

The per capita foreign trade of the United Kingdom in 1919 was $273.64, as compared with $148.18 in 1913. The per capita imports in 1919 amounted to $172.13, as compared with $81.16 in 1913. The per capita exports in 1919 amounted to $101.51, as compared with $67.02 in 1913. The share of the United States in the import trade of Great Britain in 1918 amounted to 23 per cent. The share of the United States in the export trade of Great Britain amounted to 4.6 per cent.

Area and Population.

Area in square miles of the great divisions of the United Kingdom:

Divisions	Sq. Miles	Divisions	Sq. Miles
England	50,874	Isle of Man	227
Wales	7,466	Channel Islands	75
Scotland	30,405		
Ireland	32,586	Total	121,633

Population of the United Kingdom in detail:

ENGLAND

Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Bedford	197,660	Middlesex	1,144,758
Berks	303,428	Monmouth	414,730
Bucks	193,951	Norfolk	488,630
Cambridge	215,122	Northampton	363,892
Chester	895,410	Northumberland	697,014
Cornwall	325,315	Nottingham	716,517
Cumberland	265,780	Oxford	198,499
Derby	547,768	Rutland	21,168
Devon	701,981	Salop	266,054
Dorset	220,502	Somerset	491,320
Durham	1,377,176	Stafford	1,359,718
Essex	1,329,466	Suffolk	382,748
Gloucester	672,581	Surrey	666,876
Hants	915,503	Sussex	919,977
Hereford	113,088	Warwick	1,024,198
Hertford	286,998	Westmoreland	63,575
Huntingdon	48,105	Wiltshire	279,391
Kent	1,019,870	Worcester	562,383
Lancaster	4,825,739	York	3,969,151
Leicester	481,115		
Lincoln	557,543	Total	34,047,659
London	4,522,961		

WALES

Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Anglesey	35,268	Glamorgan	1,130,818
Brecon	56,380	Merioneth	60,292
Cardigan	80,768	Montgomery	62,202
Carmarthen	151,077	Pembroke	84,869
Carnarvon	141,776	Radnor	17,504
Denbigh	136,819		
Flint	69,737	Total	2,027,610

SCOTLAND

Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Aberdeen	311,350	Kinross	7,528
Argyll	70,901	Kirkcudbright	38,363
Ayr	268,332	Lanark	1,447,113
Banff	61,402	Linlithgow	79,456
Berwick	29,643	Nairn	9,319
Bute	18,186	Orkney	25,896
Caithness	32,008	Peebles	15,258
Clackmannan	31,121	Perth	124,339
Dumbarton	139,831	Renfrew	314,594
Dumfries	72,824	Ross and Cromarty	77,353
Edinburgh	507,662	Roxburg	47,192
Elgin or Moray	43,427	Selkirk	24,600
Fife	267,794	Shetland	27,911
Forfar	281,415	Stirling	161,003
Haddington	43,253	Sutherland	20,180
Inverness	87,270	Wigtown	31,990
Kincardine	41,007	Total	4,759,521

IRELAND

Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Leinster		Ulster	
Carlow	36,151	Antrim & Belfast Co. Boro	478,603
Dublin	476,909	Armagh	119,625
Kildare	66,498	Cavan	91,071
Kilkenny	74,821	Donegal	168,420
King's	56,769	Down	304,589
Longford	43,794	Fermanagh	61,811
Louth	63,402	Londonderry	140,621
Meath	64,920	Monaghan	71,395
Queen's	54,362	Tyrone	42,437
Westmeath	59,812	Connaught	
Wexford	102,287	Galway	181,686
Wicklow	60,603	Leitrim	63,557
Munster		Mayo	191,969
Clare	104,064	Roscommon	93,904
Cork & Co Boro	391,190	Sligo	78,850
Kerry	159,268	Total	4,381,951
Limerick	142,846		
Tipperary	151,951		
Waterford	83,766		

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS

Islands	Population (1911)	Area (acres)
Isle of Man	52,016	145,325
Jersey	51,898	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	41,858	16,018
Alderney	2,561	1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	582	1,386

Population of principal cities of the United Kingdom:

City	Population	City	Population
Greater London	7,251,358	Bristol	357,000
Birmingham	840,202	Edinburgh	320,318
Glasgow	784,496	Bradford	288,458
Liverpool	746,421	Kingston	277,991
Manchester	714,333	Newcastle	266,603
Sheffield	459,916	Nottingham	259,904
Leeds	445,550	Dundee	165,004
Dublin	403,030	Aberdeen	163,891
Belfast	399,000	Norwich	121,478

Commerce.

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with the United Kingdom:

Year ended June 30	Exports: Domestic	Exports: Foreign	Exports: Total	Imports: Free	Imports: Dutiable	Imports: Total	Imports: Per cent free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
1909	$509,676,577	$$4,950,788	$514,627,365	$74,070,752	$134,542,006	$208,612,758	35.51	+ $306,014,607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43.00	+ 234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46.97	+ 315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50.24	+ 291,431,486
1913	592,462,348	4,686,711	597,149,059	152,532,996	143,031,944	295,564,940	51.61	+ 301,584,119
1914	590,387,927	3,883,936	594,271,863	161,488,084	132,173,220	293,661,304	54.99	+ 300,610,559
1915	901,963,649	9,831,305	911,794,954	142,687,565	113,664,110	256,351,675	55.66	+ 655,443,279
1916	1,520,930,517	5,754,585	1,526,685,102	181,674,395	126,768,828	308,443,323	58.90	+1,218,241,779
1917	2,041,165,774	5,646,904	2,046,812,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55.48	+1,739,137,825
1918	1,989,812,491	6,050,806	1,995,863,297	79,948,478	110,133,978	190,082,456	6.27	+1,805,780,841
1919			4,634,816,814			372,953,593		+4,261,863,221

Value of imports and exports of the United Kingdom for seven years:

Year	Imports British	Exports: British	Exports: Foreign and Colonial	Exports: Total	Total Merchandise Trade
1913	$3,741,047,608	$2,556,106,199	$533,246,917	$3,089,353,116	$6,830,400,724
1914	3,390,174,777	2,096,105,484	464,625,029	2,560,730,513	5,950,905,290
1915	4,145,738,988	1,872,962,302	482,086,104	2,355,048,406	6,500,787,394
1916	4,615,906,844	2,463,810,193	474,805,806	2,938,615,999	7,554,522,843
1917	5,178,757,405	2,565,033,583	339,085,364	2,904,118,947	8,082,876,352
1918	6,420,561,252	2,425,819,171	150,647,515	2,576,466,686	8,997,027,938
1919	7,933,398,977	3,880,094,169	797,605,906	4,678,700,076	12,612,100,053

Comparative values of imports by principal countries of origin, January to June 1918 and 1919:

Imported from—	January–June 1918	January–June 1919	Imported from—	January–June 1918	January–June 1919
Foreign Countries			Foreign Countries—Con.		
Russia	$9,144,069	$8,833,301	Peru	$17,399,441	$17,561,152
Sweden	54,728,562	61,197,586	Chile	43,759,349	17,232,753
Norway	66,951,132	41,182,747	Brazil	19,282,338	29,894,082
Denmark	9,475,338	10,314,790	Uruguay	18,213,085	27,136,470
Germany	(a)6,448	45,482	Bolivia	8,348,150	10,492,544
German West Africa	1,150,489	2,781,760	Argentina	128,122,790	161,057,557
German East Africa		1,418,011			
Netherlands	26,704,851	24,904,849	British Possessions		
Java	25,276,406	41,099 719			
Belgium	556,903	3,670,879	Egypt	174,946,772	116,067,699
Belgian Kongo	4,019,223	2,600,740	West Africa:		
France	81,472,802	96,736,231	Gold Coast	2,231,937	15,515,288
Switzerland	40,122,069	24,161,526	Nigeria	28,260,753	33,695,773
Portugal	23,298,184	30,573,431	South Africa:		
Spain	70,421,739	84,183,145	Cape	19,261,573	38,185,275
Canary Islands		8,617,296	Natal	10,825,539	18,576,803
Italy	38,632,331	32,720,268	East Africa:		
Greece	5,078,587	20,173,521	East Africa Protectorate	3,806,411	4,312,191
Turkey:			Nyasaland	1,344,487	2,532,184
European	9,733	2,530,400	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2,312,575	2,589,849
Asiatic	2,250,985	8,667,373	Mauritius	13,977,629	22,080,396
Tunis	8,464,493	4,617,652	British India	214,377,126	222,086,294
Persia	843,275	3,036,969	Straits Settlements	25,503,005	44,628,545
China	25,082,418	41,561,764	Federated Malay States	5,808,070	18,352,379
Japan	57,324,158	63,954,039	Ceylon	29,381,800	43,539,524
United States	1,241,218,378	1,214,858,947	Hongkong	4,828,911	4,812,214
Philippines and Guam	13,644,552	7,494,512	Australia	160,998,006	263,632,398
Cuba	36,732,021	44,870,429	New Zealand	83,710,798	116,740,371
Mexico	11,402,891	16,980,425	Canada	216,878,755	234,776,000
Costa Rica	1,676,096	3,298,256	British West Indies	12,936,286	27,500,421
Panama	32,085	525,694	British Guinea	4,361,143	6,496,023
Venezuela	1,478,725	3,327,309	Falkland Islands	4,913,077	4,673,465
Ecuador	220,613	3,978,398			

Note: (a) Prize Goods.

Comparative values of exports of domestic products by principal countries of destination January to June 1918 and 1919:

Exported to—	January–June—	
	1918	1919
Foreign Countries		
Russia	$530,629	$12,819,120
Sweden	4,755,038	43,652,023
Norway	8,177,618	53,868,247
Denmark	4,767,691	79,529,769
Germany		16,662,851
German West Africa		1,204,220
Netherlands	34,728,171	57,145,567
Java	13,993,504	14,052,092
Belgium	220,837	92,692,065
Belgian Kongo	3,045,098	3,666,786
France	304,509,704	365,279,821
French West Africa	9,312,121	10,580,063
Switzerland	12,694,178	35,191,759
Portugal	8,323,890	13,645,948
Spain	9,970,895	24,114,792
Canary Islands	39,555	2,451,811
Italy	69,524,352	56,991,985
Greece	3,172,812	12,763,447
Turkey:		
European	(a)1,863,305	(a) 16,596,619
Asiatic	(a)2,954,287	(a) 13,010,962
Tunis	5,509,253	5,651,754
Persia	2,637,628	2,836,517
China	38,381,706	34,723,057
Japan	14,531,520	24,259,600
United States	63,700,845	51,619,136
Philippines and Guam	1,554,895	1,093,196
Cuba	5,116,015	4,057,060
Mexico	2,136,720	3,038,015
Colombia	2,603,514	2,618,571
Panama	534,367	351,928
Venezuela	2,115,901	2,134,948
Foreign Countries—Con.		
Ecuador	988,853	687,233
Peru	3,922,165	4,004,784
Chile	16,989,862	13,858,970
Brazil	20,295,198	22,924,203
Uruguay	7,054,245	7,598,806
Bolivia	2,432,973	1,715,870
Argentina	36,435,004	14,724,400
British Possessions		
Egypt	63,651,139	36,461,283
West Africa:		
Gold Coast	3,747,560	6,682,668
Nigeria	12,990,966	14,448,877
South Africa:		
Cape	19,922,804	22,115,035
Natal	11,690,452	12,047,084
Transvaal	15,922,390	12,731,119
East Africa Protectorate	3,926,784	2,404,399
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	496,072	1,166,116
Mauritius	1,512,197	2,071,316
British India	137,195,020	132,019,103
Straits Settlements	15,998,872	12,704,183
Federated Malay States	1,856,979	2,814,545
Ceylon	5,349,174	5,407,684
Hongkong	11,826,748	7,044,269
Australia	51,284,048	67,761,127
New Zealand	16,016,206	22,701,395
Canada	32,008,430	30,515,529
British West Indies	3,934,371	3,879,963
British Guinea	1,376,540	1,678,626

Note: (a) Exported to territory formerly Turkish but now occupied by other powers.

Comparative values of re-exports by principal countries of destination January to June 1918 and 1919:

Reexported to—	January–June—	
	1918	1919
Foreign Countries		
Russia	$45,385	$5,552,676
Sweden	221,095	9,631,874
Norway	309,047	4,003,407
Denmark	38,377	17,738,874
Germany		7,741,964
Netherlands	1,406,326	54,304,344
Belgium	3,640	26,394,986
France	36,452,562	66,210,397
Switzerland	1,483,533	1,892,037
Portugal	736,185	2,276,408
Spain	709,779	3,713,602
Italy	10,458,683	11,072,207
Japan	2,056,335	3,097,941
United States	13,171,270	36,594,844
Brazil	270,641	570,602
Argentina	356,534	361,493
British Possessions		
Channel Islands	$1,062,162	$1,673,993
Egypt	451,889	532,974
West Africa:		
Gold Coast	236,220	995,034
Nigeria	292,263	890,127
South Africa:		
Cape	716,363	555,073
Natal	350,534	247,685
Transvaal	443,002	358,053
British India	1,065,355	1,503,578
Hongkong	112,523	490,626
Australia	3,732,245	2,967,465
New Zealand	648,271	597,815
Canada	1,761,289	2,502,870

Value of imports and exports by principal countries of origin and destination for the years 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918
Imports		
Argentina	$235,663,903	$307,153,284
Belgium	1,618,705	973,485
Belgian Kongo	15,374,884	7,607,663
Bolivia	11,595,648	18,053,630
Brazil	48,593,146	43,069,810
Chile	64,347,875	94,091,081
China (excluding British)	41,352,383	47,243,379
Costa Rica	4,446,171	1,680,140
Cuba	86,480,805	108,668,220
Denmark	86,343,492	21,752,744
France	111,289,730	170,523,425
Algeria	14,203,265	10,834,435
Madagascar	4,847,292	6,978,274
Greece	4,662,555	11,640,663
Italy	50,598,563	89,605,701
Japan	74,449,362	116,227,203
Mexico	11,272,357	24,941,465
Morocco	1,745,049	2,969,441
Netherlands	95,857,979	37,434,310
Java	65,263,035	28,049,041
Dutch Borneo	8,058,661	11,932,434
Norway	89,410,224	115,643,880
Persia	2,788,436	1,035,470
Peru	22,740,897	38,961,603
Portugal	18,766,494	48,964,467
Portuguese East Africa	3,863,675	10,198,544
Russia	87,290,050	32,749,924
Siam	6,274,919	272,884
Spain	107,868,411	149,387,569
Sweden	72,708,960	108,885,636
Switzerland	55,038,173	63,724,467
Tunis	7,443,307	14,540,980
United States	1,831,407,414	2,511,013,536
Philippines and Guam	18,521,636	29,597,712
Porto Rico	719,415	61,152
Uruguay	26,549,283	31,835,996
Venezuela	1,047,928	2,070,803
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	4,439,328	6,152,404
Australia	312,863,650	222,377,856
British Guiana	9,035,840	12,084,046
British India	325,260,207	432,629,597
Canada	410,658,658	605,725,512
Channel Islands	14,197,736	18,100,772
Ceylon	49,585,299	59,178,883
East African Protectorate	5,096,700	8,642,101
Egypt	158,081,814	263,513,729
Falkland Islands	5,465,882	14,886,906
Federated Malay States	33,989,344	10,431,377
Hongkong	7,088,203	7,034,789
Mauritius	9,304,417	17,654,729
New Zealand	141,559,137	120,749,403
Nyasaland	877,902	3,397,343
Rhodesia	3,131,471	4,618,066
South Africa:		
Cape	30,712,297	30,249,335
Natal	22,784,603	17,769,621
Straits Settlements	78,076,340	52,594,319
West Africa:		
Gold Coast	12,932,860	11,126,211
Nigeria	45,317,203	66,337,398
West India Islands	30,250,417	39,453,445
Exports		
Argentina	$62,673,366	$85,683,368
Belgium	1,145,564	370,526
Belgian Kongo	7,358,839	6,545,370
Brazil	34,969,895	43,001,299
Chile	22,572,584	31,066,242
China (not British)	51,703,443	57,580,316
Colombia	7,195,982	5,672,709
Cuba	9,794,644	9,554,064
Denmark	33,565,603	16,444,658
France	543,449,842	623,172,961
Algeria	11,341,534	18,881,436
West Africa	14,793,956	18,826,075
Greece	888,725	5,098,997
Italy	133,654,364	142,443,195
Japan	26,868,019	29,271,117
Mexico	4,462,829	5,326,263
Morocco	9,795,481	15,760,691
Netherlands	101,205,802	72,929,500
Java	29,426,465	28,375,301
Norway	41,137,600	26,459,321
Persia	4,534,711	6,214,048
Peru	7,273,125	7,446,202
Portugal	15,244,452	18,246,292
East Africa	4,258,606	4,981,525
Russia	237,178,377	1,452,339
Siam	6,072,901	7,876,357
Spain	23,261,437	18,829,880
Sweden	14,960,137	12,791,138
Switzerland	31,364,661	41,997,467
Tunis	9,188,969	11,885,346
Turkey Asiatic	3,444,256	6,309,359
United States	161,759,720	111,656,519
Philippines and Guam	2,398,192	2,734,253
Uruguay	11,080,510	15,335,386
Venezuela	4,592,969	4,988,849
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,803,700	901,578
Australia	107,622,192	127,586,447
British Guiana	3,719,086	3,357,043
British India	291,821,488	339,303,237
British West Indies,	9,993,436	8,251,055
Canada	78,849,364	69,494,588
Ceylon	10,223,417	9,561,364
Channel Islands	7,873,839	8,947,858
East African Protectorate	5,270,376	6,685,768
Egypt	71,990,513	108,205,859
Federated Malay States	3,605,123	3,472,486
Gibraltar	10,627,482	14,363,440
Hongkong	15,078,943	18,226,838
Malta	16,643,839	13,380,880
Mauritius	2,646,544	2,493,926
New Zealand	34,246,232	37,502,670
South Africa:		
Cape	40,840,354	49,887,888
Natal	21,143,541	24,720,092
Transvaal	29,429,730	33,806,262
Straits Settlements	23,798,489	29,878,641
West Africa		
Sierra Leone	5,358,211	5,984,038
Gold Coast	8,432,057	6,032,023
Nigeria	20,192,831	23,629,592

Value of foreign and colonial exports by articles in 1913, 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1913	1917	1918
EXPORTS (Foreign and Colonial)			
Food, drink, and tobacco:			
Grain and flour	$8,057,897	$4,504,432	$1,728,532
Meat, including animals for food	10,365,849	2,007,903	7,788,142
Other food and drink:			
Non-duitable	27,399,125	15,638,230	5,293,998
Duitable	30,472,592	12,898,916	4,546,932
Tobacco	1,289,029	1,152,202	254,523
Total	77,584,492	36,201,683	19,612,127
Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured:			
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	15,252	.....	.....
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	45,010	5,523	.....
Other metallic ores	2,741,898	2,970,054	3,370,864
Wood and timber	4,053,804	923,759	362,418
Cotton	44,493,991	37,389,329	114,606
Wool	66,059,282	17,517,444	11,727,321
Other textile materials	25,690,711	14,895,198	9,891,249
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	27,591,386	24,063,056	4,590,214
Hides and undressed skins	40,931,475	18,460,557	9,902,855
Paper-making materials	1,449,813	10,774	36,056
Miscellaneous	98,567,171	94,845,525	29,716,562
Total	311,639,793	211,081,219	69,712,145
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:			
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,560,185	2,451,923	5,564,565
Other metals, and manufactures of	40,430,639	23,467,553	8,131,926
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	7,497,228	2,362,569	2,480,061
Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and insulated wire)	1,162,694	941,799	263,940
Machinery	6,358,150	1,757,171	1,081,862
Ships (new)	25,943	.....	.....
Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	2,865,965	1,018,252	412,363
Yarns and textile fabrics—			
Cotton	10,890,487	3,937,417	3,528,762
Wool	6,241,549	1,019,420	1,252,194
Silk	8,605,320	7,892,480	7,628,784
Other materials	11,569,121	8,293,796	3,392,393
Apparel	4,096,688	726,700	342,027
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors	7,985,630	16,120,495	14,053,795
Leather, and manufactures of (including gloves but excluding boots and shoes)	11,657,107	8,166,712	571,668
Earthenware and glass	954,141	335,808	220,195
Paper	1,342,818	383,816	167,602
Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc	4,582,900	2,603,524	494,076
Miscellaneous	15,529,031	9,982,067	11,658,844
Total	143,355,596	91,461,502	61,245,057
Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcel post)	667,037	340,957	78,185
Total exports (foreign and colonial)	533,246,918	339,085,361	150,647,514

Value of imports by major classifications for six years:

CLASSIFICATION	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Food, drink, and tobacco	$1,412,269,605	$1,445,200,646	$1,853,526,051	$2,039,474,376	$2,212,850,861	$2,786,848,381
Grain and flour	416,059,607	387,549,903	546,789,078	648,476,387	851,639,052	751,407,120
Meat, including animals for food	276,059,079	307,636,070	422,602,412	457,099,187	498,320,261	847,200,673
Other food and drink:						
Non-duitable	395,477,850	382,563,931	445,091,170	457,353,923	469,132,926	624,904,043
Duitable	285,582,606	331,131,722	397,436,621	440,506,494	374,662,700	474,557,925
Tobacco	39,090,403	36,119,020	41,606,770	35,838,405	19,095,922	88,778,620
Raw materials and articles, mainly unmanufactured	1,371,478,601	1,151,079,975	1,394,590,720	1,638,997,003	1,872,621,613	2,233,037,523
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	934	204,023	52,232	38,825	31,238	2,093
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	36,173,780	26,704,160	36,715,801	59,060,165	59,071,392	65,382,260
Other metallic ores	49,625,307	46,394,607	56,325,771	66,573,087	74,598,209	85,013,675
Wood and timber	164,433,604	123,332,250	159,564,379	195,458,077	124,905,738	141,133,809
Cotton	343,431,567	269,363,821	314,724,453	412,336,974	258,740,094	731,368,318
Wool	183,644,356	166,661,673	214,839,103	193,349,077	136,333,800	193,004,402
Other textile materials	96,118,899	74,786,766	102,307,206	116,107,068	368,750,268	152,659,677
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	202,332,913	201,142,450	241,716,191	308,325,517	89,460,042	567,644,795
Hides and undressed skins	73,324,412	61,936,267	77,937,983	67,082,707	50,411,470	91,704,380
Paper-making materials	28,302,605	28,958,535	29,937,983	39,586,583	179,232,022	63,994,139
Miscellaneous	193,922,900	151,365,805	170,476,376	181,108,008	139,336,974	139,336,974
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	942,164,742	781,025,636	883,027,486	920,714,295	1,063,646,066	1,363,417,118
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	74,213,483	52,934,132	52,586,465	54,573,403	52,473,567	47,251,394
Other metals, and manufactures of	156,225,483	144,069,483	205,443,181	190,028,742	212,315,550	227,238,604
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	35,906,789	25,277,589	23,987,616	27,752,015	24,249,896	28,156,941
Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	7,724,566	6,047,940	5,334,709	8,043,609	6,495,410	5,104,121
Machinery	35,442,579	32,666,376	43,038,354	38,870,792	43,133,760	52,076,008
Ships (new)	166,259	155,387	765,286	79,199	608	5,966
Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	17,437,380	11,372,611	11,312,783	9,378,412	6,454,157	10,107,949
Yarns and textile fabrics:						
Cotton	59,613,876	45,615,208	36,766,700	40,437,515	18,794,666	24,032,135
Wool	71,653,155	37,220,982	8,392,693	4,490,324	1,225,404	725,941
Silk	73,457,001	65,176,275	71,235,550	63,980,541	55,576,870	83,804,084
Other materials	44,427,169	35,783,978	44,006,630	54,519,390	39,567,521	31,344,392
Apparel	29,100,079	20,696,008	14,386,104	13,288,304	6,646,194	6,270,203
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors	62,804,689	58,711,549	94,064,676	139,280,216	136,396,038	187,574,167
Leather and manufactures of (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	65,360,803	65,591,407	82,897,854	78,783,287	53,996,689	50,305,414
Earthenware and glass	22,124,408	14,571,795	10,589,455	14,857,449	3,189,699	1,517,253
Paper	37,347,560	33,049,331	32,945,930	40,525,316	20,387,297	24,973,953
Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc	40,671,404	35,364,340	44,502,916	29,169,120	36,528,504	59,905,778
Miscellaneous	129,077,216	99,221,244	101,347,524	112,644,661	346,214,256	523,022,815
Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcel post)	15,123,121	12,585,520	14,594,731	16,321,170	29,638,865	37,258,230
Total imports	$3,741,047,608	$3,390,174,777	$4,146,738,988	$4,615,906,844	$5,178,757,405	$6,420,561,252

Value of domestic exports by major classification for six years.

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Food drink, and tobacco	$158,589,220	$131,145,080	$122,059,942	$143,538,235	$79,478,963	$58,722,659
Grain and flour	17,233,451	15,002,207	15,779,468	13,503,048	4,193,137	2,187,195
Meat, including animals for food	6,029,141	5,544,705	6,534,118	6,043,302	1,307,288	584,744
Other food and drink	118,794,827	92,403,106	78,293,177	100,799,231	57,931,045	38,998,691
Tobacco	16,431,601	18,045,062	21,453,179	23,192,654	16,047,493	16,952,029
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	340,192,644	275,994,214	254,750,936	313,135,419	326,842,875	296,069,227
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel	261,134,736	205,376,656	188,938,081	246,588,494	249,853,346	255,084,070
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	1,998,039	1,451,171	958,068	1,465,741	544,406	417,224
Other metallic ores	634,022	534,074	106,343	102,021	49,984	
Wood and timber	1,658,236	1,349,617	973,188	1,502,308	2,410,307	4,495,858
Other textile materials	22,500,107	21,748,827	18,718,710	17,918,633	15,502,343	8,305,505
Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	2,114,105	2,032,849	2,239,490	2,803,474	1,285,296	431,572
Hides and undressed skins	21,744,028	19,282,493	26,238,845	22,386,435	39,087,957	13,411,953
Paper-making materials	3,170,703	7,217,545	4,335,653	7,438,299	6,411,005	5,548,764
Miscellaneous	4,664,224	4,132,470	3,252,783	2,622,693	2,382,911	1,279,310
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	14,565,444	12,838,122	9,019,775	10,315,428	9,262,283	6,742,687
Iron and steel and manufactures of	2,001,924,114	1,647,960,239	1,495,528,199	1,914,470,155	2,061,518,494	1,964,707,857
Other metals and manufactures of	264,210,880	202,776,495	196,526,735	275,802,585	218,156,693	178,753,626
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	64,622,546	50,043,597	47,213,630	61,901,958	30,050,059	43,845,316
Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	38,797,587	31,691,709	24,626,378	31,371,999	23,119,656	21,358,806
Machinery	26,212,298	14,690,017	15,420,196	19,874,849	14,240,459	10,475,054
Ships (new)	180,121,988	152,628,492	93,264,219	98,388,941	94,813,650	78,168,604
Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	53,660,606	33,737,274	8,237,335	6,280,632	5,291,380	2,654,369
Yarns and textile fabrics:	9,935,641	7,613,094	5,068,197	6,214,418	4,184,815	2,286,286
Cotton	618,833,085	502,546,607	418,123,616	575,745,843	710,142,606	876,471,356
Wool	183,353,597	153,294,190	158,213,986	228,266,341	257,183,205	242,039,485
Silk	10,499,620	9,078,811	7,227,593	11,709,373	9,820,870	10,230,930
Other materials	72,160,331	63,178,173	57,005,174	79,978,020	82,457,830	53,767,744
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors	79,928,997	70,718,392	56,470,078	82,443,939	76,708,192	56,633,344
Leather and manufactures of (including gloves but excluding boots and shoes)	106,938,349	94,935,979	107,396,662	134,145,496	114,767,346	110,668,994
Earthenware and glass	27,487,335	22,799,625	18,483,716	23,833,698	24,176,806	7,522,217
Paper	25,370,140	20,184,490	16,050,875	19,066,684	18,945,854	19,310,301
Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc	17,904,802	15,504,372	14,575,786	25,282,378	15,546,871	15,397,582
Miscellaneous	55,612,094	54,648,644	32,011,900	39,093,728	33,473,291	31,654,612
Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcel post)	166,574,207	147,990,278	146,856,195	198,069,383	306,438,911	203,109,226
Total exports	55,400,221	41,005,951	70,593,225	92,666,384	97,193,251	106 319,428
	$2,556,106,199	$2,096,105,484	$2,872,962,302	$2,463,810,193	$2,565,033,583	$2,425,819,171

Value of principal imports during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Food, Drink, and Tobacco		
Breadstuffs:	$43,642,066	$26,405,687
Barley	99,208,055	67,792,121
Maize	56,245,771	55,860,967
Oats	18,806,730	23,565,199
Oatmeal	36,864,307	46,529,414
Rice	411,251,359	258,741,031
Wheat	89,891,831	172,890,603
Wheat meal and flour	79,404,296	70,191,948
Other	391,028	1,238,033
Chicory		
Cocoa:	17,372,660	14,907,798
Raw	4,670,117	1,777,976
Preparations	9,332,730	3,540,413
Coffee	1,397,586	2,505,313
Confectionery		
Dairy Products:	91,955,958	98,429,425
Butter	94,713,721	77,426,215
Cheese		
Milk, condensed:	19,648,275	43,898,419
Sweetened	11,116,755	17,012,155
Unsweetened	24,659,539	22,491.158
Eggs	7,104,598	13,647,053
Egg yolks and liquid and albumen		
Fish:	29,321,704	65,528,216
Canned	7,688,223	10,749,948
Fresh	10,110,465	10,070,093
Other		
Fruit:	5,462,091	4,399,228
Apples	6,078,745	3,352,386
Bananas		
Dried:	2,902,507	7,298,363
Currants	4,592,604	4,731,610
Raisins	2,823,135	8,909,559
Grapes	2,886,063	9,490,999
Lemons	12,694,499	29,167,397
Oranges	8,304,473	7,019,581
Preserves and jam	1,944,322	296,394
Other	8,906,269	6,107,998
Glucose	43,517,971	102,992,314
Lard	1,189,173	900,483
Lard, imitation	37,853,024	7,629,538
Margarine		
Meat:	116,938,734	177,252,238
Beef:	1,069,608	475,997
Fresh and refrigerated	50,650,250	45,196,071
Salted		
Mutton	201,517,633	439,978,951
Pork:	35,820,399	63,386,635
Bacon	3,803,316	3,337,694
Ham	573,352	377,207
Fresh and refrigerated	3,798,975	1,423,709
Salted	3,425,413	5,917,825
Poultry and game	80,722,582	109,854,347
Rabbits	14,689,871	9,541,343
Other	5,953,340	10,163,242
Molasses		
Nuts		
Oils refined:	3,600,436	9,260,925
Cotton seed	999,326	2,930,606
Olive	518,448	573,906
Other	844,693	4,300,473
Saccharine		

Continued on page 410.

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Food, Drink, and Tobacco (Concluded)		
Spices:		
Cinnamon	$79,100	$563,380
Ginger	898,443	1,705,514
Pepper	4,630,562	4,762,707
Other	1,957,462	3,153,181
Spirits, Wines, etc.:		
Spirits, foreign	12,607,676	14,761,277
Wines	11,696,443	37,391,724
Sugar:		
Refined	31,090,584	3,844,579
Unrefined	147,556,665	163,637,902
Tea	71,580,774	145,184,231
Tobacco:		
Manufactured	4,494,894	11,240,194
Unmanufactured	14,601,028	77,538,426
Vegetables:		
Beans	4,299,616	3,123,329
Peas	12,035,020	26,306,820
Onions	12,966,161	18,413,804
Potatoes	7,301,380	5,291,467
Tomatoes	5,637,524	10,110,699
Other	863,658	470,975
Yeast	339,394	18,648
All other	39,345,447	77,863,320
Total	$2,212,850,863	$2,786,848,381
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured		
Bristles	$5,314,208	$4,293,552
Cotton, raw	538,189,320	731,368,308
Feathers and down, ornamental	1,416,765	1,062,303
Fibers:		
Flax	60,902,958	19,013,868
Hemp	43,277,857	68,479,855
Jute	21,229,989	44,226,587
Piassava, etc., for brush making	2,042,295	2,731,484
Other	835,140	2,243,296
Gums:		
Arabic	2,165,953	3,772,696
Kauri	526,059	24,294
Lac dye, seed lac, etc	819,845	4,252,956
Gutta percha	5,409,494	9,604,203
Hair, goats'	1,033,615	676,210
Hides and skins:		
Hides:		
Dry	25,175,874	20,886,239
Wet	32,040,763	37,165,023
Skins:		
Goat	8,701,492	3,607,235
Sheep:		
Wooled	10,027,881	13,995,713
Pickled	2,937,449	37,039
Rabbit	342,319	283,148
Seal, undressed	274,169	190,382
Other skins and furs	9,960,095	15,539,601
Iron and steel, old	477,730	119,171
Ivory, animal	1,560,711	1,244,447
Fertilizers:		
Phosphate of lime and rock phosphate	5,706,249	9,479,879
Other	432,135	622,824
Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom	61,398,864	61,699,872
Oils:		
Cocoanut	6,376,234	19,759,430
Fish	11,091,445	19,710,838
Olive	817,966	1,187,742
Palm	15,616,618	19,152,091
Petroleum	164,910,949	311,797,375
Seed	4,623,034	2,020,376

Continued on page 411

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured (Concluded)		
Oil Seeds:	$6,234,351	$12,440,482
Castor	19,476,254	31,549,933
Cotton seed	26,464,660	39,731,074
Flax or linseed	7,206,046	8,088,162
Rapeseed	2,432,340	.....
Soya bean	3,983,381	1,072,435
Other		
Ores, Metallic:	3,474,671	4,657,202
Copper	58,593,662	65,263,089
Iron	11,451,750	16,533,715
Manganese	11,378,004	13,235,513
Pyrites of iron and copper	4,317,690	3,079,161
Silver	22,925,760	25,035,388
Tin	21,048,333	23,383,698
Other		
Paper-making Materials:	3,833,045	1,734,601n
Esparto, etc		
Wood pulp:	33,347,312	44,717,748
Chemical	12,981,880	17,489,432
Mechanical	249,233	52,359
Other	12,001,441	8,801,591
Rosin	116,077,257	59,030,791
Rubber	3,542,364	6,695,482
Seeds, clover and grass		
Silk:	6,358,642	12,703,706
Raw	3,729,214	5,992,365
Waste	821,047	1,224,859
Stearin	8,811,090	7,040,516
Tallow, unrefined	3,020,865	1,587,438
Turpentine		
Wood and Timber:	24,952,594	19,662,830
Hewn	87,012,713	104,523,694
Sawn or split, planed or dressed	868,135	245,714
Sleepers	2,398,333	3,309,458
Staves	9,573,982	14,272,111
Furniture, woods, hardwoods, and veneers		
Wool:	2,516,910	7,403,387
Alpaca, vicuna, and llama	1,472,773	1,598,884
Camels' hair	1,382,904	2,646,875
Mohair	240,913,732	177,256,092
Sheep's or lambs' wool		
Woolen rags:	177,476	263,433
Pulled	5,210,479	3,835,318
Not pulled	65,819	414
Wool waste	46,679,996	56,630,526
All other		
Total	$1,872,621,613	$2,233,037,523
Apparel	$1,893,000	$2,634,883
Baskets and basketware	506,521	986,615
Boots and shoes	3,810,454	2,526,935
Brooms and brushes	439,382	1,984,885
Chemicals:	3,250,306	2,792,777
Acetic acid	1,569,865	1,257,757
Borscite, borate of lime, borax, etc	1,411,504	4,739,582
Brimstone	2,072,394	4,072,511
Carbide of calcium	2,518,078	691,466
Coal products, not dyes	1,651,092	2,941,931
Cream of tartar	838,702	4,225,781
Glycerine	4,092,868	4,068,010
Saltpeter	1,864,346	2,011,018
Soda compounds	1,011,736	1,089,453
Tartaric acid	48,717,023	96,848,567
Other	155,261	104,532
Chinaware, earthenware, and pottery	415,604	270,334
Clocks, and parts of		

Continued on page 412

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Copper:		
Regulus and precipitate	10,052,214	8,591,314
Unwrought and part wrought	91,659,622	119,010,214
Cotton Manufactures:		
Gloves	1,656,187	2,078,122
Hosiery	3,921,737	5,375,259
Piece goods	2,237,334	2,418,091
Waste	6,404,231	8,481,575
Yarn	214,364	431,834
Other	4,360,812	5,247,255
Binder or reaper twine	2,030,148	2,181,287
Other	414,460	458,400
Cutlery	465,257	727,916
Dextrine and farina	5,944,902	19,198,839
Drugs and Medicines:		
Bark, Peruvian	1,105,557	1,107,265
Quinine and quinine salts	2,696,708	1,489,631
Other	11,019,109	12,238,303
Dyestuffs:		
Cutch	470,274	785,521
Extracts and dyeing	5,366,693	3,811,749
Indigo	3,647,914	1,351,330
Other	12,566,709	11,627,991
Electrical goods and apparatus	6,495,410	5,104,121
Embroidery and needlework	11,175,139	11,627,485
Fancy goods	2,053,040	4,124,651
Films, cinematograph	3,751,502	2,615,471
Glass:		
Bottles	1,055,189	374,920
Flint, and manufactures of	1,019,999	736,701
Window glass	847,861	300,346
Other manufactures	111,389	754
Glue, size, and gelatine	1,347,398	2,571,639
Hardware	957,479	483,307
Hats and bonnets	952,739	1,108,384
Implements and tools, and parts of	7,999,592	9,371,954
Instruments and apparatus, scientific, and parts of	3,610,461	2,761,218
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of:		
Iron:		
Pig and puddled	10,084,502	14,951,061
Other	3,643,509	3,658,844
Steel:		
Ingots	593,338	291,479
Bars, angles, and shapes	6,982,629	3,607,103
Blooms, billets, and slabs	5,374,348	3,182,764
Other	480,192	228,809
Iron and Steel:		
Hoops and strips	1,270,054	437,762
Nails, screws, rivets, bolts, and nuts	1,837,551	528,006
Rails	22,133	13,553
Plates and sheets	2,155,772	6,911,486
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	2,398,498	722,773
Wire	2,633,852	2,480,869
Wire rods	6,356,325	2,566,816
Wire nails	6,054,145	5,391,352
Other manufactures	2,586,715	2,278,719
Jute, manufactures of	24,529,525	16,260,660
Lead, pig and sheet	21,940,255	33,398,473
Leather, and Manufactures of:		
Hides	22,290,619	32,918,388
Skins:		
Goat	4,317,019	39,978
Sheep	5,594,728	704,479
Other	46,431	.....
Leather, dressed:		
Box calf	3,432,863	1,539,751
Glace kid	8,931,502	6,671,023
Other	6,649,371	5,543,430
Leather, manufactures of:		
Belting, machinery	404,426	124,879
Gloves	1,553,849	2,597,071
Other	775,861	166,415
Linen:		
Piece goods	268,796	398,776
Yarn	69,245	28,177
Other manufactures	275,663	538,118

Continued on page 413.

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Machinery		
Prime movers	$8,135,703	$12,233,033
Electrical	7,238,544	3,019,790
Other	27,759,514	36,822,185
Machinery belting (other than leather)	115,629	97,111
Matches	192,105	985,096
Moldings	173,676	261,448
Musical instruments, and parts of	883,060	902,147
Oilseed cake	17,705,028	1,023,955
Painters' colors and pigments	8,382,079	4,313,948
Paraffin wax	12,199,420	16,269,620
Paper:		
Millboard, etc	1,403,401	2,137,240
Packing and wrapping	8,045,098	11,783,918
Printing and writing	6,799,250	6,591,051
Printed	180,260	196,281
Strawboard	2,504,097	3,100,214
Other	1,455,191	1,165,249
Quicksilver	2,429,162	1,359,116
Railway Carriages, Trucks, etc.:		
Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and parts of	1,991,878	33,379,718
Carriages, wagonettes, etc., and parts of	206,700	30,571
Cycles (other than motor), and parts of	623,676	506,476
Motor cars, chassis, and parts of	33,189,788	25,879,619
Motorcycles, and parts of	516,462	109,394
Silk:		
Broadstuffs	23,726,874	41,580,306
Mixed materials:		
Broadstuffs	16,612,270	24,596,780
Ribbons	5,787,514	8,983,724
Ribbons	6,282,535	4,332,475
Thrown	303,553	615,943
Yarn, spun	1,527,794	2,183,015
All other, mixed or not	1,336,331	1,511,841
Skins and furs, dressed	2,845,530	1,941,724
Soap	106,946	127,196
Starch:		
Rice	282,963	196,699
Other	8,240,790	2,406,689
Straw braids	5,601,264	4,700,470
Stones and slates	2,551,005	2,688,303
Tanning Substances:		
Bark for tanning	1,770,953	3,211,111
Extracts for tanning	9,064,581	11,820,548
Gambier	1,684,456	2,030,552
Myrobalans	3,112,433	3,886,343
Sumac	361,318	635,545
Valonia	369,586	1,354,994
Other	46,295	170,498
Tin, blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs	30,163,750	19,739,619
Watches, and parts of	7,050,001	11,926,740
Wood and timber, manufactures of	6,454,157	10,107,949
Toys and games	1,262,536	2,177,549
Wool, and Manufactures of:		
Carpets and rugs	380,930	45,492
Hosiery	186,655	33,535
Cloths	172,517	149,183
Stuffs, flannels, and delaines	164,527	239,281
Yarn	89,962	15,904
Other	230,813	242,546
Zinc, crude, and manufactures of	22,164,065	17,519,308
All other	324,198,159	490,856,178
Total	1,063,646,066	1,363,417,118
Miscellaneous and Unclassified		
Animals, living, horses	6,715,960	18,314,936
Parcel post	15,712,011	10,000,107
All other	7,210,892	8,883,188
Total	29,638,863	37,258,231
Grand total	$5,178,757,405	$6,420,561,253

Production and Industry

Distribution of population according to professions and occupations (age 10 years and upward. Census 1911):

England and Wales	England		
	Males	Females	Total
Government	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence	205,817	.....	205,817
Professional	367,578	247,043	714,621
Domestic	287,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Agriculture and Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland	Males	Females	Total
Government and defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Commercial and transport	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agricultural and fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Total occupied, unoccupied and non-productive	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland	Males	Females	Total
Professional class	103,603	37,531	141,134
Domestic "	25,831	144,918	170,749
Commercial "	101,396	9,747	111,143
Agricultural "	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial "	434,699	178,698	613,397
Indefinite and non-productive	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

Agriculture:

Acreage of cultivated land under principal crops, and fallow land, also number of livestock in United Kingdom, including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, during 4 years. The total area is 77,721,439, acres.

Crops	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cultivated area	46,740,904	46,763,816	46,675,407	46,687,512
Cereal Crops				
Wheat	1,791,569	1,905,993	2,335,091	2,053,068
Barley	1,932,321	1,873,280	1,524,316	1,653,376
Oats	3,983,448	3,889,074	4,182,296	4,171,353
Rye	63,556	66,890	60,040	65,971
Beans	275,626	301,488	273,016	242,803
Peas	165,121	169,938	130,307	113,474
Total	8,211,641	8,216,663	8,505,066	8,300,545

Crops	1913	1914	1915	1916
Green Crops				
Potatoes	1,184,857	1,209,150	1,214,458	1,155,404
Turnips and swedes	1,770,079	1,760,629	1,625,589	1,623,161
Mangold	501,033	516,893	499,804	461,823
Cabbage, kohl-rabi and rape	189,045	192,145	184,584	183,346
Vetches or tares	114,710	137,751	123,657	102,629
Other crops	225,010	238,791	228,260	259,077
Total	3,984,734	4,055,359	3,876,352	3,785,440
Other crops, grasses, etc.				
Flax	59,953	49,882	53,844	92,382
Hops	36,676	36,661	34,744	31,352
Small fruit	100,094	101,083	97,438	96,250
Bare fallow	396,472	348,532	316,870	430,495
Clover and sainfoin, and Grasses under rotation — for hay	3,039,097	2,915,669	2,849,602	3,066,563
Clover and sainfoin, and Grasses under rotation — not for hay	3,604,049	3,690,677	3,612,677	3,696,488
Total	6,643,146	6,606,046	6,462,279	6,763,011
Permanent pasture (exclusive of heath or mountain land) — For hay	6,805,914	6,496,527	6,399,530	6,527,393
Permanent pasture (exclusive of heath or mountain land) — Not for hay	20,503,274	20,853,123	20,929,284	20,660,644
Total	27,309,188	27,349,650	27,328,814	27,188,037

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Livestock: Horses solely used for agriculture; Mares kept solely for breeding and unbroken horses	1,874,262	1,851,042	1,711,858	1,834,215
Cattle	11,936,600	12,184,505	12,171,452	12,451,540
Sheep	27,629,206	27,963,979	28,275,970	28,349,655
Pigs	3,305,771	3,952,615	3,795,131	3,615,891

Acreage of cultivated land under principal crops and fallow land, and number of livestock in Great Britain during 4 years:

Animals	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cultivated area	31,927,301	31,900,185	31,834,497	31,849,590
Cereal Crops				
Wheat	1,756,372	1,868,019	2,246,824	1,975,291
Barley	1,757,104	1,698,880	1,381,068	1,501,815
Oats	2,912,616	2,849,206	3,070,648	3,075,263
Rye	56,696	59,248	52,494	59,218
Beans	274,247	300,139	271,897	241,697
Peas	164,757	169,532	130,046	113,274
Total	6,921,792	6,945,024	7,152,977	6,966,558
Green Crops				
Potatoes	591,115	613,039	607,792	558,067
Turnips and swedes	1,485,534	1,475,702	1,352,851	1,352,479
Mangold	421,295	434,294	416,226	380,484
Cabbage, kohl-rabi and rape	150,198	152,174	144,835	145,176
Vetches or tares	112,132	135,290	120,754	100,313
Other crops	191,731	204,174	200,524	238,409
Total	2,952,055	3,015,573	2,842,982	2,774,928

Articles		1913	1914	1915	1916
Other Crops, Grass, etc.					
Flax		648	629	701	928
Hops		35,676	36,661	34,744	31,352
Small fruit		83,992	84,629	81,241	80,356
Bare fallow		396,140	347,965	316,613	430,081
Clover and sainfoin	For hay	2,115,597	1,963,161	1,928,172	2,182,798
Grasses under rotation	Not for hay	1,854,287	1,900,009	1,898,179	1,887,841
Total		3,969,884	3,863,170	3,826,351	4,070,639
Permanent pasture exclusive of heath or mountain land.	For hay	5,226,803	4,942,113	4,806,294	4,985,211
	Not for hay	12,340,311	12,664,331	12,772,594	12,509,537
Total		17,567,114	17,606,444	17,578,888	17,494,748
Horses used solely for agriculture		1,324,404	12,966,188	1,212,756	1,292,626
Mares kept solely for breeding and unbroken horses					
Cattle		6,963,854	7,092,918	7,288,087	7,442,155
Sheep		23,931,412	24,285,514	24,598,375	25,006,987
Pigs		2,233,855	2,634,249	2,579,084	2,314,331

Acreage of cultivated land under principal crops and fallow land, and number of livestock in Ireland during 4 years:

		1913	1914	1915	1916
Cultivated Area		14,691,147	14,742,766	14,719,668	14,714,277
Cereal Crops					
Wheat		34,004	36,913	86,530	76,438
Barley		172,948	172,289	141,586	150,063
Oats		1,048,813	1,028,758	1,088,664	1,071,593
Rye		6,273	7,535	7,440	6,611
Beans		1,264	1,236	1,032	998
Peas		211	272	180	148
Total		1,263,513	1,347,003	1,325,432	1,305,851
Green Crops					
Potatoes		582,303	583,069	594,467	586,308
Turnips and roots		276,596	276,872	265,122	262,814
Mangold		78,914	81,570	82,728	80,434
Cabbage and rape		38,212	39,169	39,009	37,282
Vetches or tares		2,267	2,157	2,635	2,121
Other crops		31,189	32,569	25,680	18,497
Total		1,009,481	1,015,426	1,009,641	987,456
Other Crops, Grass, Etc					
Flax		59,305	49,253	53,143	91,454
Hops					
Small fruits		15,734	16,090	15,855	15,567
Bare fallow					
Clover and sainfoin and grasses under rotation	For hay	909,748	939,741	909,858	870,266
	Not for hay	1,720,349	1,759,589	1,685,764	1,779,640
Total		2,630,097	2,699,330	2,594,622	2,649,906
Permanent pasture exclusive of heath or mountain land.	For hay	1,572,074	1,547,772	1,547,772	1,535,981
	Not for hay	8,140,493	8,167,912	8,167,912	8,128,062
Total		9,712,567	9,715,684	9,715,684	9,664,043
Livestock:					
Horses used solely for agriculture, mares kept solely for breeding and unbroken horses		541,341	546,369	490,864	533,151
Cattle		4,932,625	5,051,645	4,843,795	4,970,441
Sheep		3,620,724	3,606,645	3,600,067	3,763,705
Pigs		1,060,360	1,305,638	1,205,249	1,290,289

Agricultural produce of Great Britain and Ireland during 4 years:

GREAT BRITAIN

Crops	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cereal Crops	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	55,401,144	61,017,104	70,677,280	56,948,040
Barley	57,948,520	56,774,984	41,248,480	46,624,568
Oats	111,043,648	113,380,616	122,176,776	119,508,332
Beans	7,540,808	8,905,040	7,352,136	7,094,592
Peas	3,379,024	2,983,784	2,397,048	2,084,232
Green Crops	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	3,865,458	4,030,688	3,830,177	3,035,535
Turnips and swedes	20,124,526	19,762,264	19,340,049	18,882,259
Mangold	7,647,615	7,960,847	7,889,650	7,381,918
Other Crops				
Hay from clover, sainfoin, etc	3,397,386	2,746,296	2,830,732	3,658,714
From permanent pasture	6,601,993	5,388,556	4,521,279	6,213,726
Hops	1,985	28,406	14,258	17,239

IRELAND

Cereal Crops	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,295,256	1,415,221	3,237,560	2,827,033
Barley	7,684,011	7,750,440	5,649,468	6,275,833
Oats	54,238,587	51,927,683	56,290,387	51,162,025
Beans	61,667	55,587	41,102	45,983
Peas	6,853	8,519	5,656	4,486
Green Crops	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	3,739,346	3,445,770	3,710,663	2,433,346
Turnips and swedes	5,189,292	4,433,391	5,091,034	4,435,911
Mangold	1,628,514	1,562,074	1,806,849	1,627,834
Other Crops				
Hay from clover, sainfoin, etc	1,833,654	1,464,628	1,695,460	1,828,655
From permanent pasture	3,562,055	2,803,999	3,401,312	3,496,777

Minerals and Metals:

Quantity in tons of principal minerals produced in the United Kingdom in 1917:

Coal	Chalk	Iron Ore	Oil-Shale	Salt	Sandstone	Limestone	Clay & Shale
Tons 248,499,240	2,264,350	14,845,734	3,117,658	2,013,388	1,613,379	10,454,717	5,842,675

In 1916 there were 3,315 mines operating, employing a total of 1,017,518 persons of whom 9,947 were females. During the same year there were 5,476 quarries operating, employing 48,196 persons.

Quantity and value of metal production for 5 years:

Year	Coal Tons	Pig Iron and other Metals, Produced from British Ores							Estimated Value at Place of Production							Total
		From British Ores Tons	From Foreign Ores Tons	Fine Copper Tons	Metallic Lead Tons	White Tin Tons	Zinc Tons	Silver from Lead, Gold, Silver, etc. Ores Oz.	Bar Gold From Gold Ore Oz.							
1912	260,416,238	4,451,636	4,299,825	291	19,154	5,254	6,062	122,908	1,546	$573,096,657	$79,977,877	$77,076,547	$110,390	$1,698,866	$5,427,346	$770,902	$69,896	$24,800	$738,073,197
1913	287,430,473	5,138,058	5,121,357	421	18,130	5,298	5,323	138,046	153	707,300,357	107,391,342	107,023,522	151,486	1,662,008	5,251,302	743,709	77,050	2,536	929,505,360
1914	265,664,393	4,786,009	4,137,837	241	19,378	5,056	5,208	146,444	960	644,490,701	97,251,857	74,431,204	110,696	1,807,808	3,890,658	646,003	75,062	1,618	813,581,972
1915	253,206,081	4,567,351	4,156,209	235	15,520	4,968	4,096	96,448	1,256	767,057,056	126,254,581	114,889,875	95,256	1,726,024	3,964,525	1,327,436	46,222	19,571	1,015,381,317
1916	256,375,366	4,319,096	4,600,373	278	12,573	4,697	3,000	86,485	273	972,071,082	170,319,725	151,359,775	183,678	1,892,722	4,158,488	998,001	54,940	4,296	1,331,072,609

Fisheries:

Quantity and value (provisional figures) of fish caught by British fishermen for 2 years:

	1917 Tons	1918 Tons
England and Wales	202,581	234,050
Scotland	153,988	165,463
Ireland	28,547	31,838
U. K. (excluding Shell-fish)	385,116	431,351
England and Wales	$44,476,950	$68,758,356
Scotland	17,714,772	29,119,141
Ireland	2,757,447	4,277,757
U. K. (excluding Shell-fish)	64,949,169	102,155,254
U. K. shell-fish	1,995,778	2,639,378

In 1915 a total of 23,556 boats were engaged in fishing, of which 18,438 were sail, and 5,118 were steam. In 1914 the total was 22,927, of which 18,153 were sail and 4,774 were steam. In that year there were 74,233 men and boys regularly employed in fishing and 22,614 casuals.

Registered Companies:

Total number and amount of paid up capital of all registered companies in the United Kingdom having a share capital and carrying on business on April 30 of each of the undermentioned years:

Years	No.	Registered in England Paid-up Capital	No.	Registered in Scotland Paid-up Capital	No.	Registered in Ireland Paid-up Capital	No.	Total
1912	50,425	$10,374,018,550	4,134	$945,392,807	1,793	$229,477,997	56,352	$11,349,090,667
1913	54,535	10,586,269,800	4,347	965,790,071	1,872	237,040,692	60,754	11,789,100,565
1914	58,164	11,064,256,885	4,598	997,629,623	1,930	243,379,123	64,692	12,305,265,632
1915	59,287	11,644,444,419	4,682	1,022,525,439	2,017	248,319,585	65,986	12,915,289,445
1916	59,322	11,903,510,646	4,716	1,049,416,791	2,056	251,639,728	66,094	13,204,567,166

Manufactures:

Number of persons engaged in each industry or occupation employing over 200,000 persons in 1911:

Industries or Services	Total Number		
	Persons	Males	Females
Domestic Indoor Service	1,302,438	41,765	1,260,673
Agriculture (on farms, woods and gardens)	1,229,555	1,134,714	94,841
Coal Mining	971,236	968,051	3,185
Building	817,942	814,989	2,953
Cotton manufacture	623,825	250,991	372,834
Local government	588,951	412,501	176,450
Railways	542,969	533,799	7,170
Engineering and machine making, iron foundering and boiler making	510,226	502,942	7,284
Dressmaking	336,955	3,862	333,129
Teaching	300,831	89,648	211,183
Inn, hotel service	289,056	178,550	110,506
Grocery	269,372	210,387	58,935
Tailoring	254,828	127,301	127,527
Printing, bookbinding and stationery	249,199	215,110	34,089
Wools, worsted, manufactured	233,189	105,552	127,637
Boot and shoe making	217,986	172,000	45,986
Drapery	204,126	93,171	110,955

Textiles:

The cotton weaving and spinning industries are centered in Manchester and surrounding towns, Oldham, Bolton, Bury and Rochdale in Lancashire to the north and east of Manchester; Stockport and Hyde, to the south, Glossop to the southeast, and to the north, Preston, Blackburn, Accrington and Burnley. Oldham and Bolton possess large cotton-spinning mills, while Burnley, Blackburn, Preston, Nelson and Accrington are centers for cotton weaving. Nottingham is the center for the production of cotton hosiery and machine-made net and lace. Cotton thread and fine lawns and muslins are manufactured in Paisley in Scotland.

The center of the woolen industry is Leeds. Bradford is the center for the production of worsted and likewise has large silk, velvet and plush mills. There are large alpaca factories at Saltaire. Halifax produces light worsted fabrics. Dewsbury and Batley produce heavy fabrics; Huddersfield, fancy goods and plain fabrics. Leicester is the center for the manufacture of woolen hosiery; Kidderminster and Wilton produce carpets, the former town specializing in "Brussels" carpet. In Scotland the woolen industry finds its center in the district of the Tweed, at Selkirk, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Galashills, and in Dumfries, Ayr and Kilmarnock.

Linen is one of the two important industries of Belfast in Ireland; Dundee, Montrose and Dunfermline in Scotland and Barnsley and Canterbury in England. Jute sacking is manufactured principally in Dundee in Scotland.

The silk industry has its centers at Derby, Ilkeston and Chesterfield in Derbyshire, Macclesfield and Congleton in Cheshire and Leek in Staffordshire. Coventry produces ribbons; velvets and plushes are manufactured in Bradford, and umbrella silk in London.

Metals and Machinery:

For manufactures of iron Birmingham, with the surrounding towns of Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwicly, Wednesbury, and Dudley, and Sheffield, are centers. Rails are manufactured in Middlesborough and Barrow, iron wire at Warrington, tin and zinc plate in the Welsh towns of Swansea, Llanelly, Cardiff, Neath, Monmouth, Akeravon and Pontypool. Railway equipment is made at Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Newcastle.

Coal and coke are exported largely through Cardiff, Newcastle, Swansea and Hartlepool. Copper, silver, lead, zinc and sulphur are smelted at Swansea and Llanelly. Manufactures of copper, brass, bronze, etc., center in Birmingham, while Rotherham is a center for the manufacture of brass. Lead is mined in the Isle of Man, in Durham and in the north. Tin and copper are mined principally in Devon and Cornwall.

Miscellaneous:

Earthenware and porcelain manufacture is the chief industry of the five towns of Staffordshire commonly called the "Potteries," Burslem, Stoke, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Etruria. Worcester and Derby produce fine porcelain; Stourbridge, a hard stoneware. Glassware is made at St. Helens, Birmingham and other towns.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of British currency is the **pound sterling,** expressed £, with a par value of $4.8665 U. S. currency. The pound is divided into 20 **shillings,** each shilling into 12 **pence.**

Weights and measures are as in the United States with these exceptions: The British ton is of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (long ton) and is divided into 20 **hundredweight** (abbreviated **cwt.**) of 112 pounds each. The British gallon, called the **Imperial gallon,** is equal to 1.20 United States gallons. The **Imperial bushel** is equal to 1.03 American bushels; divisions of the bushel, pints, quarts and pecks, have corresponding American values. The British quarter as a measure of capacity is equal to 8.25 United States bushels. A frequently used measure is the **stone** of 14 pounds.

Shipping:

Details as to the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing ports of the United Kingdom during 6 years:

Year	Entered (with cargoes)			Cleared (with cargoes)		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913	32,292,343	16,771,890	49,064,233	40,101,232	27,718,469	67,819,701
1914	28,928,893	14,131,890	43,060,783	32,515,814	23,452,755	55,968,569
1915	22,861,738	10,862,166	33,723,904	20,380,530	19,148,832	39,529,362
1916	20,217,334	9,842,214	30,059,548	17,751,953	17,843,941	35,595,894
1917	18,795,045	4,433,501	23,228,546	16,926,662	9,149,162	26,075,824
1918	19,791,267	3,415,850	23,207,117	14,953,266	7,770,279	22,723,545

Railroads: Total mileage 23,709.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

There are 24,509 post offices and 50,285 letter boxes. The mileage of telegraph wire is 3,264,822, and the number of offices 14,156. There are 1,061 telephone exchanges. London has 263,195 telephones, the rest of the country 523,856.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed in the following places:—**England:** In London there are two Consul Generals, one Consul and seven Vice Consuls; Consuls in Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent; a Vice Consul in Weymouth and a Consular agent in West Hartlepool. **Ireland:** Consul and Vice Consuls in Belfast, Cork (Queenstown), and Dublin; Consular Agents in Londonderry, Limerick, and Galway. **Scotland:** Consuls and Vice Consuls in Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh and Glasgow; also Consular Agents in Aberdeen and Troon. **Wales:** Consuls and Vice Consuls in Cardiff and Swansea.

Great Britain has consular officials stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Douglas (Ariz.), Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Washington (D. C.), Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick (Ga.), Darien, Savannah, Honolulu (Hawaii), Chicago, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Duluth (Minn.), Minneapolis and St. Paul, Gulfport, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Buffalo, New York City, Wilmington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Astoria, Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cebu (P. I.), Iloilo (P. I.), Manila (P. I.), Zamboanga, Mindanao (P. I.), Arecibo (P. R.), Arroyo de Guayama (P. R.), Humacao (P. R.), Mayaguez (P. R.), Ponce (P. R.), San Juan (P. R.). Providence (R. I.), Charleston, El Paso, Galveston, Laredo, Port Arthur, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, Christiansted (V. I.), Frederiksted (V. I.), St. Thomas (V. I.), Gray's Harbor, Port Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma.

Customs Tariff:

The United Kingdom being a free trade country, the British tariff assesses duties only on coffee, chicory, cocoa, tea, sugar, tobacco, spirits (including perfumery), and wine.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are necessary nor are there any restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Language:

The English language is invariably used in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

Conditions in the United Kingdom as regards advertising closely approximate those in the United States.

Shipping Routes:

Cunard Line.
White Star Line.
American Line.
Anchor Line.
Atlantic Transport Line.

Cable Rates: Twenty-five cents per word from New York City and New England states.
Postal Rates: Letters; domestic letter rate, other matter at Postal Union rates.
Parcels Post: Service extends to United Kingdom. Parcels cannot be registered.
Money Orders: Issued.
International Reply Coupons: Issued.

ASIA

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS

Aden, located on a peninsula on the South Arabian coast, is an important coaling station in the Suez route to the east, and is heavily fortified by the British Government, of which it is a possession. The area of Aden Proper is 75 square miles, but the area of the protectorate is about 9,000 square miles, and that of Perim is 5 square miles. Aden, Perim, Sokotra, and Kuria Muria Islands are subject to the Bombay Government. Population of Aden and Perim 1911, 46,165. Goods can be sent by parcel post to Aden via England at the regular 12-cent rate plus transit charges.

Commerce

Imports (1917-18), by sea, $19,754,675; by land, $626,036; treasure (sea and land), $1,619,439; total imports, $22,000,150. Chief imports; cotton, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables, and other provisions. Exports, by sea, $16,665,790; by land, $5,161; treasure, by sea and land, $848,138; total exports, $17,519,089. Principal exports are coffee, gums, hides, skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grains, sugar and provisions.

The trade is largely a transhipment trade. Aden itself produces little, the chief industries being the manufacture of cigarettes and salt. Attached to Aden are the island of Sokotra, with an area of 1,382 square miles, off the coast of Africa, and the five Kuria Muria Islands off the coast of Arabia. The chief products are dates, gums, sheep, cattle, and goats.

AFGHÁNISTÁN

A country in Asia, bounded by Bokhara and Russia on the north, Persia on the west, Baluchistan on the south and the northwest border of India on the east. Area, about 245,000 square miles; population about 6,500,000, principally Afghans. The languages are Persian and a native dialect; the religion, Mohammedan. The principal towns are Kabúl, the capital, with a population of about 177,000; Kandáhar, with a population of about 30,000, and Herat, with a population of about 20,000.

The country is largely dry and mountainous, but there are many fertile valleys, and irrigation is practised. Two crops are harvested in summer, rice, maize and millet are planted in late spring and harvested in autumn. Fruits, principally apples, pears, peaches and grapes are abundant, and are dried in large quantities for export. Sheep are raised in large numbers, and their hides and wool exported. Copper, lead, iron, gold, and lapis-lazuli are mined. Silks, carpets and brushes, shawls, etc. made from goats and camels-hair. Soap, boots, cloth and sheepskin coats are manufactured.

The trade of Afghánistan is carried on with India, Bokhara, Persia and Turkestan. No statistics are kept. Imports from India, 1917-18 amounted to $6,559,840; exports to India, $5,529,000, according to Indian statistics. The principal imports from India are cotton piece goods, dyes, sugar, hardware; exports are lumber, fruits and vegetables, grain, drugs, wool and spices. There is no direct trade between the United States and Afghánistan, trade with that country being carried on through merchant houses in India.

The unit of currency is the Kabul rupee, with a value of about $0.16 at the normal rate of exchange on India. Letters and packages for Afghánistan must be sent to Afghan

postmaster at Peshawar, India, for transmission, as Afghánistan does not belong to the International Postal Union. There are no railways, and as there are no wheeled carriages in the country, transport is by camel or pony back. There is about 100 miles of telephone line.

Shipping routes: See India.

Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: From New York or New England states, $0.66 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About 25 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent to Afghánistan by parcel post via England at the regular 12-cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

A group of islands in the Bay of Bengal 120 miles from the coast of Burma. Five large islands together are known as Great Andaman, and one to the south as Little Andaman. There are some 200 minor islands. The total area of the group is 2,250 square miles; the total population is 17,324, of whom 1,317 are aborigines. The islands are a possession of Great Britain. Principal products are timber, tea, cocoanuts, rubber and Manila hemp. There were 9,548 head of cattle in 1918. Cleared land amounts to about 27,500 acres and forest to about 80 square miles. The settlement is used as a penal colony by the government of India. Only town, Port Blair, is connected by steamer with Madras and Calcutta, and by wireless with Burma. The Andaman Islands, together with the Nicobar and Laccadive Islands are dependencies of India.

NICOBAR ISLANDS

A group of 19 islands, of which only 12 are inhabited, about 75 miles south of Little Andaman. Possession of Great Britain. Native population, of Malay race, was (1911) 8,818. Cocoanuts are the only product. The climate is tropical and unhealthy.

THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS

A group of 14 islands, of which 5 are uninhabited, about 200 miles off the western coast of the Madras Presidency. The population is about 10,000. The principal product is coir fibre.

BAHREIN ISLANDS

A group of islands in the Persian Gulf 20 miles off the coast of Arabia. The largest island, Bahrein, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. The other principal islands are Muharrak, 4 miles long and ½ mile wide; Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide; Nabi Saleh, with an area of about 2 square miles, and Jezeyra. There are also 3 unoccupied islands. The total population is estimated at about 103,000. The capital and commercial center is Manama, with a population of about 30,000. The only other important town is Muharrak on the island of that name with about 22,000 inhabitants. The islands are for administrative purpose attached to India.

Commerce

In 1917-18, imports amounted to $7,810,258; exports, $3,971,800 (1916-17, imports, $7,434,623; exports, $3,790,522). There are 5 per cent ad valorem import duties.

The chief imports in 1917-18 were: specie, $1,258,249; pearls, $739,206; rice, $1,771,747; coffee, $289,490; ghee, $160,380; sugar, $260,845; tea, $170,814; piece goods, $1,896,906. The chief exports were: Pearls, $1,545,441; rice, $910,112; coffee, $175,198; tea, $50,689; sugar, $139,725; dates, $40,940.

The port of Bahrein is important in the trans-shipment of goods from the mainland, because of the excellence of its harbor and good steamship service.

Production and Industry

The principal industry is the pearl fishery in which there are more than 1,000 boats engaged. Dates, locally manufactured sail cloths, and reed mats are the principal products.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The coinage in use consists of British sovereigns, Indian rupees, Maria Theresa dollars, and the Turkish and Persian coins. The principal weights and measures are: the **dhirau** of 18¾ inches; the **miscal shirazi** of 72 grains; the **miscal bar** of 720 grains; the **rubaa** of 4,114 lbs. avoir.; the **mann** of 57.6 lbs. avoir.; and the **rafaa** of 576 lbs. avoir.

BALÚCHISTÁN

A state comprising the farthest western corner of the Indian Empire with an area of 134,638 square miles and a population (1911) of 834,703. It is bounded on the north by Afghánistan, on the west by Persia and on the south by the Arabian sea. The native independent states protected by Great Britain comprise an area of about 80,410 square miles; the rest is possessed and administered by Great Britain. The trade of the country is carried on by native Hindus, of whom there were in 1911, 37,602.

The country is for the most part barren and mountainous, the climate varies between the extremes of heat and cold. Fruits, wheat, barley and rice are cultivated. Iron, lead and coal are worked, but the minerals of the country have not begun to be developed. Manufacturing is unimportant: rugs, leather goods and needlework, distilling and grain milling and brewing constitute the principal enterprises.

There is no direct trade between the United States and Balúchistán, trade with that country being carried on through merchant houses in India. Trade is chiefly carried on with India, Afghánistan and Persia. Imports from India, 1918, $149,580; exports to India $456,167. Principal imports are cotton piece goods from India, canned foods, tea, sugar and metal work. Exports are fruits, fish, rugs, mats and wool. The trade between India and Afghánistan and India and Persia passes through Balúchistán.

There are 975 miles of macadamized road, 2,130 miles of path and unmetalled road; the North-Western railway has two branches of line in Balúchistán, and there are, besides, 128 miles of other railway line. Telegraph and postal facilities are administered by the British.

Shipping routes: See India.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: From New York or New England states, $0.66 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About 25 days.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Balúchistán.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

A British protectorate occupying the northern part of the Island of Borneo in the East Indies, with an area of about 31,106 square miles, a coast line of over 900 miles, and a population, 1911, of 208,183. Europeans number 355; Chinese, 26,002; Malays, 1,612; East Indians, 551; Filipinos, 5,700. The interior is inhabited chiefly by aboriginal tribes.

Commerce

Imports and exports during five years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
IMPORTS	$3,083,854	$2,696,245	$2,540,074	$2,434,534	$3,035,006
EXPORTS	4,194,738	3,561,519	4,206,626	4,928,730	5,229,714

Exports of leaf tobacco in 1915 were $1,328,340; 1916, $861,362; 1917, $838,850. Exports of plantation rubber in 1915 were valued at $1,331,742; in 1916, $2,453,517; and in 1917, $3,083,981. Of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, there was exported in 1915, $471,439; in 1916, $439,392; and in 1917, $212,843.

Production and Industry

The principal products are timber, rice, cocoanuts, gums, coffee, fruits, spices, sago, camphor, rubber, tobacco, tapioca, and sweet potatoes. Coal, iron, gold, and oil are worked. A large part of the trade is carried on with Singapore and Hong Kong, and with Great Britain and its colonies.

Railways and Telegraphs:

There are 127 miles of railway, and telegraph, cable and telephone connections.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Accounts are kept in dollar currency, and the Government issues its own coins. British weights and measures prevail.

Attached to British North Borneo are the neighboring territories of Brunei and Sarawak.

Parcel Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Borneo via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

BRUNEI

Area about 4,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 30,000. Principal town, Brunei, population about 10,000, is built over the river of the same name.

Imports: 1917, $80,676; exports, $367,804, of which cutch valued at $187,498 and coal (27,600 tons) valued at $167,718 form the principal elements. The territory is 43 miles distant from Labuan, with which regular connections by steam launch are maintained.

SARAWAK

Area 42,000 miles with a coast line of about 400 miles. There are coal deposits; gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver are mined, and an oil field at Miri is being developed.

Commerce

Imports: 1916, $3,973,224; exports, $5,508,115; imports, 1917, $3,770,237; exports, $4,993,426. The exports (1917) included sago flour, $396,687; pepper, $834,058; gold, $383,065, plantation rubber, $1,998,198; gutta jelutong, $209,086; gutta percha, $31,949; cutch, $286,842; birds' nests, $32,027; liquid fuel, $177,628. The trade is mostly with Singapore.

There are 45 miles of roads, 23 post offices, and several wireless stations. Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore. Currency is that of the Straights Settlements.

CHINA

The territory occupied by China, including therein Manchuria and Mongolia, exceeds by over 600,000 square miles the area of the United States, including Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico. The estimated population of China exceeds that of the United States, inclusive of Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico, by approximately 16,000,000. The climate of China varies according to latitude, ranging from very mild in the south to cold in the northern districts and many places in the interior.

For commercial purposes China may be divided into three territories, the southern, central and northern. The southern district comprises the provinces of ~~Kwantung~~ KWANGTUNG, Kwangsi Fukien, Yunnan and Kweichow. The principal treaty ports in this district open to foreign trade, and including both seaports and inland ports, are: in ~~Kwantung~~; Hong Kong (British),

Swatow, Canton and Kowloon; in Fukien; Foochow, Amoy and San-tu-ao. The central district includes the provinces of the Yangtse River valley inland to Szechwan and Tibet. The open ports of this district are Shanghai, Chinkaing, Nankin and Soochow in the province of Kiang-su, Hanghow, Shansi and Ichang in the province of Hupeh, and Hangchow in the province of Che-Kiang. The northern district comprises the province of Chihli, South Manchuria and Mongolia. The principal treaty ports in this district are Kiau-Chau (to Japan), Tsingtau, Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei (British) in the province of Shantung, Tienstsin in Chihli; Dairen (leased to Japan), New-chang, Mukden, in the province of Sheng-King; Kirin and Harbin in the province of Kirin.

The climate of the three commercial regions indicated varies widely. North China is warm, often hot, in summer, and cold in winter. Central China is damp, with low temperature in winter and prevailing heat in summer. South China is sub-tropical; the climate is hot, damp and enervating throughout the year. The best seasons for travel are: North China, the autumn months; Central China, late autumn and early winter; South China, late winter and early spring.

The principal seaports of China are Shanghai, for the central region, Tienstin for Pekin and the north, Hong Kong for the south. Hankow, the principal interior port of the Yangtze River, is the center of distribution for the central interior of China.

Much of the export business done with China has been done through commission houses, chiefly British and American, known as "hongs." These houses supply the Chinese firms who carry on the trade of the interior, and which themselves are often large, influential and wealthy. These Chinese firms in turn supply the bazaars and the Chinese retail shops. The commission houses usually employ a native middleman, known as a comprador, who in addition to being an intrepreter acts as credit man and agent, and who is bonded, and held responsible for the payment for goods sold by the commission house to native Chinese firms. It is well worth noting that in China every trade has its own guild, and that these guilds have great influence in all matters affecting their trade.

China is primarily an agricultural country, the great majority of the population being farmers. In general, the agricultural holdings are very small and the methods of agriculture primitive. Irrigation is practiced in large areas of the country. Stock raising is not of any great importance. The principal crops of the north of China are wheat, barley, millet, corn, beans, and peas. Tobacco, cotton, and some rice are likewise produced. In the Central provinces the principal agricultural products are tea, cotton, rice, and ramie. In the south, east tea, rice, sugar cane, tobacco, and cereal crops are grown. The bamboo, mulberry tree-trees which produce gum-lac, and fruit trees are cultivated throughout the country.

The mineral resources of China are of great importance, but are for the most part not yet developed to their full capacity. There are large coal fields, the most important of which is in the Province of Shansi. There are likewise iron deposits. Both of these have been recently developed and railway connections established with the mining districts. Copper and tin are other important minerals, and silver is mined to some extent. Of manufacturing industries the most important are the textile mills, iron works, tea, rice, and flour mills, and the porcelain factories. The cotton and silk spinning and weaving establishments are the largest and best equipped of China's manufacturing industries and have attracted large investments of foreign capital.

Of China's total imports in 1917 the United States supplied 10.5 per cent. Of China's total exports in 1917 the United States received 19.5 per cent.

Area and Population

Area, population and capitals of the eighteen provinces and other possessions of China.

Provinces	Area Sq. miles	Population	Capitals
Anhwei	54,826	17,300,000	Anking
Chekiang	36,680	17,000,000	Hangchow
Chihli	115,830	32,571,000	Paoting
Fuhkien	46,332	13,100,000	Foochow
Honan	67,954	25,600,000	Kaifeng
Hunan	83,398	23,600,000	Changsha
Hupeh	71,428	24,900,000	Wuchang
Kansu	125,483	5,000,000	Lanchow
Kiangsi	69,498	14,500,000	Nanchang
Kiangsu	38,610	17,300,000	Nanking
Kwangsi	77,220	6,500,000	Kueilin
Kwantung	100,000	27,700,000	Canton
Kweichow	67,182	11,300,000	Keuiyang
Shansi	81,853	10,000,000	Taiyuen
Shantung	55,984	29,600,000	Tsinan
Shensi	75,290	8,800,000	Tsian
Szechwan	218,533	23,000,000	Chengtu
Yunnan	146,714	8,500,000	Yunnan
Total	1,532,815	316,271,000	
New Dominion:			
Hsinchiang	550,340	2,000,000	Tihuafu
Dependencies:			
Manchuria	363,610		
Fengtien		5,830,000	Mukden
Kirin		5,350,000	Kirin
Heilungchiang		1,560,000	Tsitsihar
Mongolia	1,367,600	1,800,000	Urga
Tibet	463,200	2,000,000	Lhassa
Grand Total	4,277,565	334,811,000	

Population of principal cities:

The population of Pekin, the capital, is well over 1,000,000. The population of the principal treaty ports is as follows: Aigun, 23,814; Sansing, 15,647; Harbin, 28,600; Antung, 45,091; Dairen, 49,784; Newchang, 56,683; Chinwangtao, 5,000; Tientsin, 800,000; Chefoo, 54,450; Tsingtau, 77,052; Chungking, 425,000; Wanhsien, 70,000; Changsha, 535,800; Ichang, 55,000; Shansi, 105,000; Hankow, 1,321,284; Kiukiang, 36,000; Wuhu, 108,610; Nanking, 377,459; Chinkiang, 168,309; Shanghai, 1,000,000; Soochow, 500,000; Hangchow, 684,137; Ningpo, 470,000; Wenchow, 124,544; Santuao, 8,000; Foochow, 624,000; Amoy, 114,000; Swatow, 85,000; Canton, 900,000; Kongmoon, 70,000; Samshui, 6,000; Kiungchow, 56,639; Pakhoi, 20,000; Wuchow, 40,000; Nanking, 50,000; Lungchow, 13,000; Mengtsz, 10,000; Szemao, 15,000; Tengyueh, 10,000.

Hong Kong ③, which is a British Crown colony, has, including Kowloon and adjacent territory controlled by Great Britain, an area of 391 square miles and a population of 535,100. The resident white population is 13,500 of whom one-half are British and one-third are Portuguese.

The foreign population of China, as estimated by the Customs authorities numbered 220,485 in 1917 and was distributed by nationality as follows:

American	5,618	French	2,262 ①	Portuguese	2,297
Austrian	317 ②	German	2,899 ③	Russian	51,310
Belgian	324	Hungarian	18 ③	Spanish	300
British	8,479	Italian	416	Swedish	513
Danish	450	Japanese	144,492	Other nationalities	215
Dutch	298	Norwegian	277	Total	220,485

Note: ① Including 714 protegés. ② Practically all deported March, 1919. ③ See page 444 for complete data.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with China for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$19,397,629	$22,395	$19,420,024	$20,672,897	$8,125,826	$28,798,723	71.78	–$9,378,699
1910	16,252,071	68,541	16,320,612	20,369,508	9,620,862	29,990,370	67.92	–13,669,758
1911	19,264,876	22,960	19,287,836	26,036,648	8,190,855	34,227,503	76.07	–14,939,667
1912	24,315,623	45,576	24,361,199	20,713,759	8,859,973	29,573,732	70.04	–5,212,533
1913	21,261,531	65,303	21,326,834	28,933,416	10,077,384	39,010,800	74.17	–17,683,966
1914	24,662,116	36,618	24,698,734	32,009,539	7,373,439	39,382,978	81.28	–14,684,244
1915	16,355,434	47,041	16,402,475	32,079,465	8,076,674	40,156,139	79.89	–23,753,664
1916	25,055,077	76,382	25,131,459	55,462,436	16,192,609	71,655,045	77.40	–46,523,586
1917	36,547,279	648,327	37,195,608	86,310,456	19,595,075	105,905,531	81.50	–68,709,923
1918	43,104,781	371,842	43,476,623	85,040,023	31,604,958	116,644,981	72.90	–73,168,358
1919	.....	.....	92,496,112	.....	.....	128,319,451	.....	–35,923,339

Chinese statistics of foreign trade as published by the Maritime Customs, express values in Haikwan taels. The value of the Hk. tael in terms of United States currency from 1908 to 1917 was as follows, and in the following tables the Chinese values for each year have been converted at the appropriate rate:

Hk. Tael Values		Hk. Tael Values	
1908	$0.65	1913	$0.73
1909	0.63	1914	0.67
1910	0.66	1915	0.62
1911	0.65	1916	0.79
1912	0.74	1917	1.03

Foreign trade of China during 1918, showing principal countries of origin and destination:

Countries	Imports From	Exports to
Hong Kong	$204,361,688	$147,404,906
Macao	5,399,091	5,704,922
French Indo-China	3,476,694	2,007,815
Siam	498,153	2,484,757
Straits Settlements	13,017,745	8,064,657
Dutch East Indies	10,791,770	3,265,927
British India	10,066,008	7,607,743
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden	478,878	3,739,294
Great Britain	62,861,769	31,833,821
Norway	10	117
Sweden	12,433	.....
Denmark	241	754,125
Netherlands	1,398	42
France	1,956,761	38,391,793
Spain	32,772	23,248
Switzerland	17,215	46
Italy	449,409	12,139,822
Russia, European ports	16,044	104
Russia and Siberia, by land frontiers	1,806,973	2,485,169
Russia, Amur ports	333,910	2,007,466
Russia, Pacific ports	5,882,803	13,907,454
Korea	13,176,099	17,243,605
Japan	300,961,808	205,876,555
Philippine Islands	4,023,840	2,713,066
Canada	13,048,008	5,173,074
United States	73,944,415	97,189,098
South America	18	225,262
Australia and New Zealand	1,205,246	1,689,598
South Africa	9,404	148,501

Foreign trade for 1918, showing principal articles:

	Articles	Imports	Exports
I.	**Living Animals:**		
	Horses	$23,883	$21,650
	Cattle	76,725	1,089,130
	Sheep	226	162,775
	Goats	12,365	18,644
	Pigs	40,008	2,700,860
	Poultry	7,431	835,701
	All other	3,714	169,768
	Total	$164,352	$4,998,528
II.	**Food and Beverages:**		
	Meat, fresh	.....	$3,410,656
	Poultry and game	.....	160,041
	Meat, preserved	$978,152	5,407,666
	Margarine	2,659	.....
	Milk	957,915	.....
	Butter	713,423	.....
	Cheese	172,903	.....
	Caviar	1,373,825	.....
	Fish and shell fish	15,895,129	1,414,876
	Eggs	25,167	13,927,050
	Honey	35,248	28,620
	Cereals:		
	Wheat	312	5,067,281
	Barley	31,631	60,234
	Oats	91	44,426
	Maize	109,461	165,168
	Other	159,295	3,388,586
	Rice	28,700,460	146,270
	Flour	909,784	10,597,301
	Other cereal products	.....	186,020
	Malt	50,355	.....
	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,194,738	2,198,461
	Vegetables, fresh	388,673	1,220,099
	Vegetables, dried	1,530,393	26,054,130
	Vegetables, other kinds	4,376,346	3,227,071
	Potatoes	5,176	93,072
	Fruits	2,996,709	4,120,914
	Coffee	1,488,746	.....
	Cocoa, crude	99,286	.....
	Cocoa, prepared, including chocolate	513,724	.....
	Tea	1,252,030	17,724,253
	Sugar	76,081,060	1,251,471
	Spices	2,452,106	1,011,415
	Oils, vegetable	962,745	51,684,649
	Salt	.....	2,284,562
	Other articles of food	15,998,747	4,256,406
	Wines	1,937,495	.....
	Beer	1,428,462	70,919
	Spirits as beverages	2,345,342	643,315
	Waters, spring and mineral	210,094	.....
	Other beverages	142,977	.....
	Total	$165,470,304	$159,844,937
III.	**Materials, raw or prepared:**		
	Skins, raw, preserved, tanned	$1,263,037	$25,675,571
	Ivory	237,430	.....
	Bones and horns	584,156	1,084,940
	Manure	970,507	.....
	Hair and feathers	325,295	9,598,288
	Plants, living	58,219	43,728
	Fodder	14,618	3,377,997
	Bran	3,518,762	2,009,955
	Oil-cake	201	40,151,095
	Hops	29,820	.....
	Seeds	772,900	7,116,706
	India-rubber	25,172	.....
	Resin, gum, wax	2,270,657	3,297,382
	Tobacco	7,388,694	5,129,311
	Timber	14,716,164	6,698,563
	Charcoal	137,089	299,486

Continued on page 432

Table Continued:

Articles	Imports	Exports
Materials, raw or prepared—Continued:		
Dye woods and tanning barks	$388,456	
Wood pulp	284,654	
Ore, copper	2,886	
Ore, iron	72,213	$1,713,090
Ore, lead	398	61,939
Ore, zinc	127,302	4,152
Ore, manganese	35,452	
Ore, other kinds	86,819	9,430,525
Common metals:		
Aluminum	15,555	
Copper	6,348,067	,1050,397
Tin	2,367,262	13,871,424
Iron and steel	861,725	21,081,182
Nickel	92,980	
Lead	1,097,132	15,423
Zinc	79,773	35,011
Other metal	2,693,897	8,229,385
Precious stones	356,401	42
Marble and Alabaster	184,624	416,254
Other stones	8,143	111,339
Oils, mineral	40,505,310	
Coal and coke	16,529,042	11,708,843
Cement	1,252,540	531,630
Sulphur	153,720	
Textiles:		
Wool		15,420,801
Silk	315,447	110,419,546
Cotton	7,976,913	48,014,772
Jute		579,397
Hemp and flax	313,295	2,290,391
Ramie		4,647,676
Other materials	9,970,745	12,520,744
Total	$124,433,472	$366,593,257
IV. Manufactured Products:		
Starch	$32,529	
Soap	3,908,095	$59,889
Candles	1,345,339	532,787
Perfumes and cosmetics	1,416,723	71,729
Colors, dyes and paints	6,557,139	2,357,568
Chemical products	1,632,997	
Medicines	6,703,657	4,757,045
Cigars and cigarettes	31,532,626	2,747,413
Furs, dressed	1,227,183	4,774,487
Leather and prepared skins	12,320,220	1,432,146
Shoes, leather	3,666,181	79,754
Gloves, leather	6,070	
Leather, other manufactures	970,255	256,340
Thread, wool	1,101,820	
Thread, silk		193,564
Thread, cotton	74,524,162	1,260,626
Thread, hemp, flax, etc		205,918
Cordage	840,698	293,248
Piece goods, wool	6,370,268	
Piece goods, silk	3,433,506	23,828,171
Piece goods, cotton	126,224,666	5,657,350
Fabrics of hemp, flax, etc	3,184,008	2,413,923
Embroideries, lace, etc	842,395	1,809,071
Hosiery	2,469,119	
Hats		148,068
Linen drapery	6,812,838	1,774,876
Dresses, women's, Clothes, men's, Ready-made clothing, India rubber goods		
Furniture, wood	996,452	
Woodware	1,461,214	205,603
Paper hangings	266,770	703,392
Paper, other	9,362,174	3,827,806
Books and music	519,733	409,536
Other products of graphic arts	99,299	
Tiles, bricks, pipes, etc	666,236	534,910

Continued to page 433

Table Continued:

Articles	Imports	Exports
Manufactured Products—Continued:		
Earthenware and chinaware, Pottery	$1,586,220	$2,723,375
Looking glasses	575,062	
Glass window	1,904,613	
Glass hollow ware, Other glassware	1,131,587	311,693
Iron and steel bars, etc	13,836,644	356,426
Iron and steel, other manufactures	27,433,673	1,107,629
Manufactures of aluminum	50,340	
Manufactures of tin	515,804	185,529
Manufactures of lead	263,025	
Manufactures of zinc	195,320	
Jewelry, goldware and silverware	52,555	603,439
Jewelry, other kinds	29,854	
Machinery:		
Locomotives and tenders	922,854	
Road engines	512	
Electrical machines and apparatus	6,058,527	
Propelling machinery	954,410	
Machine tools	439,876	
Machines, bleaching, printing, etc	2,279,197	887
Machines, hand and treadle	392,147	
Machines, sugar making, distilling, etc	24,383	
Machines, agricultural	211,057	
Machines, other	6,324,402	227,117
Tools	957,962	
Vehicles:		
Carriages and wagons for railways	2,535,117	
Motor cars	1,685,204	
Motor cycles	46,202	
Velocipedes	163,558	3,626
Other vehicles	476,137	
Ships and boats	37,380	26,970
Musical instruments	345,342	
Scientific instruments and apparatus	430,529	
Clocks and watches	1,119,552	
Arms and ammunition	17,853,672	11,308
Gunpowder and explosives, etc	348,463	
Matches	5,905,001	
All other manufactured products	31,577,302	17,264,933
Objects of art, etc		158,869
Total	$157,757,292	$83,307,021
V. Gold and silver, unwrought, and gold and silver coins:		
Gold, unwrought	$515,283	$2,852,742
Silver, unwrought	28,512,760	6,876,389
Gold coins	1,032,427	22,148
Silver coins	17,003,768	9,036,531
Total	$47,064,238	$18,787,810
Grand total	$774,875,631	$631,021,429

Imports by principal classes for 1918:

Articles	Amounts
Cotton goods	$190,934,742
Wool and cotton unions	4,033,674
Piece goods	6,346,918
Metals and minerals	47,422,759
Sundries and other articles	447,302,557
Total	$696,040,650

Exports by principal articles for 1918:

Articles	Amounts
Cotton goods	$6,785,653
Iron pig and unmanufactured	21,081,182
Tin in slabs	13,871,424
Pigs	2,700,860
Bean cake	37,652,364
Bran	2,009,955
Bristles	8,419,854
Millet and Kaoliany (Sorghum)	3,018,658
Wheat	5,067,281
Rice and Paddy	146,270
Chinaware (not pottery and earthenware)	1,868,099
Cigarettes	2,739,460
Clothing, Chinese, and boots and shoes	1,774,876
Coal	10,265,088
Cotton (raw)	47,738,044
Eggs (albumen and yolk)	11,727,106
Eggs, fresh and preserved	1,960,216
Hemp	2,290,391
Ramie	4,463,701
Fire crackers and fireworks	2,768,398
Firewood	1,450,060
Flour, wheat	10,597,301
Lard	2,323,494
Leather	1,432,146
Meats, fresh or frozen (beef, mutton, pork, etc.)	3,410,656
Oil, bean	31,476,373
Silk, raw, white, not re-reeled and not steam filature	2,603,621
Silk raw, white re-reeled	11,414,397
Silk raw, white steam filature	60,190,184
Silk piece goods	16,079,879
Silk pongees	7,748,291
Buffalo and cow hides (undressed)	16,973,051
Goat (untanned)	7,270,184
Straw, braid	5,251,250
Tea, black	7,221,420
Tea, green	8,875,418
Tallow, animal	2,465,561
Tallow, vegetable	2,676,074
Tobacco leaf and stalk	2,767,521
Tobacco prepared	2,361,789
Wool, sheep	12,948,732
Other articles	293,279,001
Total	$699,165,283

Principal imports by commodities for three years:

Articles	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Horses	$13,894	$12,086	$25,766
Cattle	113,964	60,228	131,529
Sheep	1,041	450	20
Goats	501	6,451	2,358
Pigs	115,363	87,264	93,546
Poultry	12,357	7,659	8,571
Other living animals (including mules and asses but not including living fish and crustacea)	3,307	3,773	3,023
Food and Beverages:			
Meat, prepared or preserved (including lard and preserved poultry and game)	220,684	304,213	218,227
Fats, edible:			
Margarine and artificial butter	8,910	26,659	8,394
Milk	454,183	706,306	1,171,042
Butter	325,658	403,278	426,471
Cheese	55,606	77,514	49,506
Caviare	15,127	7,945	7,692
Fish, crustacea, and shell-fish	9,254,171	10,929,881	14,605,004
Eggs of poultry and game	20,202	33,108	75,557
Honey	12,396	37,119	37,709

Continued on page 435

Table Continued:

Description of Goods	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Cereals:	$454,183	$103,494	$82,330
Wheat	8,094	6,444	.....
Rye	30,911	25,391	113,407
Barley	8,688	17,813	1,245
Oats	67,686	116,546	181,993
Maize	96,817	135,522	141,894
Other kinds (including spelt and maslin)	15,712,160	26,693,353	30,471,621
Rice	518,957	931,673	2,925,909
Flour of cereals	34,326	10,035	46,407
Other products of the flour mill:	718,233	722,924	931,529
Malt	283,405	255,835	370,335
Macaroni and vermicelli	2,061,728	1,009,074	2,580,583
Vegetables, fresh	575,840	766,183	2,485,872
Vegetables, dried (beans, peas, etc.)	7,687	4,961	6,769
Vegetables, dried other kinds	876,799	1,530,275	2,242,097
Potatoes	57,024	204,143	3,274,296
Fruits (including dried fruits)	2,194	12,575	32,746
Coffee (including roasted coffee)	41,254	82,221	122,984
Cocoa, crude	3,250,682	6,853,336	4,985,081
Cocoa, prepared (including chocolate)	18,858,239	29,009,100	46,715,472
Tea	1,089,290	1,682,259	2,514,788
Sugar, crude and refined	606,128	1,717,012	1,200,997
Spices	7,550,367	10,452,323	13,940,948
Oils, vegetable	638,852	999,012	1,223,950
Other articles of food (including especially preserved vegetable products) ②	461,359	653,617	968,171
Wines	902,185	1,045,051	1,325,181
Beer	134,641	152,003	178,065
Spirits as beverages (spirits of wine, brandy, liqueurs, etc.)	45,790	90,853	86,601
Waters, spring and mineral, natural or artificial, gaseous or otherwise	306,084	510,076	696,380
Other beverages (juice of citrus and oranges, lemonade, etc.)	40,402	97,854	171,412
Materials, raw or prepared:	200,455	523,845	567,419
Skins, raw, preserved, or tanned, and furs undressed	495,546	470,855	802,672
Ivory	130,165	235,617	267,341
Bones and horns	19,307	34,312	44,571
Manure (including chemical manure)	12,513	5,986	14,111
Hair and feathers	1,853,052	2,662,706	2,920,576
Plants, living, and natural flowers	530	75	27
Fodder (including beetroot for fodder)	10,989	2,858	14,551
Bran	.....	.....	.....
Oil-cake	404,488	568,191	672,803
Hops	16,288	18,689	25,467
Beetroot, Sugar	126,654	2,074,518	3,285,412
Seeds	946,503	2,623,157	3,862,413
India-rubber	5,443,151	11,000,686	9,734,948
Resin, gum, and vegetable wax	70,650	161,340	104,839
Tobacco	.....	.....	.....
Timber of all kinds (including sawed timber)	277,414	470,008	317,482
Charcoal	91,469	1,064,788	458,862
Dye-wood, tanning bark, and other coloring and tanning materials	.....	.....	3
Wood Pulp	8,869	67,481	85,437
Ore, Copper	9	643	39
" Iron	.....	.....	1,788
" Lead	120	335	1,121
" Zinc	10,267	53,527	46,056
" Manganese	.....	.....	.....
" Other kinds	3,696	1,952	6,439
Common Metals:	744,254	1,060,152	1,918,903
Aluminum	1,274,537	2,069,588	2,678,850
Copper	131,521	434,054	456,483
Tin	68,746	146,196	61,103
Iron and steel	664,137	1,085,531	1,011,056
Nickel	5,833	21,152	19,202
Lead	606,999	1,480,712	1,972,387
Zinc	243,258	378,544	298,820
Other metals	93,696	125,524	182,990
Precious stones, crude or cut, but not mounted (including coral and fine pearls)	21,603	22,116	20,645
Marble and alabaster	.....	.....	.....
Other stones	.....	.....	.....

Continued on page 436

Table Continued:

Articles	Value 1915	1916	1917
Common Metals—Continued:			
Oils, mineral, and their derivatives	$18,583,179	$7,127,518	$36,706,263
Coal and coke	5,262,605	7,354,039	16,006,662
Lime			
Cement	433,856	769,736	830,588
Sulphur	43,412	83,828	94,936
Textiles:			
Wool			
Silk			
Cotton	3,903	169,257	384,820
Jute	4,365,834	6,680,291	6,916,430
Hemp and flax			
Ramie and other textile fibres	145,622	234,270	295,276
Other materials			
Manufactured products:	4,990,195	6,243,780	6,464,558
Starch			
Soap	9,878	19,051	19,356
Candies of all kinds	1,451,691	2,059,861	3,834,683
Perfumes and cosmetics	292,661	296,847	888,302
Colors, dyes, and paints	233,267	716,016	1,052,188
Chemical products (including alcohol not used as a beverage)	4,341,379	3,361,811	4,773,489
Medicines	707,875	1,565,609	1,965,643
Cigars and cigarettes	2,748,523	4,226,418	6,115,327
Tobacco, other kinds (including extracts of tobacco)	7,919,429	21,299,252	33,023,342
Furs, dressed and finished			
Leather and prepared skins	184,973	403,341	559,709
Shoes and boots, leather	3,463,316	6,299,730	11,154,252
Gloves, leather	193,676	276,620	2,770,878
Leather, other manufactures	3,992	10,170	9,616
Thread, Woollen	368,219	672,097	649,674
" Silk	369,023	523,871	1,644,207
" Cotton			
" Jute	42,514,751	50,760,222	70,601,335
" Hemp, flax, ramie, and textile fibres			
Cordage			
Piece Goods, woollen ①	242,234	416,646	576,131
Piece goods, silk, natural or artificial	1,306,054	2,050,838	6,012,407
Piece goods, cotton	1,040,007	1,420,013	2,429,634
Fabric of jute	51,381,793	59,449,278	99,935,502
Fabric, hemp, flax, ramie, and other textile fibres ②			
Embroideries, lace, and trimmings	1,023,549	1,796,498	2,071,479
Hosiery	161,988	240,293	569,353
Hats, trimmed, for ladies	587,432	1,596,553	3,149,742
" all other kinds			
Linen drapery			
Dresses, women's	2,416,669	3,715,283	5,234,851
Clothes, men's			
Other ready-made articles of clothing			
India-rubber goods of all kinds			
Furniture, wood	238,893	351,655	75,153
Woodware, other kinds	282,188	870,843	1,234,777
Paper, hangings	115,558	335,132	299,139
Paper other kinds including cardboard	3,952,974	7,647,200	6,543,248
Paperware and and cardboardware			
Books and music, engraved or printed	289,339	416,978	545,878
Other products of the graphic arts	28,626	53,564	94,614
Articles in marble, plaster, cement, and stone			
Tiles, bricks, floor tiles, and pipes, other than earthenware or porcelain	110,544	126,023	70,727
Earthenware and chinaware	486,538	767,723	1,360,682
Potteryware, other kinds			
Looking-glasses	144,655	252,500	458,648
Glass, window	502,381	1,341,894	1,646,616
Glass, hollow-ware	488,222	761,481	1,183,296
Other glassware			
Iron and steel bars, rods, plates, etc	2,959,453	5,222,024	7,809,364
Iron and steel, other manufactures	6,255,237	11,514,854	14,887,741
Manufactures of Aluminium	5,813	29,626	44,521
" Copper	103,376		
" Tin	207,534	345,979	366,923

Continued on page 437

Table Continued:

Articles	Value 1915	1916	1917
Manufactured Products—Continued:			
Manufactures of Nickel	$231		
" Lead	54,726	$163,916	$308,467
" Zinc	55,804	246,258	201,537
Jewelry, goldware and silverware, and similar articles in precious metals	199,000	254,651	35,724
Jewellery, other kinds (including gold, silver, or nickel plated)			190,477
Machinery:			
Locomotive and tenders	1,268,330	11,348,396	3,926,695
Road engines	2,166	5,031	17,324
Electrical machines and apparatus	1,562,820	2,315,956	5,195,813
Propelling machinery (other than locomotives, road engines, and electrical machines), boilers, turbines, pumps, etc	437,703	478,856	523,505
Machines tools	45,142	77,244	214,645
Machines, weaving, trimming, bleaching, printing; for dyeing cloth, ribbons, ets.; for combing, carding, dressing spinning; looms and other machinery used in the textile industry	939,573	1,596,107	1,312,550
Machines (hand or treadle); sewing, embroidering, and knitting	189,876	249,831	459,816
Machines: sugar-making and refining, distilling, vinegar-making, brewing and malting	15,359	9,098	89,941
Machines, agricultural	34,503	164,286	114,298
" other kinds, and parts of	1,376,798	2,750,522	4,061,229
Tools	152,236	212,375	467,040
Vehicles:			
Carriages and wagons for railways and tramways	390,619	528,580	1,266,028
Motor-cars	295,033	568,615	966,481
Motor-cycles and similar vehicles	11,084	28,345	29,047
Velocipedes	57,833	86,330	144,745
Other vehicles	292,246	496,594	752,684
Ships and boats	106,106	18,096	28,453
Musical instruments	216,351	251,654	232,582
Scientific instruments and apparatus	369,201	251,047	402,522
Clocks and watches, and parts of	361,051	389,391	691,065
Arms and munitions	151,248	344,657	259,251
Gunpowder and other explosives	185,999	177,111	223,017
Matches	3,275,825	5,619,186	5,959,463
All othe manufactured products ④	31,175,995	25,634,242	33,479,015
Objects of art and for collections	29,440	6,673,817	732,367
Gold, unwrought	7,169,758	9,907,545	16,683,904
Silver unwrought	478,232	9,049,644	13,555,564
Gold coins	5,675,095	18,792,226	11,648,605
Silver coins			

Note: ① And dried vegetables.
② Ground nuts.
③ Including Ginseng (in 1915, valued at $2,389,485; in 1916, valued at $843,108; in 1917, valued $5,938,559); and Seaweed and Agar-agar (in 1915 valued at $1,096,179; in 1916, valued at $1,433,433; in 1917 valued at $1,708,150).
④ Including wool and cotton union (in 1915, valued at $532,505; in 1916, valued at $692,337; in 1917, valued at $2,742,158).
⑤ Including silk and cotton ribbons (in 1915, $34,284; in 1916, $59,291; in 1917 $71,348).
⑥ Including opium (in 1915, valued at $15,899,170; in 1916, valued at $8,302,106; in 1917, valued at $6,477,824); and postal parcels (in 1915, valued at $885,797; in 1916, valued at $1,671,858; in 1917, valued at $3,004,276).

Value of total foreign trade for five years:

Year	Gross Imports	Re-exports	Net Imports	Exports
1913	$427,992,014	$11,773,248	$416,218,666	$294,413,048
1914	391,420,032	10,028,306	381,391,725	238,671,841
1915	295,779,683	14,004,737	281,774,946	259,693,921
1916	422,861,056	14,900,530	407,960,526	380,619,919
1917	456,131,257	22,011,426	434,119,831	476,819,578
1918	.....	.....	696,040,650	699,165,283

Value of imports from principal countries of origin:

Countries	1915	1916	1917
Hong Kong	$92,030,437	$121,144,622	$166,360,562
Macao	3,252,913	4,057,632	4,793,714
French Indo China	2,014,853	2,831,953	2,535,835
Siam	313,932	412,653	570,527
Singapore, Straits, etc	3,336,459	3,636,247	7,084,125
Dutch East Indies	4,170,571	4,203,054	4,651,110
British India	25,266,981	25,869,324	27,798,859
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, etc	191,978	69,686	134,638
Great Britain	44,366,415	55,576,892	53,548,859
Norway	364,450	933,475	254,965
Sweden	574,470	1,254,523	350,316
Denmark	146,461	100,879	69,446
Germany	99,483	19,354	.....
Netherlands	322,003	182,010	34,633
Belgium	2,148,118	6,086	7,824
France	1,506,971	2,241,928	2,378,434
Spain (incl. Gibraltar)	502	4,263	2,193
Portugal	177	.....	.....
Switzerland	9,929	380	681
Italy	256,792	284,349	482,038
Austria-Hungary	45,517	18,760	1,066
Russia, European ports	18,187	44,789	36,749
Russia, Siberia by land frontier	4,209,982	5,320,796	3,021,520
Russia, Annex ports	281,098	248,458	158,818
Korea	3,996,623	6,718,652	12,198,296
Japan (incl. Formosa)	74,554,698	126,787,668	228,316,897
Philippine Islands	2,259,579	1,811,371	1,757,879
Canada	549,483	1,475,953	9,367,177
United States (incl. Hawaii)	22,966,938	42,520,801	62,789,600
Mexico and Central America (incl. Panama)	82	29	39,848
South America	3	3	11
Australia, New Zealand, etc	475,976	367,959	602,761
South Africa (incl. Mauritius)	9	96	12,512
Direct Gross Imports	$295,779,683	$422,861,056	$456,131,257
Re-exported Abroad	14,004,737	14,800,530	22,011,426
Total net import	$281,774,946	$407,960,526	$434,119,831

Value of exports to principal countries of destination:

	1915	1916	1917
Hong Kong	$64,585,361	$94,393,663	$122,408,234
Macao	3,068,718	2,920,291	3,902,180
French Indo-China	1,100,128	1,140,625	1,670,643
Siam	1,931,073	2,397,636	2,437,061
Singapore, Straits, etc	5,513,684	6,595,500	6,975,097
Dutch East Indies	1,696,191	1,844,421	1,765,191
British India	4,924,451	5,206,099	7,158,898
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, etc	1,704,531	1,706,632	1,394,107
Great Britain	19,799,465	24,455,651	26,872,451
Norway	2,795	7,083	10,117
Sweden	137,439	1,144,944	1,730
Denmark	1,003,198	1,706,676	1,729,186
Germany	52	253	51
Netherlands	1,336,558	873,738	27,146
Belgium	18,891,826	21,536,947	26,302,161
France	59,247	11,026	19,857
Spain (including Gibraltar)	675	242	.....
Portugal	231	1,159	3,805
Switzerland	5,791,218	4,981,722	4,022,998
Italy	19	69	.....
Austria-Hungary	2,821,544	3,335,867	492,147
Russia, European ports	3,872,624	16,151,402	13,841,525
Russia and Siberia by land frontier	3,876,730	2,994,281	7,298,327
Russia, Annex ports	26,256,262	29,374,670	29,611,013
Russia, Pacific ports	3,508,358	5,215,193	8,774,502
Korea	48,159,626	89,208,583	108,947,033
Japan (including Formosa)	488,377	849,279	1,609,153
Philippine Islands	908,440	1,215,938	2,767,117
Canada	37,559,139	55,363,756	97,629,815
United States (including Hawaii)	641	749	5,333
Mexico and Central America (including Panama)	28,133	68,364	5,789
South America	639,115	1,275,763	1,058,191
Australia, New Zealand, etc	28,056	40,639	43,147
South Africa (including Mauritius)	$259,693,921	$380,619,919	$476,819,578
Total			

Value of principal exports for three years:

Description of Goods	Value 1915	Value 1916	Value 1917
Living Animals:	$42,665	$14,144	$31,544
Horses	1,158,936	1,297,134	1,156,360
Cattle	87,217	124,495	161,595
Sheep	9,958	19,156	18,725
Goats	1,561,104	1,869,138	2,401,575
Pigs	491,340	658,673	744,842
Poultry	48,019	173,563	6,624
Other living animals			
Food and Beverages:	1,208,329	2,038,680	3,073,606
Meat, fresh	285,552	262,052	592,131
Poultry and game, dead			
Meat, prepared or preserved (including lard and preserved poultry and game)	1,147,395	2,188,372	4,815,261
Fish, crustacea, and shell-fish	1,090,711	1,405,998	1,829,761
Eggs of poultry and game	5,224,297	9,741,866	14,747,612
Honey	8,006	23,715	43,366
Cereals:	2,158,184	1,756,275	3,375,109
Wheat	59,383	21,032	30,909
Rye	93,800	20,998	62,196
Barley	616,748	37,480	72,815
Oats	1,427,215	509,130	2,252,104
Maize	45,603	63,312	134,173
Other kinds (including spelt and maslin)	432,160	901,948	2,361,153
Rice	92,637	164,879	148,070
Flour of cereals	1,714,655	1,700,640	1,934,835
Other products of the flour mill	13,175,956	14,683,084	21,270,462
Vegetables, fresh ①	1,464,782	2,245,394	2,302,044
Vegetables, dried (beans, peas, etc.)	95,466	111,444	96,251
Vegetables, dried (other kinds) ②	1,973,745	3,160,643	3,927,615
Potatoes	34,448,761	34,412,729	29,980,917
Fruits (including dried fruits)	752,763	814,941	1,285,574
Tea	774,555	831,681	1,036,701
Sugar, crude and refined	99,686,597	20,048,385	30,613,383
Spices	665,175	952,951	1,057,107
Oils, vegetables			
Salt	2,144,832	2,803,757	3,339,653
Other articles of food (including especially preserved vegetable products) ②			
Wines	12,690	4,753	61,957
Beer	304,013	383,842	501,959
Spirits as beverages (spirits of wine, brandy, liquors, etc.)			
Materials, Raw or Prepared:	13,287,202	19,049,723	27,818,536
Skins, raw, preserved, or tanned	419,645	600,253	921,929
Ivory	3,622,996	5,621,922	7,641,888
Bones and horns	25,985	40,495	53,616
Hair and feathers	171,852	216,877	324,385
Plants, living, and natural flowers	622,920	793,721	443,572
Fodder (including beetroot for fodder)	13,804,096	21,602,810	26,131,022
Bran	10,074,621	9,719,366	5,918,979
Oil-cake			
Seeds	1,441,681	2,999,289	2,306,749
India-rubber	1,942,735	2,405,369	3,673,423
Resin, gum, and vegetable wax	2,304,505	3,036,777	4,239,064
Tobacco	114,620	152,474	219,339
Timber of all kinds (including sawed timber)	431,729	722,932	1,049,033
Charcoal	1,691	404,068	797,898
Ore, iron	79,048	13,373	7,339
Ore, lead	102,990	1,176,216	1,432,159
Ore, zinc			
Ore, other kinds			
Common Metals:	503,681	7,162,677	10,245,158
Aluminum	5,733,023	6,817,829	12,571,023
Copper	1,539,130	4,088,229	5,447,449
Tin			
Iron and steel	40,643	200,138	169,343
Nickel			
Lead			

Note: ① And dried vegetables. ② Including ground nuts (in 1915 valued at $1,318,252; in 1916, at $2,066,425; in 1917, $2,072,224). ② Including dried lily flowers (in 1915, valued at $276,281; 1916, at $358,009; 1917, at $320,078) and essential oils (in 1915, $594,894; in 1916, at $694,283; in 1917, $872,451).

Continued on page 440

Table Continued:

Description of Goods	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Common Metals—Continued:			
Zinc	$273,504	$193,454	$118,104
Other metals	4,382,863	14,359,594	11,374,825
Precious stones, crude or cut, but not mounted (including coral and fine pearls)	11	5,332	.....
Marble and alabaster	86,349	98,920	297,379
Other stones	30,881	60,270	64,456
Coal and coke	3,809,559	4,609,775	7,057,940
Cement	283,383	146,729	310,599
Textiles:			
Wool	7,685,810	9,633,785	12,669,465
Silk	48,612,635	71,133,300	90,832,148
Cotton	8,705,593	13,925,393	21,316,987
Jute	299,042	390,236	465,493
Hemp and flax	527,509	1,342,503	1,694,644
Ramie and other textile fibres	1,475,188	2,276,049	3,802,984
Other materials	4,419,952	9,435,270	10,385,800
Manufactured Products:			
Soap	12,880	39,086	46,380
Candles of all kinds	11,292	312,023	1,605,251
Perfumeries and cosmetics	46,932	47,508	48,103
Colors, dyes and paints	817,212	1,410,709	1,561,391
Medicines	2,363,543	3,024,458	4,080,081
Cigars and cigarettes	120,149	390,695	888,404
Furs, dressed and finished	1,980,128	2,604,979	2,317,132
Leather and prepared skins	480,698	985,867	3,151,851
Shoes and boots, leather	56,825	60,356	319,984
Leather, other manufactures	105,278	178,897	206,488
Thread, silk	163,662	182,660	139,761
Thread, cotton	126,475	143,002	463,710
Thread, hemp, flax, ramie, and other textile fibres	203,324	205,038	249,574
Cordage	151,175	218,778	261,429
Piece goods, silk or artificial	13,366,005	15,815,773	17,746,658
Piece goods, cotton	1,832,746	2,889,447	4,599,924
Fabrics of hemp, flax, ramie, and other textile fibres	817,569	1,351,165	1,998,665
Embroideries, lace, and trimmings	524,519	918,300	1,277,641
Hats, trimmed, for ladies	75,103	150,672	122,828
Hats, all other kinds	530,649	1,977,862	1,172,624
Linen drapery			
Dresses, women's			
Clothes, men's			
Other ready-made articles of clothing			
Furniture, wood	63,291	148,659	185,185
Woodware, other kinds	163,716	341,624	502,661
Paper, hangings	2,641,852	2,785,064	3,299,174
Paper, other kinds, including cardboard	250,958	322,004	328,935
Books and music, engraved or printed	200,721	230,364	468,405
Tiles, bricks, floor-tiles, and pipes, other than earthenware and chinaware	1,572,593	2,274,789	2,529,436
Potteryware, other kinds	284,322	321,551	314,793
Glassware, other than window and hollowware	8,579	42,256	84,990
Iron and steel bars, rods, plates, etc	197,246	564,972	989,723
Iron and steel, other manufactures	86,548	202,753	229,841
Manufactures, tin	105,279	168,051	394,619
Jewelry, goldware and silverware, and similar articles in precious metals	11,344	149,618	202,186
Machinery:			
Machines, agricultural	7,784	4,099	13,470
Machines, other kinds, and parts of	642	1,186	6,998
Vehicles:	644	30	309
Ships and boats	7,377,464	20,084,294	15,611,250
Other vehicles	180,077	549,858	558,267
Arms and munitions	11,135,140	6,302,605	4,841,436
All other manufactured products ①	6,801,313	33,775,556	34,073,003
Objects of art and for collections	155,704	98,185	333,875
Gold, unwrought	17,440,575	18,179,935	15,872,098
Silver, unwrought			
Gold coins			
Silver coins			

① Including postal parcels (in 1915, valued at $255,780; in 1916, at $8,362,928; in 1917, at $1,138,922).

Commercial Houses:

Number of foreign firms doing business in China:

	Firms	Employees
American	216	5,618
Austrian	18	317
Belgian	18	324
British	655	8,479
Danish	17	450
Dutch	22	298
French	127	2,262
German	132	2,899
Hungarian	.....	18
Italian	42	416
Japanese	2,818	144,492
Norwegian	7	277
Portuguese	51	2,297
Russian	2,914	51,310
Spanish	8	300
Swedish	3	573
Non-treaty Powers	7	215
Total	7,055	520,485

Agriculture:

The bulk of the population of China is employed in agriculture. The holdings in general are small, the methods of cultivation and implements used are primitive, and irrigation is commonly practised. The agriculture of the country is intensive, and rotation of crops is extensively practised. Fruit trees are grown and vegetables are cultivated with great care.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet, peas and beans in the north, and rice, indigo and sugar in the south. The soya-bean, which by treaty is the only grain which China is allowed to export, is the principal product of Manchuria. In 1918 the exports of soya-bean products from the port of Dairen, which handles about 90 per cent of the exports of these products, consisted of: 669,178 tons of bean cake, valued at $20,760,638; 192,273 tons of beans, valued at $5,980,882; 24,685 tons of bean meal valued at $214,969 and 78,371 tons of bean oil valued at $6,816,061.

Cotton is grown principally in the Yangtze valley, but is grown as far north as the southern part of Chihli; the provinces in which it is grown include Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Szechwan; Kiangsu and Chekiang are reported to produce the best quality. Rice is grown in large quantities in the Yangtze valley and further south; the annual crop is estimated at between 600,000,000 to 800,000,000 pounds. Tea is grown in the provinces of Yunnan, Szechwan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Chekiang and Fukien. The brick tea made for export to Russia is manufactured in Hankow, Kuikiang and Foochow.

Sugar is raised to the greatest extent in Kwantung and Fukien provinces and is sent to Hong Kong and Amoy, where there are large refineries. Kaoliang and peanuts are grown in north China and Manchuria. Silk is produced in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwantung and Shantung, and China supplies about 27 per cent of the world's supply of raw silk. The center of silk manufacture is Hangchow.

Livestock of all kinds is raised in China. Pigs are bred everywhere, and their bristles provide a valuable item of export. Sheep, goats, cattle and horses are raised in Mongolia; mules and donkeys are used as pack animals in North China and Manchuria, and camels are used as pack animals in Mongolia.

Manufactures:

China is beginning to develop manufacturing industries. There are now large cotton, silk and woolen mills in Shanghai and Canton, Hangchow and elsewhere, and large flour and rice mills have been established at Hungary near Hankow, large Chinese steel works, which get their ore from the Ta-yeh iron mines, have a capacity of 1,500 tons of pig iron a day, and employ about 5,000 men. Other manufacturing industries of importance are paper mills and desiccated egg plants. According to official reports, there are in China 30 cotton mills with 1,029,218 spindles and 4,610 looms, with an estimated capacity of 800,000 bales of yarn and 1,383,000 pieces of 40 yards.

Mines:

China is one of the most important coal reserve countries in the world, and extensive deposits exist in all of the eighteen provinces and Manchuria. Iron is mined in the anthracite field of Shansi, Chihli, Shantung and elsewhere. Copper is mined in Yunnan, which is one of the world's richest copper districts, as is tin, which is the most important mineral export, and which is shipped from Mengtsze through Hong Kong. Antimony is mined in Hunan.

Production figures are not altogether reliable; coal, about 15,000,000 tons; iron (export), 6,817,516 tons in 1917; tin, slabs, 261,769 pounds, compound, 855,876 pounds in 1917; antimony, 855,876 pounds in 1917. Gold is produced at the approximate rate of 72,000 ounces annually, silver, 107,000 ounces, lead, 14,000 tons, copper, 11,000 tons.

There are reported to be under Chinese ownership and under more or less modern methods of operation, 43 gold mines, 23 silver mines, 61 copper mines, 173 coal mines, 19 iron mines and 73 other mines of various sorts, totalling 392. In addition, there are several large coal properties operated by foreign interests, the Kailan coal mines in the province of Chilli being of especial importance. These mines produce a coking bituminous coal which is shipped to various ports of the Orient, and especially to Japan. The port of Chinwangtao has been developed to handle this coal traffic, and the annual exports from there are said to be about 1,400,000 tons of which Japan takes about 600,000 tons.

Canals, Roads, Railways:

The internal traffic of China is carried on by means of its numerous roads, which though for the most part in bad condition, traverse the country in all directions, and by the numerous canals and navigable rivers. The most important of the canals is the Grand Canal from Hangchow to Tientsin, for the dredging of which the Chinese government recently gave a contract to an American firm. There are about 6,000 miles of railway open in China, including 1,857 miles in Manchuria. There are, besides, 2,273 miles at present under construction.

Telegraphs:

China has an adequate telegraph service linking all of its principal cities, with a line mileage of about 40,000.

Post Offices:

There are 9,103 post offices in China, exclusive of foreign post offices in the treaty ports. The United States has its own post office in Shanghai, to which letters can be sent at domestic rates.

Money:

The currency of China is at present in a very unsettled state. The former official unit was the copper **cash**, of which about 1,220 equalled one **Haikwan** (customs) **tael**, and about 35 equalled one cent. The haikwan tael in 1917 had a value of $1.03 U. S. currency. There are three varieties of the dollar current in China: the yuan, with a value of about $0.77 U. S. currency; the British, with a value of about $0.78 U. S. currency.

These values, however, all fluctuate according to the exchange market and the price of silver. There are likewise in circulation fractional silver coins of 50, 25, 20 and 10 cents.

Banks:

There are four varieties of banks in China: (1), The large foreign banks in the treaty ports; (2), national banks established by the Chinese government and serving both the government and the foreign banks, the most important of which is the Bank of China; (3), large native banks which handle loans and discounts; (4), small native banks which deal in dollars, silver, and sell exchange in small amounts on interior cities.

Weights and Measures:

Weights and measures are: 10 **ssu** = 1 **hu**; 10 **hu** = 1 **hao**; 10 **hao** = 1 **li** (nominal cash); 10 **li** = 1 **fen** (candaren); 10 **fen** = 1 **chien** (mace); 10 **chien** = 1 **liang** (tael) = 1⅓ oz. avoirdupois by treaty; 16 **liang** = 1 **chin** (catty) = 1⅓ lbs. avoirdupois by treaty; 100 **chin** = 1 **tan** (picul) = 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois by treaty. Capacity: 10 **ko** = 1 **sheng**; 10 **sheng** = 1 **tou** (holding from 6½ to 10 **kin** of rice and measuring from 0.91 to 1.31 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, are commonly bought and sold by **weight**. Length: 10 **fen** = 1 **ts'un** (inch); 10 **ts'un** = 1 **ch'ih** (foot) = 14.1 inches by treaty; 10 **ch'ih** = 1 **chang** = 2 fathoms; 1 **li** = approximately one-third of a mile.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Nanking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu.

Chinese consular officials are stationed at San Francisco, Honolulu, New York City, Portland, Manila, Seattle.

Language: English is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

Although there are some 500 dailies published in China in the native languages, the most important are three in Shanghai, two each in Canton, Tientsin, Pekin and Hankow. There are two good English dailies in Shanghai and two in Hong Kong. Posters and electric display signs, as well as posters in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes:

From New York
- Barber Line
- American and Oriental Line
- American and Manchurian Line
- American-Asiatic Steamship Co.
- Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.

Goods may also be shipped via the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Sante Fe, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Western Pacific Railways, with connecting steamers at Pacific ports.

Customs Tariff:

The revised Chinese tariff provides wherever possible for specific duties; ad valorem duties having been retained only when goods consist of several grades. All revaluations have been based on an effective 5 per cent. The tariff is again to be revised two years after the conclusion of a definite peace.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. The Chinese government prohibits the importation of salt. This does not apply to Hong Kong, which is a British possession. The importation of firearms and ammunition must be authorized by the Chinese government.

Cable Rate:

Rates from New York and New England States range from $1.22 to $1.66 per word, according to route and destination.

Postal Rate:

For Shanghai, domestic rates; for other places Postal Union rates.

Mail Time:

To Hong Kong 26 or 33 days; to Shanghai, 25 or 28 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to China. The limit of weight is 22 pounds for the greater part of China. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Parcels for post offices situated north of Mankden, including Harbin, and for post offices in the provinces of Yunan, transmitted by way of Hong Kong and Indo China, through the Chinese postal service, are subject, regardless of weight, to a charge of 50 cents each, Chinese currency, to be collected from the addressee. Prohibitions: Coin, bank notes, salt, firearms and munitions of war.

Money Orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

HONG KONG

A colony of Great Britain in China at the mouth of the Canton river about ninety miles south of Canton. The colony comprises the Island of Hong Kong, ceded to Great Britain in 1841; the peninsula of Kowloon, ceded to Great Britain in 1861; and a portion of Chinese territory with an area of 356 square miles and a population of about 90,000 Chinese, leased by Great Britain for 99 years from 1898. The total area of the colony is 391 square miles.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Hong Kong for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	$7,231,664	$36,138	$7,267,802	$687,159	$1,081,860	$1,769,019	38.84	–$5,498,783
1910..	6,422,514	44,651	6,467,165	1,339,202	992,571	2,331,773	57.43	–4,135,392
1911..	7,720,979	35,159	7,756,138	1,605,827	1,112,488	2,718,315	59.08	–5,037,825
1912..	10,286,450	47,093	10,333,543	1,856,112	1,258,579	3,114,691	59.59	–7,218,852
1913..	10,384,450	46,599	10,431,049	2,448,941	1,570,591	4,019,532	60.93	–6,411,517
1914..	10,637,636	58,578	10,696,214	1,332,951	1,752,889	3,085,840	43.20	–7,610,374
1915..	8,084,643	100,672	8,185,315	632,875	1,411,714	2,044,589	30.95	–6,140,726
1916..	11,917,554	91,421	12,008,975	1,974,452	3,426,722	5,401,174	36.56	–6,607,801
1917..	14,147,157	77,118	14,224,275	3,004,555	4,507,841	7,512,396	39.99	–6,711,879
1918..	20,197,596	78,042	20,275,638	9,982,324	8,103,950	18,086,274	55.19	+2,189,364
1919..	.....	.....	24,721,067	.....	.....	26,066,355	.....	–1,345,293

Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of tobacco and intoxicating liquor) and one of the most important ports of the world. It is the shipping center of the Orient, and to a large extent the entrepot for all trade with China and the East Indian Archipelago. The best time to visit Hong Kong is from November to March. During the summer months the heat is excessive and rain is frequent; and in September the Typhoon frequently causes damage. The language of commerce is English.

No official statistics of the foreign trade of Hong Kong were kept until 1918. The following table showing imports and exports by countries of origin and destination is the first officially issued:

Country	Imports	Exports	Total
United Kingdom	$21,574,623	$5,406,171	$26,980,794
Australia	6,028,305	1,762,109	7,790,414
Canada	545,243	3,214,598	3,759,841
New Zealand	40,858	198,934	239,792
India and Ceylon	17,526,355	11,062,278	28,588,633
Burma	600,870	1,632,405	2,233,275
Africa	109,670	1,960,130	2,069,800
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States	13,203,089	15,086,849	28,289,938
British North Borneo	1,461,868	486,913	1,948,781
West Indies	.....	1,286,082	1,286,082
China	45,498,313	179,875,384	225,373,697
Japan and Korea	47,721,657	21,843,187	69,564,844
Netherlands East Indies	6,419,782	7,738,101	14,157,883
French Indo-China	74,305,976	28,452,116	102,757,992
Siam	17,485,964	5,476,418	22,962,382
Philippine Islands	2,646,177	7,309,634	9,955,811
Vladivostock	8,689	1,142	9,831
United States	40,571,542	26,326,590	66,898,132
Central America	.....	716,679	716,679
South America	12,461	4,425,627	4,438,088
France	147,306	1,593,005	1,740,311
Italy	30,472	45,023	75,495
Europe (other)	197,631	.....	197,631
Total	$296,136,751	$325,899,375	$622,036,126

The total normal foreign trade of the colony has been estimated at about $600,000,000 annually, of which about $10,000,000 represents exports of the produce of the colony and about $20,000,000 represents imports for consumption within the colony.

Hong Kong is the center of the Chinese tea and silk trade, and of trade in opium, amber, oil, cotton and cotton goods, sugar and flour, salt, oil, ivory, betel-nut, timber, hemp and coal. Shipping is its most important industry, and there are cotton, flour, sugar and paper mills located there. Other industries are brewing, the manufacture of cement, knit goods, rope and shipbuilding.

The currency consists of the British, Hong Kong and Mexican dollars, with a subsidiary currency of 50, 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces. The weights and measures of Great Britain are in general use. Other weights and measures are: The **tael** = 1⅓ oz. avoirdupois; the **picul** = 133⅓ lbs.; the **catty** = 1⅓ lbs. avoirdupois; the **chek** = 14⅛ inches; the **cheung** = 12 1/16 feet.

For shipping routes, see under China.

WEIHAIWEI

A concession in the Chinese province of Shantung comprising an area of about 285 square miles with a population (1911) of 147,177 inhabitants, leased to Great Britain by China in 1898. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town of about 2,000 inhabitants There is an additional zone of 1,500 square miles within which Great Britain has the right

to erect fortifications, take measures for the defence of the territory, and acquire rights for water supply, communications and hospitals. Chinese administration within the zone is not interfered with.

The district is popular as a summer resort, and has weekly steamship communication with Shanghai. It is likewise a base of the British China fleet. Principal imports are kerosene, flour, cottons, sugar, beverages, provisions and coal. Principal exports are ground nuts and ground nut seeds and oil and salt fish. Weihaiwei is a free port. Cereals, vegetables, fruit, principally apples, grapes and apricots, and oak-fed silk are the chief products. For shipping routes, see under China.

MACAO

Macao, situated on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Canton river, China, with two adjacent islands, Taipa and Coloane, forms a colony of Portugal. Area 4 square miles; population, 74,886. Its trade is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese.

In 1915 it was visited by 9,043 junks of 103,000 tons. The total number of steamers which entered the port of Macao was 13,457 with a tonnage of 2,408,428. The population (according to the census of 1910) is 74,866, of whom 71,021 are Chinese, 2,171 are Portuguese and 244 are of other nationalities.

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Macao via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

CEYLON

An island possession of Great Britain in the Indian Ocean immediately south of India and about the size of the State of Maryland. Colombo, the principal city and port, ranks seventh among the world's ports in tonnage, and is the only city of commercial importance. The climate is tropical. The rainy season extends from April to June and from September to November, but some rain falls nearly every month.

The best season for visiting Ceylon is from October to February or March. The language of foreign commerce is English; of the people, Singhalese and Tamil.

The principal importing houses are English and of other European nationalities, although there are some native houses in the field. The import houses deal with the smaller merchants through their shroffs.

Area and Population

Provinces	Area sq. miles	Population 1911
Western	1,432	1,062,176
Central	2,279	392,941
Northern	3,519	369,449
Southern	2,146	619,331
Eastern	3,848	183,317

The population according to races in 1911 was: Europeans, 8,542; Singhalese, 2,715,686; Tamils, 1,060,167; Non-Malay Mohammedans ("Moors") 267,054; Malays, 19,271.

Population of cities 1911: Colombo, 211,274; Jaffna, 40,411; Galle, 39,960; Kandy, 29,451.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade do not separately classify trade with Ceylon.

Total foreign trade for 10 years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Trade balance
1908	$39,717,260	$41,839,625	$81,556,885	$2,122,365
1909	40,697,439	47,659,140	88,356,579	6,961,701
1910	48,728,475	54,008,935	102,737,410	5,280,460
1911	50,931,526	58,568,763	109,500,289	7,637,237
1912	56,880,615	64,547,602	121,428,217	7,666,987
1913	60,368,312	75,588,731	135,957,043	15,220,419
1914	55,905,553	70,844,514	126,750,067	14,938,961
1915	53,089,540	88,692,283	141,781,823	35,602,743
1916	68,617,895	96,520,835	165,138,730	27,902,940
1917	59,735,959	98,679,791	158,415,750	38,943,832

Principal imports for two years:

Articles	1916 Quantity	1916 Value	1917 Quantity	1917 Value
Animals, live ..... number	105,254	$356,822	139,244	$251,971
Food and drink:				
Bacon ..... hundredweight	1,235	44,297	655	26,577
Beer and ale ..... gallons	170,803	136,961	89,267	92,540
Biscuits ..... pounds	1,387,191	246,268	171,179	27,756
Butter ..... "	469,222	140,768	322,527	94,059
Coffee ..... "	1,598,565	316,201	1,818,733	314,752
Confectionery ..... "	1,013,038	177,584	353,565	59,123
Curry stuffs ..... hundredweight	209,547	765,521	212,091	716,322
Fish:				
Cured ..... "	257,344	681,960	231,608	601,782
Tinned ..... pounds	343,905	59,848	186,279	26,067
Other ..... hundredweight	81,857	772,400	77,543	735,292
Fruit:				
Fresh ..... "	6,370	26,656	1,759	11,809
Preserved ..... "	11,819	105,249	9,185	70,499
Ghee ..... "	3,032	39,561	2,715	35,317
Grain and flour:				
Beans ..... "	30,897	76,351	10,997	29,995
Bran ..... "	71,038	93,140	54,883	80,701
Gram ..... "	100,742	170,209	170,459	279,531
Oats ..... "	15,261	37,952	18,005	43,782
Paddy ..... "	748,725	813,571	782,062	841,532
Peas ..... "	194,630	447,206	106,283	242,622
Rice ..... "	8,073,964	19,841,695	7,754,121	19,268,795
Wheat flour ..... "	192,099	566,011	182,572	533,813
Ham ..... "	1,629	59,126	545	23,300
Meat, frozen ..... "	4,755	85,797	3,037	57,600
Milk, preserved	.....	176,428	.....	206,234
Onions ..... hundredweight	317,086	308,621	292,095	284,297
Potatoes ..... "	107,543	177,115	98,171	159,285
Seeds, sesame ..... "	23,102	74,163	20,737	63,424
Spirits:				
Brandy ..... gallons	82,882	156,870	38,871	66,645
Gin ..... "	130,617	152,948	76,773	60,846
Whiskey ..... "	157,876	306,848	125,884	238,143
Sugar ..... hundredweight	548,934	2,524,627	405,338	2,405,794
Wine, champagne ..... gallons	2,744	20,608	1,905	17,531
Manufactured articles:				
Acids ..... "	56,522	175,091	33,413	127,801
Automobiles ..... number	551	604,760	88	92,171
Books ..... "	676,354	184,248	515,747	242,680
Brick and tiles ..... "	4,526,808	108,436	4,865,235	111,220
Candles ..... hundredweight	15,415	141,059	12,911	152,473
Casks and shooks ..... number	15,470	155,732	8,467	93,703
Cement ..... hundredweight	315,598	311,223	244,336	304,540
Chemists' sundries ..... "	10,038	394,620	5,826	286,792
Chinaware ..... "	17,071	178,156	9,590	129,213
Cycles and parts	.....	175,673	.....	133,142
Earthenware ..... pieces	1,276,441	46,091	1,856,827	62,334
Electrical goods ..... hundredweight	3,848	91,745	1,358	49,810

Continued on page 448

Table Continued:

Articles		1916		1917	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manufactured articles (Continued):					
Embroidery	yards	2,353,110	$171,047	1,075,280	$63,004
Explosives			204,462		155,533
Fancy articles	cases	10,992	156,794	9,576	123,223
Furniture	pieces	6,508	26,363	5,101	15,966
Glass	hundredweight	22,181	220,209	12,425	142,889
Gunny bags	"	23,294	164,552	14,537	126,924
Haberdashery			879,995		835,836
Hats and bonnets	cases	764	86,877	647	75,209
Jewelry			133,246		127,522
Lamps	number	203,127	71,357	79,948	38,089
Leather goods			72,302		75,137
Machinery	hundredweight	61,922	975,311	37,048	725,127
Matches	gross boxes	308,720	131,263	327,860	198,865
Musical instruments			58,349		29,895
Painters' colors	hundredweight	19,342	186,829	11,411	149,214
Paper	reams	176,790	361,006	119,898	255,777
Perfumery	gallons	4,658	93,735	4,360	75,636
Poonac, sesame	hundredweight	479,597	622,389	444,886	577,340
Shoes	pairs	140,951	221,329	91,700	161,405
Soap	hundredweight	27,746	317,807	10,961	164,406
Stationery	cases	3,089	141,041	2,236	129,400
Tea chests	number	3,084,143	1,330,771	2,660,784	1,745,126
Umbrellas	dozen	27,934	175,336	15,791	151,845
Watches	number	13,535	49,365	12,567	55,733
Metals:					
Barbed wire	hundredweight	10,873	66,194	1,638	6,813
Brass ware	"	2,829	127,941	1,150	67,605
Hardware	"	51,441	721,999	26,622	497,043
Iron:					
Galvanized	"	53,257	417,967	20,254	206,315
Hoop	"	51,970	269,368	21,050	169,319
Lead:					
Pig	"	105,297	792,237	129,888	946,723
Tea	"	13,229	135,916	5,391	63,794
Nails and rivets	"	33,301	191,605	11,891	101,584
Steel, cast	"	55,731	194,363	9,654	57,257
Steel ware	"	488	12,412	867	16,579
Tin slabs	"	710	31,019	1,483	77,445
Other			499,121		464,709
Tobacco and manufactures:					
Cigarettes	pounds	256,779	346,382	288,812	329,991
Cigars	"	31,226	31,360	32,676	37,300
Tobacco—manufactured	"	23,423	19,819	15,069	10,875
Not manufactured	"	2,973	880	3,134	1,944
Raw materials and miscellaneous:					
Coal	tons	575,677	4,859,721	311,595	3,303,707
Cotton—Raw	hundredweight	7,477	92,405	6,655	124,376
Waste	"	1,682	11,190	1,744	21,877
Hides	"	245	2,019	109	3,473
Fertilizers	"	2,025,063	3,626,803	928,070	1,606,304
Oil:					
Castor	"	5,389	37,513	4,291	32,316
Gasoline	gallons	776,092	232,293	884,093	483,825
Kerosene	"	4,960,786	1,100,780	4,201,472	996,496
Liquid fuel	"	4,965,184	206,554	6,654,306	388,598
Lubricating	"	262,743	116,898	314,398	163,686
Precious stones			113,254		118,508
Rubber	pounds	4,409,182	2,682,695	3,501,117	2,008,206
Seeds:					
Cotton	hundredweight	63,446	60,484	27,833	47,550
Tea	"	1,387	42,172	358	10,664
Timber	tons	7,540	340,735	6,356	298,667
All other			308,928		217,697

Continued on page 449

Table Continued:

Articles		1916		1917	
		Quanitity	Value	Quantity	Value
Textiles:			$597,299		$415,038
Apparel			107,797		54,106
Lace and net	yards	2,236,653		1,209,552	
Piece goods:					
	"	19,557,021	1,623,111	14,919,202	1,867,912
Dyed	"	10,142,209	732,723	12,186,767	1,268,207
Bleached	"	2,834,123	202,050	2,281,884	275,732
Gray	"	7,764,965	720,404	6,237,759	677,578
Printed	"	133,427	10,589	30,381	5,606
Muslin			405,298		462,002
Other			273,843		171,410
Silk and satin	yards		239,126	447	49,195
Thread	cases	1,442	159,369		142,811
Woolens			36,636	153,748	52,700
Yarn and twist, dyed	pounds	105,390	349,990		330,297
Mixed materials			6,096,728		5,129,408
All other articles					

Distribution of foreign trade by countries of origin and destination:

Countries	Imports From		Exports To	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
British Empire:				
United Kingdom	$15,310,683	$10,585,962	$42,733,792	$29,410,571
Australasia	738,987	492,847	5,228,555	5,950,144
British Africa	476,849	810,452	1,802,397	1,671,285
British America	8,858	1,434	957,805	3,161,585
British India	26,673,671	21,734,688	3,404,326	6,597,718
Burma	10,062,978	12,158,588	34,812	80,351
Hong Kong	587,975	280,863	314,056	242,244
Maldive Islands	769,907	730,666	89,466	116,285
Straits Settlements	5,512,012	4,195,313	307,642	429,626
Other British possessions	16,266	42,592	9,750	502,448
Africa (not British)		33	13,664	13,043
Austria-Hungary	9,326	533		
Belgium	39,932	3,364		
Borneo	880,824	1,002,511	23,503	35,441
China	384,788	60,267	1,619,722	723,166
Cochin-China	21,574	100		
Denmark	20,822	6,835	1,313,785	362,006
France	353,598	214,606	4,699,250	2,487,954
Germany	13,775	3,713		
India (not British)	251,676	165,382	24,277	7,031
Italy	156,996	78,735	161,352	375,401
Japan	2,963,689	3,257,615	309,396	330,542
Java	1,057,911	773,888	6,778	2,766
Malta			27,628	555
Mozambique	175,843	123,285	102,075	220,599
Netherlands	533,618	363,281		476,296
Norway	293,481	41,525	172,853	89,020
Persia	321,426	113,577	151	3,486
Philippines	5,253	4,870	194,978	233,755
Russia:				
In Asia	35,034	609	1,838,500	1,411,394
In Europe	184,051	55,906	3,859,187	1,165,852
Siam	330,854	211,200	1,180	1,213
Spain	29,931	12,309	116,861	18,594
Sumatra	94,321	424,152	1,752	15,260
Sweden	196,792	196,140	2,810	
Switzerland	254,264	96,999	7,125	1,323
South America	93,988	1,778	32,032	281,463
United States of America	2,509,606	1,810,341	27,112,314	33,162,544
All other countries	13,796	10,658	8,505	2,216

Commerce

Principal exports for two years:

Articles	1916 Quantity	1916 Value	1917 Quantity	1917 Value
Animals, live.....number	445	$15,174	873	$15,857
Areca nuts.....hundredweight	123,205	908,906	154,000	958,377
Cacao..... "	73,245	916,543	72,697	585,857
Cardamons..... "	3,901	162,831	3,369	119,816
Cinnamon..... "	44,758	407,389	29,716	313,977
Cocoanut:				
Desiccated..... "	306,149	2,824,330	272,059	3,037,021
Fresh.....number	4,694,297	135,582	5,289,481	104,140
Coffee.....hundredweight	30	560	53	989
Coir:				
Fiber..... "	215,444	202,936	137,721	135,724
Rope..... "	15,109	49,019	14,140	45,875
Yarn..... "	80,912	262,243	26,336	78,606
Copra..... "	1,309,939	7,094,856	1,078,704	4,287,548
Fertilizers..... "	1,226	2,042	.....	.....
Fish, cured..... "	2,670	32,601	2,747	39,392
Kitue (fiber)..... "	1,590	30,912	293	11,806
Oils, vegetable:				
Cinnamon.....ounces	183,006	16,688	173,529	18,760
Citronella.....pounds	1,366,014	421,064	1,197,507	380,614
Cocoanut.....hundredweight	323,017	2,898,698	434,699	3,270,505
Palmyra fiber..... "	2,004	16,446	568	4,359
Plumbago..... "	668,216	7,298,128	523,940	7,071,803
Poonac..... "	80,386	121,191	43,927	50,113
Rubber.....pounds	58,504,835	36,218,864	75,781,401	44,543,785
Shells, chank.....number	1,520,511	35,112	1,870,084	50,690
Skins, dressed.....hundredweight	8,146	179,594	4,332	186,910
Tea.....pounds	203,256,347	34,151,949	195,231,592	31,036,417
Textiles.....	.....	138,857	.....	51,982
Timber.....tons	2,429	27,980	2,890	21,110
Tobacco.....pounds	2,752,195	160,931	3,463,015	216,502
All other articles.....	.....	1,789,409	.....	2,041,254
Total.....	.....	$96,520,835	.....	$98,679,789

Production and Industry

Of the total area of 16,212,000 acres, about 3,000,000 are under cultivation. The area under principal crops in 1917 was as follows: rice paddy, 702,165 acres; other grain, 133,028 acres; cacao, 44,280 acres; cinnamon, 39,930 acres; tea, 508,779 acres; cocoanuts, 904,674 acres; rubber, 251,500 acres. The livestock in 1917 consisted of 1,577,464 head of cattle, 86,103 sheep, 62,721 pigs, 3,986 horses and 193,204 goats. The land is for the most part divided into large estates.

In 1917 there were 1,256 registered factories of which 1,028 were for the preparation of rubber, tea and cacao, 119 for the preparation of cocoanut fibre and oil, 46 engineering and saw mills, 11 printing establishments and 23 establishments engaged in the manufacture of aerated water and ice. Native manufactures include weaving, basket work, jewelry, lacquer ware, etc. There are about 2,500 plumbago mines, and monazite sand, sapphires, rubies, moonstones are likewise mined. Pearl fishing is an industry of great importance.

Railways, Post Offices, Telegraphs:

In 1918 railway mileage totaled 714. There were, in 1917, 524 post offices and 147 telegraph offices with 6,953 miles of wire.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The weights and measures are those of Great Britain. The unit of currency is the Indian **rupee** which in Ceylon is divided into 100 cents. It has a par value of $0.32 U. S. currency.

Language: English is the language of foreign trade.

Shipping Routes:

American & Indian Line.
Grace Line.
Nippon Yussen Kaisha.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Ceylon provides for **ad valorem** duties of 5½ per cent. upon some commodities, and **specific** duties based upon weight on others. The import tariff is based upon the "true wholesale market value" which is defined as follows:

(a) The wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction whatever except of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; or

(b) Where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of like kind and quality could be delivered at such place without any abatement or deduction except of the duties as aforesaid.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.66 cents per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: 24 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Ceylon via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

MALDIVE ISLANDS

The Maldive Islands, 400 miles west of Ceylon, a group of 13 coral islets with a population of over 70,000 Mohammedans, which produce millet, fruit and nuts, are a dependency of Ceylon.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

A group of states, possessions of France, in southeastern Asia bordering on the China Sea and bounded by Siam, Burma and China. In area the colony is slightly smaller than the state of Texas.

There are two seasons, the dry from October to April, and the wet from April to October. The climate of Cochin-China and Cambodia, in the south, is tropical.

The principal products of French Indo-China are rice, of which it is one of the world's largest producers, rubber, fish, minerals, timber, cattle, spices, sugar, and tea. The principal imports are manufactured articles of all kinds.

The principal cities of commercial importance are Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Pnompenh and Hué.

French is the commercial language of Indo-China. Trade is largely in the hands of French and other European houses.

Area and Population

The colony of French Indo-China consists of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos, and the district of Kwang-Chan-Wan, leased from China. The total area is 256,000 square miles.

The principal cities, with population are as follows: In Cochin-China; Saigon, population about 100,000; Cholon, about 168,000, of whom about 75,000 are Chinese. In Annam, Hue, population about 60,000, the port of Tourane; and Bink-Dinh, population 74,000. In Cambodia; Phompenh, population 62,255. In Tonking; Hanoi, population about 15,000.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce do not separately classify trade with French Indo-China, including it under the general classification "French East Indies."

Total foreign commerce for eight years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1910	$46,066,453	$56,075,554	$102,142,007
1911	47,119,537	48,278,274	95,397,811
1912	52,726,427	50,321,959	103,048,386
1913	59,103,947	66,635,035	125,738,982
1914	51,433,182	64,141,086	115,574,268
1915	43,312,589	66,603,040	109,915,629
1916	64,646,464	75,459,423	140,105,887
1917	72,096,223	83,028,606	155,124,829

Values of principal articles of import for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton fabrics	$7,038,324	$5,338,766	$3,142,812	$6,745,736	$9,903,673
Jute fabrics	2,140,370	3,196,080	1,673,117	3,254,366	2,660,698
Gold leaf	1,630,657	1,351,264	1,207,408	1,451,939	2,414,237
Petroleum and gasoline	1,182,318	1,039,498	990,090	1,934,825	2,160,021
Silk cloth	2,485,261	2,238,607	2,406,903	2,249,801	2,001,024
Iron and steel	1,038,147	632,847	505,660	1,236,744	1,751,282
Raw opium	217,318	1,316,646	1,195,442	1,330,735	1,614,252
Metal, manufactured	1,724,009	1,633,552	944,928	1,487,451	1,436,885
Arms, powder and ammunition	1,007,012	1,157,614	492,729	694,414	1,319,848
Cotton thread	900,731	1,135,998	1,482,819	1,728,122	1,233,056
Sugar	860,587	730,505	640,760	1,024,251	1,103,188
Porcelain	1,182,511	840,708	874,860	1,174,212	1,090,450
Machinery	888,765	930,260	394,685	967,316	1,057,640
Wines	876,413	573,017	546,190	670,096	954,771
Wheat flour	949,946	672,991	456,252	525,153	802,108
Woolen cloth	894,555	713,135	490,027	1,321,084	741,084
Vegetables	599,265	602,739	455,866	599,072	728,382
Areca nuts, dried	876,220	641,532	568,578	956,122	564,718
Paper, etc., Chinese	575,912	498,133	608,143	550,822	548,699
Linens	741,120	609,301	476,903	1,035,638	462,621
Manufactured rubber	247,233	248,970	208,440	293,746	453,250
Tea	1,164,369	576,298	469,955	436,466	431,741
Table prints	439,847	354,155	394,209	414,950	408,774
Automobiles and parts	317,871	292,974	230,349	244,145	405,107
Books, papers, etc	357,436	385,035	368,823	298,378	356,857
Cigarettes	372,876	677,430	335,820	330,416	329,644
Vermicelli	271,744	249,935	296,255	348,944	322,696
Medicines	351,646	524,960	237,769	290,272	314,590
Medicines, Chinese	423,828	357,050	328,872	358,015	314,783
Chemicals	538,891	405,300	425,565	464,744	294,325
Linen fabrics	518,398	478,640	131,240	920,610	291,044
Skins and hides	472,271	476,903	192,421	293,695	289,886
Matches and jewelry	196,667	146,294	140,504	215,967	287,184
Hemp and flax thread	426,144	317,678	357,629	311,116	250,497
Soaps and perfumes	313,432	199,562	277,920	265,761	246,268
Volatile essence	132,398	146,680	130,468	177,367	216,546
Copper	198,597	127,573	69,866	225,038	210,949
Straw baskets, hats	232,565	207,089	221,950	262,673	209,212
Distilled beverages	462,428	406,072	223,108	279,657	186,631

Continued on page 453

Table Continued:

Name of Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Paper	$408,774	$266,147	$251,865	$281,201	$183,350
Candles	90,324	77,972	136,837	106,729	176,981
Paper, fancy	253,409	215,581	250,900	300,115	165,594
Tobacco, in packages	259,199	257,269	206,317	214,616	164,050
Jute thread and twine	186,824	199,562	149,189	130,889	159,804
Hemp, combed	215,774	160,190	197,439	178,139	158,453
Milk, condensed	168,296	198,790	73,141	163,857	156,523
Dyes, prepared	100,939	119,853	68,708	300,887	155,172
Glass, bottles	156,523	208,054	86,464	119,274	141,083
Joss sticks	151,119	161,927	169,261	159,997	138,381
Colors	513,187	199,369	133,749	159,804	137,416
Umbrellas	260,164	182,578	79,130	155,199	122,555
Tin	188,368	161,155	111,554	174,858	116,379
Syrup, candies	152,470	97,079	180,648	72,954	112,712
Glassware	245,110	157,874	100,360	95,149	109,624
Wood, manufactured	87,236	114,835	84,341	82,990	109,238
Games, etc	275,411	202,071	111,361	110,203	101,711
Electric lamps	46,127	107,501	38,986	103,834	101,518
Animals	93,605	64,269	89,359	101,132	100,746
Bicycles and parts	297,992	257,269	154,786	112,712	95,149
Potatoes	169,068	158,260	136,065	90,131	86,078
Coal	72,954	150,154	51,917	128,731	81,060
Tortoise shell	89,359	56,356	126,029	109,624	80,867
Salted butter	112,519	99,781	109,624	111,782	79,323
Fish	155,751	106,922	89,745	116,958	76,235
Beer	189,333	99,202	61,567	33,389	68,708
Coffee	143,785	125,836	59,058	66,199	66,778
Flax and hemp fabrics	77,586	69,673	44,583	66,778	65,234
Mineral waters	90,131	89,552	115,800	101,711	61,953
Chinese tobacco	77,200	55,391	64,848	62,725	61,567
Cigars	92,061	95,921	44,197	66,006	59,637
Silk thread	57,707	48,250	130,468	41,302	52,303
Oil cakes	33,968	12,352	59,830	43,618	46,513
Raw wax	20,265	39,565	54,233	40,530	39,758
Playing cards	253,409	102,097	71,217	137,609	39,372
Cement	129,310	118,695	49,987	30,880	38,600
Sweet biscuits	65,813	55,198	61,567	122,362	34,740
Cheese	63,690	56,163	36,863	78,165	21,037
Chocolate	39,951	23,160	41,688	22,774	18,914

Values of principal articles of export for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Rice	$34,038,831	$37,026,278	$36,277,152	$35,858,242	$43,215,209
Fish, dried, salted, etc	2,290,138	2,322,369	2,201,551	1,862,064	1,783,706
Coal	1,284,994	1,338,262	1,745,492	1,836,395	1,437,078
Rubber	185,859	169,068	327,135	635,356	1,077,905
Leather	1,057,447	1,073,659	882,975	313,818	884,133
Zinc	654,358	463,200	830,479	1,332,665	872,167
Cinnamon bark	289,728	387,930	496,589	904,784	720,276
Cement	596,177	473,815	614,319	609,687	715,837
Hides, raw	547,663	816,583	744,980	656,007	613,547
Cotton thread	660,832	831,444	691,326	1,038,340	514,731
Animals, live	309,765	303,782	617,214	541,944	496,396
Shrimp, dried	325,784	303,975	300,308	392,176	380,982
Tortoise shell	223,687	190,684	254,953	237,583	360,524
Cardamon	151,698	101,325	190,684	223,301	340,259
Tea	125,643	165,401	325,012	354,541	332,732
Pepper	725,873	564,332	748,840	499,291	318,643
Hides, tanned	275,218	168,875	405,300	821,757	315,362
Maize	3,086,649	2,297,665	1,458,887	960,561	287,763
Cotton	345,592	217,318	134,521	175,051	236,425
Copra	326,942	487,138	455,287	394,878	198,983
Cotton and wool fabrics	530,171	180,069	178,718	902,275	198,597
Essence of aniseed	488,676	113,870	158,453	125,257	197,439
Medicines	100,360	103,255	121,204	162,892	167,910
Wood	134,907	145,715	129,696	152,663	145,908
Silk fabrics	106,114	133,170	47,092	89,359	135,100

Continued on page 454

Table Continued:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Fish oils	$298,185	$385,035	$442,549	$343,154	$128,538
Beans	48,250	65,620	48,250	36,091	101,711
Straw and bark	258,620	77,779	86,078	77,972	99,781
Wood, manufactured	143,013	513,435	120,239	79,130	92,640
Fish, prepared	142,820	62,339	77,972	81,446	88,008
Cuvao	129,503	514,593	143,206	85,692	85,885
Feathers	91,289	75,463	48,057	69,094	81,253
Glue, fish	31,073	27,213	42,653	67,743	70,252
Birds eggs	51,338	62,532	46,127	16,019	68,901
Sea salt	105,571	78,751	93,412	59,444	61,374
Rattan	88,201	82,025	100,396	37,249	57,900
Raw silk	358,594	195,702	279,271	110,203	46,320
Candied fruits	195	386	56,935	40,144	42,846
Sesame	60,216	79,516	150,733	62,532	27,635
Oils for lacquer	85,692	87,043	263,638	55,584	31,266
Castor oil	58,865	86,850	48,250	22,581	30,301
Coffee	85,499	93,991	140,118	279,464	17,949
Other hides	69,094	117,730	70,445	70,445	4,439
Fish, fresh	299,150	211,721	318,064	103,448	195
Sugar	149,189	153,628	212,493	329,258	42,267

Imports and exports by principal countries in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	Imports		Countries	Exports	
	1916	1917		1916	1917
Hong Kong	$14,855,210	$14,971,203	Hong Kong	$24,610,331	$25,694,892
Singapore	5,703,343	5,542,960	Singapore	6,075,108	7,875,198
England	2,657,224	4,117,076	Japan	2,249,720	4,824,198
China	4,163,975	3,927,143	Dutch East Indies	3,502,910	4,545,545
British India	1,875,960	2,251,538	Philippine Islands	3,806,297	4,489,412
Dutch East Indies	1,138,121	1,302,364	China	2,879,949	1,725,568
United States	914,434	1,127,313	Siam	546,840	528,871
Japan	1,156,070	1,110,557	American countries	255,235	213,514
Philippine Islands	47,478	281,201	England	446,726	82,945
Other countries of America	118,695	245,689	Other European countries	24,935	8,055
Siam	131,819	201,492	Other countries in Far East	4,587	4,169
Switzerland	162,120	132,785	British India	6,778	247
Netherlands	29,529	89,745	Total	$44,409,416	$49,992,614
Italy	63,304	80,867			
Australia	6,369	31,266			
Other European countries	70,638	23,739			
Total	$33,114,289	$35,437,547			

Production and Industry

Rice is the principal product of French Indo-China, being exclusively grown in all the states. In Cochin-China it is cultivated on 3,356,000 acres. Of the total area of Cochin-China 3,760,985 acres are under cultivation, 4,319,274 acres are under forest, and 8,616,869 acres are not under cultivation. Rubber is now beginning to be extensively grown, especially in Cochin-China where 173,000 acres have been reserved for its cultivation; it is actually grown on 42,577 acres planted with 5,180,380 trees.

Other important agricultural products are corn and other cereals, mulberry, tobacco, cinnamon, sugar, timber, especially teak, coffee, dyes, cocoanuts, sweet potatoes, cotton, spices and tropical fruits. Pepper is an important product of Cambodia, the annual production being estimated at about 1,700,000 pounds; it is grown in some 60 villages by about 5,000 planters. Cotton is likewise grown in Cambodia, the annual production approaching 10,000 tons.

The raising of livestock is extensively carried on. In Cochin-China there are some 709,380 pigs, and 11,243 horses. In Annam there are some 210,000 head of cattle.

An especially important product is raw silk, the annual production being approximately 2,000,800 pounds, of which about 1,800,000 pounds are produced in Annam, and the rest in Tonking.

Fishing on both coast and rivers is carried on, principally in Cochin-China, where boats on the rivers and on the coast return an annual catch valued at $540,000.

Mineral resources are being developed. Iron, copper, gold and zinc, salt and coal are mined in Annam, the latter near the port of Tourane as well as in Tonking, where the annual production exceeds 600,000 tons, and in the territory of Laos. Zinc is mined in Tonking, the production in 1915 amounting to 39,300 tons. Gold, tin, precious stones, and lead are mined in the territory of Laos.

The principal manufacturing enterprises in French Indo-China include 9 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, saw mills, soap and varnish factories, and cotton mills.

Railways: Total mileage 933, of which state owned amounts to 747 miles.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices: There are 376 telegraph offices and 8,719 miles of line; 12 urban and 5 interurban telephone systems with a total line mileage of 270, and 363 post offices.

Consular Representatives: The United States maintains a consul in Saigon, French Indo-China.

Language: French is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media: The principal newspapers and magazines of French Indo-China are published in the French language.

Shipping Routes:

There are no direct steamship services between New York and ports in French Indo-China. Shipments are ordinarily made via Singapore or Hong Kong.

Customs Tariff: There are thirty-four main divisions of the tariff with specific duties based on weight on different articles.

Consular Regulations: Same as given for France.

Cable Rates: Annam, $1.11 per word; Cambodia, $0.99 per word; Cochin-China, $1.03 per word, Laos, $0.99 per word, Tonking, $1.11 per word from New York and New England States.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Thirty-four days.

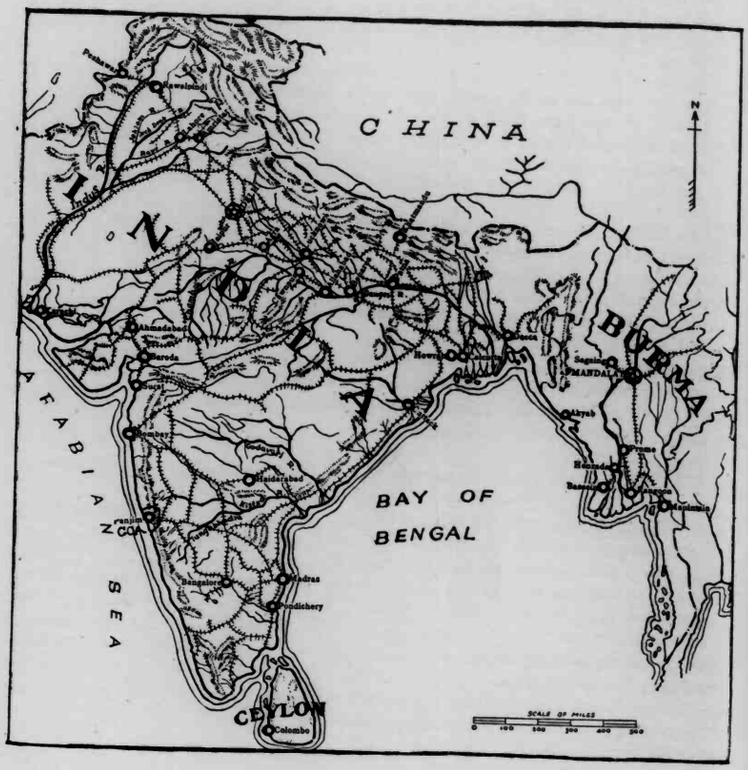
Parcels Post: Goods can be sent to French Indo-China by parcel post via France at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

HEDJAZ

The kingdom of the Hedjaz, in Arabia, achieved its independence of Turkey during the Great War. It has an estimated area of 96,000 square miles and an estimated population of 300,000. It is of great sentimental importance to Moslems because of its possession of the Holy cities of Islam, Mecca (population 80,000) and Medina (population 40,000). The independence of the country, dating from June, 1916, was recognized by the Peace Conference. The principal products of the country are coffee, dates and olives; sheep are raised. The Hedjaz railway, which connects the country with Damascus, has its terminus at Medina.



INDIA

British India, which includes the Empire of India and some 17 native states which are practically controlled by Great Britain, has a total area of 1,802,629 square miles and a total population of 315,156,396. In point of view of area, it is about half as large as the United States and Alaska; it has almost three times the population of the United States. The climate, in general, is hot, but there are three well defined seasons. The hot season, or season of the southwest monsoon, is from March to May, inclusive; the rainy season

is from June to October, inclusive. The cool season from November to February, inclusive. This latter season is the best time for doing business in India, not only because of the climatic advantages, but because the requirements of the country, and its purchasing power, which depend largely upon the success of the harvest, are known to the merchants after the monsoon..

An important characteristic which distinguishes the trade of British India and of the East Indies in general is its division into two classes; the native or bazaar trade, and the separate trade of the British and other European high class retail shops. To reach the great native population, goods are sold through the large general import houses of European or native nationality. These import houses do not supply the European retail shops, and the manufacturer who desires to sell a product suitable both to the European and native trade must employ two different methods of marketing his goods.

The principal cities are Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Agriculture is by far the most important industry of India, and may almost be said to be the single industry of importance. In general it is carried on by the natives with great assiduity and intelligence, and the methods developed by long experience show some resemblance to those of contemporary scientific agriculture. The government has fostered the development of agrarian education, and the adoption of modern technical methods and equipment is becoming more and more common.

Wheat is the principal agricultural crop, being grown chiefly in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, which have become one of the world's main sources of supply. Rice, which is most extensively cultivated in Burma, Bengal and Madras, is largely exported. The staple food grain of the native population is millet, which is grown on an area greater than that devoted to the cultivation of any other crop in a region extending from Madras in the south to Rajputana in the north. Vegetables, oilseeds and spices are likewise of great importance. Fruit is extensively cultivated, as are palms, indigo and sugar. Cotton is the most important agricultural product from an industrial point of view, and India, next to the United States is the world's most important source of supply. It is grown chiefly in the plains of Gujairat, the Deccan, the Central Province and Berar. Second to cotton, jute is of prime importance. India is the world's greatest producer, and it is grown in Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Madras. Tea planting is the industry which has attracted the greatest amount of foreign investment, and the teas of India and Ceylon have replaced those of China in the world markets. Coffee and cinchona are valuable products. Timber products, including teak, bamboo, rattan and deodar are important in Burma.

Of mineral products coal is the most important, most of the production being mined in Bengal. Gold is mined chiefly in Mysore; iron exists throughout India from Assam in the north to Madras in the extreme south. Petroleum is extensively developed in Burma, and manganese in Madras, the Central Province and Burma.

Next to agriculture, textile weaving is the most important industry of India. The principal center of the manufacture of cotton textiles being Bombay, and of jute manufacture, Calcutta. The silk industry centers at Kashmir and in Burma. Carpet-weaving and the weaving of woolen textiles centers at Amritsar in the Punjab. Of less importance

are the remaining manufacturing industries, which comprise indigo factories, rice mills, lumber mills, oil mills, lac factories, paper mills and others. Wood carving and the manufacture of metal wares for the bazaar trade are important.

India is traversed by a network of railways which make possible rapid communication between all parts of the country.

Area and Population

Area and population of Provinces and States comprising British India.

British Provinces	Area in square miles	Population in 1911
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	501,395
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,459
Assam	53,015	6,713,635
Baluchistan	54,228	414,412
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	34,490,184
Bihar	42,361	23,752,969
Orissa	13,743	5,131,753
Chota Nagpur	27,077	5,605,362
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	19,672,642
Bombay	75,993	16,113,042
Sind	46,986	3,513,435
Aden	80	46,165
Burma	230,839	12,115,217
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,916,308
Central Provinces	82,057	10,859,146
Berar	17,766	3,057,162
Coorg	1,582	174,976
Madras	142,330	41,405,404
North West Frontier Province	13,418	2,196,933
Punjab	99,779	19,974,956
United Provinces	107,267	47,182,044
Agra	83,109	34,624,040
Oudh	24,158	12,558,004
Total Provinces	1,093,074	244,267,542
State or Agency:		
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	346,222
Baluchistan States	80,410	420,291
Baroda State	8,182	2,032,798
Bengal States	5,393	822,565
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,945,209
Bombay States	63,864	7,411,675
Central India Agency	77,367	9,356,980
Central Provinces States	31,174	2,117,002
Hyderabad State	82,698	13,374,676
Kashmir State	84,432	3,158,126
Madras States	10,549	4,811,841
Cochin	1,361	918,110
Travancore	7,594	3,428,975
Mysore State	29,475	5,806,193
North West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas)	25,472	1,622,094
Punjab States	36,551	4,212,794
Rajputana Agency	128,987	10,530,432
Sikkim State	2,818	87,920
United Provinces States	5,079	832,036
Total States	709,555	70,888,854
Total India	1,802,629	315,156,396

In 1911 there were among the population, 650,502 persons not born in India. Of these 391,316 were from contiguous countries, 112,797 from other Asiatic countries, 122,919 from the United Kingdom, 13,076 were of European, American or Australasian birth, and 10,394 were of African and other origin.

Population of the principal cities and towns:

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta	1,222,313	Jaipur	137,098	Calicut	78,417
Bombay	979,445	Patna	136,153	Hyderabad (Bombay)	75,952
Madras	518,660	Madura	134,130	Imphal	74,650
Hyderábád	500,623	Bareilly	129,462	Bhágalpur	74,349
Rangoon	293,316	Srinagar	126,344	Rámpur	74,316
Lucknow	259,798	Trichinopoly	123,512	Sháhjahánpur	71,778
Delhi	232,837	Meerut	116,227	Mysore	71,306
Lahore	228,687	Surat	114,868	Jhánsi	70,208
Ahmedábád	216,777	Dacca	108,551	Jullundur	69,318
Benares	203,804	Nágpur	101,415	Siálkot	64,869
Bangalore	189,485	Jubbulpore	100,651	Aligarh (Koil)	64,825
Agra	185,449	Baroda	99,345	Kumbakonam	64,647
Cawpore	178,557	Multan	99,243	Trivandrum	63,561
Allahábád	171,697	Pesháwar	97,935	Saháranpur	62,850
Poona	158,856	Rawalpindi	86,483	Darbhanga	62,628
Amritsar	152,756	Ajmer	86,222	Hubli	61,440
Karáchi	151,903	Moradábád	81,168	Sholápur	61,345
Mandalay	138,299	Ambala	80,131	Bhavnagar	60,694

Commerce

Trade of the United States with British India. (Statistics are for fiscal years ending June 30.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to	$11,040,039	$10,854,591	$11,696,094	$19,297,016
Imports from	67,949,259	73,630,880	51,982,703	71,745,626

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to	$28,396,043	$42,395,622	$50,501,740	$67,505,528
Imports from	102,106,682	105,277,743	125,471,468	140,081,000

Value of the import and export trade in merchandise for the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919:

Classification	Year Ended March, 1918	Year Ended March, 1919
Exports, including re-exports	$786,913,050	$823,574,016
Imports	488,012,620	548,389,663
Actual net excess of exports over imports	$298,900,430	$275,184,353

Value of the principal imports of foreign merchandise during the twelve months ended March, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period the preceding year:

Articles	Value	
	1917–18	1918–19
Apparel (exclusive of haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	$4,204,980	$5,952,702
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	3,279,696	2,231,777
Chemicals	8,832,698	8,086,825
Coal	216,073	731,922
Drugs and medicines	4,327,291	4,758,140
Dyes, aniline and alizarine	3,173,282	3,793,599
Fruits and vegetables	3,347,503	3,022,745
Glass and glassware	5,270,744	4,042,764
Grain: Wheat	134,640	3,265,097
Hardware	8,809,987	10,408,795
Instruments, apparatus, etc	5,594,853	7,033,714
Liquors	8,109,536	10,709,869
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	16,984,085	19,006,602
Matches	7,618,993	5,345,039
Metals:		
Iron and steel	25,169,538	40,391,625
Copper	2,090,324	2,226,586
Oils, mineral	11,811,644	11,722,425
Paper and pasteboard	7,498,304	8,826,209
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,754,474	6,287,842
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,610,162	3,385,462

Continued on page 460

Table Continued:

Articles	Value 1917–18	Value 1918–19
Salt	$ 7,140,128	$ 7,562,541
Spices	6,168,775	7,816,248
Stationery	2,091,297	2,270,060
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	48,786,014	49,858,915
Tea	1,973,528	2,884,537
Textiles:		
Cotton—		
Raw	1,334,394	3,905,528
Twist and yarn	13,935,061	28,765,232
Gray piece goods	59,800,525	76,547,449
White piece goods	46,085,106	42,599,719
Colored piece goods	52,382,357	38,346,398
Other sorts of manufactures	11,156,289	10,201,157
Silk—		
Raw	3,768,294	3,330,632
Manufactures	9,256,732	12,033,232
Woolen manufactures	6,804,016	7,053,830

Value of the principal exports of merchandise to foreign countries for the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919:

Articles	Value 1917–18	Value 1918–19
Chemicals: saltpeter	$2,879,022	$3,025,341
Coal	769,556	506,116
Coffee	3,221,947	3,873,085
Coir	1,505,370	1,156,605
Dyes:		
Indigo	4,957,666	4,050,550
Myrabolans	1,534,245	1,600,754
Grain, pulse and flour:		
Rice, in the husk	484,379	680,013
Rice, not in the husk	67,030,198	74,487,622
Wheat	61,651,417	21,909,307
Wheat flour	4,896,997	2,642,510
Barley	13,108,080	8,979,341
Gram and maize	14,404,840	11,379,175
Jawar and barja	585,277	273,497
Pulse	11,867,447	2,174,028
Hides and skins:		
Hides, raw	10,010,715	8,481,012
Skins, raw	16,036,739	21,807,435
Hides, tanned or dressed	15,911,508	23,091,543
Skins, tanned or dressed	6,401,262	8,279,863
Manures	1,537,165	1,999,483
Manganese ore	2,779,421	2,440,712
Wolfram	3,525,292	3,656,364
Mica	2,799,536	2,915,034
Castor oil	1,242,580	1,450,541
Coconut oil	1,974,826	4,754,571
Oilcakes	2,301,205	2,739,515
Opium	7,811,381	10,151,843
Rubber, raw	5,261,984	8,124,784
Seeds, total	26,674,584	36,396,229
Castor	5,729,817	7,466,185
Copra	682,284	68,131
Cotton seed	46,718	57,425
Linseed	8,088,325	21,370,748
Shellac	11,652,024	9,082,187
Tea	57,335,806	57,669,972
Textiles:		
Cotton—		
Raw (including waste)	138,394,825	100,712,217
Twist and yarn	24,542,408	23,434,793
Piece goods	17,967,767	20,932,114
Hemp, raw	2,577,298	4,762,681
Jute, raw	20,938,278	41,268,244
Gunny bags—		
Sacking	42,681,476	53,124,985
Hessian	20,497,049	19,333,956
Gunny cloth—		
Sacking	1,238,038	2,139,962
Hessian	73,616,843	94,206,032
Wool, raw	13,220,009	17,495,068
Wood, teak	1,013,854	1,943,032
Other timber	37,310	117,120

Principal imports for the years 1916 to 1918, inclusive:

Principal Articles	1916	1917	1918
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco:			
Fruits and vegetables:	$2,146,482	$2,648,607	$2,041,894
Dates			
Liquors:	1,698,244	1,553,873	2,292,651
Ale, beer, and porter	4,023,214	4,309,104	5,114,600
Spirit	913,820	843,107	875,849
Wines			
Provisions and Oilman's Stores:	1,975,920	355,742	165,803
Biscuits and cakes	2,483,800	1,538,355	1,900,420
Canned and bottled provisions	1,513,233	1,412,753	1,719,064
Farinaceous and patent foods	1,181,130	1,217,911	701,570
Milk, condensed and preserved, including milk cream			
Spices:	3,982,740	4,012,951	5,063,235
Betelnuts	1,212,885	1,223,276	1,335,343
Cloves			
Sugar:	46,365,595	45,047,811	50,991,955
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	1,634,967	1,006,185	559,837
Molasses	926,422	1,428,266	2,742,930
Tea			
Other Food and Drink:	6,125,033	6,610,051	7,772,510
Salt			
Tobacco:	3,320,633	4,027,375	5,244,683
Cigarettes			
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:			
Coal, coke and patent fuel:	298,141	403,773	624,432
Coal			
Oils:	9,676,711	6,216,824	5,290,989
Kerosene	4,887,041	6,478,287	5,723,009
Other kinds of mineral oil			
Textile materials:	671,097	911,808	4,031,637
Cotton, raw	3,524,107	3,524,335	3,710,760
Silk, raw			
Wood and Timber:	2,450,373	4,282,238	2,014,095
Wood (timber)			
Miscellaneous:	2,218,774	2,118,760	1,003,327
Precious stones and pearls, unset			
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:			
Apparel:	1,749,823	1,026,072	795,314
Boots and shoes	1,336,004	1,316,379	579,496
Gold and silver thread			
Carriages and carts:	6,503,647	3,879,864	982,983
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts			
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines:	5,947,371	8,010,869	8,142,687
Chemicals	4,748,297	4,055,815	4,300,317
Drugs and medicines			
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, etc.:	9,667,973	8,910,406	9,259,033
Hardware	3,816,436	3,581,290	4,075,945
Instruments, electrical			
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:			
Dyes and Colours:	222,772	346,304	660,012
Alizarine dyes	1,022,995	2,556,607	3,352,753
Aniline dyes	3,109,685	2,516,245	8,255,859
Paints and colours			
Glassware and Earthenware:	4,623,731	5,096,934	4,329,637
Glass and glassware	1,642,932	1,208,856	1,557,022
Earthenware and porcelain			
Machinery of all kinds:	1,503,907	927,351	881,812
Prime movers, other than electrical	1,294,198	1,183,861	900,018
Electrical machinery			
Textile machinery:	4,122,791	3,650,953	4,581,220
Cotton	3,617,400	2,559,796	1,373,644
Jute	97,870	108,888	148,375
Others			
Metals, Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof:	1,698,540	1,014,141	5,137,520
Bars and channel (steel)	513,930	172,860	113,097
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	1,275,361	645,432	884,957
Pipes and fittings, cast	9,242,407	11,114,611	8,805,134
Sheets and Plates			
Metals other than Iron and Steel:	682,066	1,172,027	1,668,519
Copper, wrought	1,143,401	1,419,776	1,657,028
Tin, Unwrought, blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs			
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery:	6,990,317	6,077,084	7,637,203
Paper	2,548,185	2,058,778	2,071,434
Stationery			

Continued on page 462

Table Continued:

Principal Articles	1916	1917	1918
Railway plant and rolling-stock:			
Carriages and wagons and parts thereof	$2,782,456	$1,086,705	$1,793,461
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	1,372,323	378,341	665,047
Material for construction	2,626,164	254,143	103,974
Yarns and textile fabrics:			
Cotton yarn	12,839,308	11,876,245	28,050,816
Piecegoods:			
Cotton, grey	56,348,050	56,136,513	73,111,662
Cotton, white	41,653,762	45,989,426	44,363,649
Cotton, coloured, printed, or dyed	43,737,337	55,863,474	42,405,205
Hosiery (cotton)	3,900,825	4,029,741	2,546,712
Haberdashery and millinery	4,421,696	3,117,160	2,940,931
Silk yarn, noils, and warps	1,217,745	1,396,618	1,872,664
Silk piecegoods	6,303,201	6,246,315	9,274,255
Wool	3,800,996	6,004,393	5,431,171
Wool Shawls	97,272	25,291	8,825
Miscellaneous:			
Building cement	1,849,035	2,722,013	1,347,663
Matches	3,735,357	6,165,920	6,938,393
Soap	3,184,349	3,439,402	3,411,890
Tea chests	3,042,918	2,175,000	3,240,759
Toys and requisites for games and sports	1,273,470	754,169	1,064,889
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	1,289,878	895,046	583,671
IV. **Miscellaneous and unclassified:**			
Animals, living:			
Horses	2,246,024	1,640,789	1,972,533
Articles imported by post	5,449,775	10,725,159	14,153,189

Exports of Indian merchandise for the years 1916 to 1918:

Articles	1916	1917	1918
I. **Food, Drink, and Tobacco:**			
Fish (excluding canned fish)	$1,583,578	$1,329,122	$1,499,305
Fruits and Vegetables	1,945,798	1,742,028	1,687,440
Grain, Pulse, and flour	105,853,346	160,263,534	154,851,006
Liquors	18,492	408	38
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,966,117	2,287,810	2,053,947
Spices	2,775,006	3,604,059	3,309,752
Sugar	816,300	511,126	1,308,836
Tea	55,387,189	48,840,560	65,280,385
Other food and drink	2,862,695	4,227,330	2,137,661
Tobacco	1,701,311	1,429,530	2,238,496
Total, Class I	$174,914,832	$224,235,507	$234,366,866
II. **Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:**			
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	$2,601,037	$1,227,431	$254,391
Gums, resins, and lac	8,122,493	11,584,592	12,067,554
Hides and skins, raw	40,272,963	36,317,744	22,193,433
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	7,061,021	6,933,684	7,829,387
Oils	4,646,524	5,920,471	10,595,626
Seeds	52,802,169	33,270,549	31,048,673
Tallow, stearine, and wax	302,014	328,297	229,926
Textile materials	176,158,495	165,452,382	140,159,211
Wood and timber	2,096,526	1,733,887	1,439,470
Miscellaneous	9,829,860	11,079,035	12,255,884
Total, Class II	$303,893,102	$273,848,072	$238,073,563
III. **Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:**			
Apparel	$410,344	$351,042	$416,327
Arms, ammunition and military stores	145	145	972
Carriages and carts including cycles and motor cars	9,413	10,750	21,038

Continued on page 463

Table Continued:

Articles	1916	1917	1918
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	$10,900,411	$11,386,425	$15,111,489
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	163,835	100,883	70,304
Dyes and colours	12,134,861	7,788,237	7,298,062
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufacture of wood	108,222	84,204	205,764
Glassware and earthenware	37,008	42,845	36,790
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	27,302,940	26,056,987	19,493,469
Machinery of all kinds, including belting	12,154	22,074	17,287
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,787,362	1,337,015	229,698
Metals, other iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	2,235,129	1,999,661	840,936
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	86,543	119,634	126,510
Railway plant and rolling stock	53,984	35,772	69,993
Yarns and textile fabrics	175,940,718	164,416,677	223,261,202
Miscellaneous	10,300,833	9,510,699	9,727,989
Total, Class III	$241,483,902	$223,641,050	$276,927,830
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified	$7,215,978	$6,147,793	6,850,024
Total	$727,507,814	$727,872,422	$756,218,283

Production and Industry

Agriculture: The principal industry of India is agriculture. In general, two crops are reaped in the year, but not from the same land. In the area of the summer monsoon rains, one crop is sown in the first weeks of the monsoon, June and July, and harvested in October and November. The other is sown at the end of the monsoon, and harvested from January to March. The winter crops in Northwestern India are wheat, barley and linseed; the principal district of production is the Punjab and Northwest Provinces. Millets, pulses and oilseeds are the staple, universal crops; cotton is grown on the southern table-land, opium in the valley of the Ganges, rice in Bengal, where there are two harvests a year, jute in northern and eastern Bengal, indigo in Bengal and Madras, and less extensively in the Punjab, tea in Assam and to a lesser extent in Bengal, Madras, and the Punjab.

Acreage and produce of principal crops for two years:

Name of crops	1916–17		1917–18	
	Acreage	Produce	Acreage	Produce
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	80,080,000	34,791,000	79,712,000	35,952,000
Wheat	32,940,000	10,234,000	35,513,000	10,162,000
		Bales		Bales
Cotton	21,745,000	4,502,000	24,781,000	4,036,000
		Tons		Tons
Linseed, pure	2,889,000	388,000	3,043,000	390,000
Linseed, mixed	675,000	138,000	695,000	117,000
Rape and mustard, pure	3,995,000	723,200	4,109,000	711,200
Rape and mustard, mixed	2,500,000	468,000	2,815,000	405,000
Sesamum, pure	4,023,000	433,000	3,492,000	319,000
Sesamum, mixed	1,000,000	80,000	850,000	67,000
Groundnut	2,334,000	1,196,000	1,894,000	1,042,000
		Bales		Bales
Jute	2,736,000	8,864,600	2,497,200	6,945,600
		lbs.		lbs.
Indigo	770,000	10,718,400	690,600	9,833,600
		Tons		Tons
Sugarcane	2,416,000	2,730,000	2,796,000	3,266,000
		lbs.		lbs.
Tea	648,900	368,428,700	664,300	370,180,800

Manufactures: The most important industry with the exception of agriculture, is the manufacture of cotton and gunny (jute) cloth. Also important are silk weaving, shawl making, the manufacture of carpets, metal work and wood carving.

Details as to the progress of the cotton and jute mills:

Mills	1906–07	1907–08	1908–09	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Cotton Mills:										
Mills, number	197	207	212	223	230	234	241	239	233	238
Capital employed, so far as known	$3,123,900	$2,430,000	$972,000	$972,000	$972,000	$972,000	$972,000	$972,000	$972,000	$972,000
Looms, number	55,291	62,251	69,701	74,157	78,394	81,899	85,676	90,268	96,869	101,017
Spindles, number	5,230,020	5,437,198	5,623,542	5,786,524	5,961,350	6,040,760	6,100,632	6,208,758	6,209,377	6,263,569
Persons employed, number	197,980	208,422	220,443	215,950	241,149	221,076	242,199	244,002	240,719	271,913
Yarn Produced:										
Counts 1 to 20,000 pounds	501,472	471,337	484,789	461,692	428,098	427,543	478,469	465,680	447,616	502,098
Counts above 20,000 pounds	129,081	142,435	145,117	131,732	148,898	163,299	172,096	179,173	167,341	181,057
	630,553	613,772	629,886	593,424	576,996	590,842	650,565	644,853	614,957	683,155
Yarn Produced:										
Bombay, 1,000 pounds	473,004	457,146	469,194	437,484	424,903	441,521	485,567	479,683	1,448,556	509,771
Bengal, 1,000 pounds	46,967	41,818	39,147	34,420	38,279	32,626	37,355	33,220	31,709	32,066
Madras, 1,000 pounds	36,724	36,936	39,635	40,596	41,071	42,838	44,974	44,674	43,032	44,304
United Provinces (including Ajmer-Merwara)	33,888	37,142	38,871	39,801	36,205	39,487	43,765	44,468	50,281	51,999
Central Provinces and Berar	26,510	27,857	29,773	30,186	28,314	27,739	33,572	36,533	534,65	37,443
Punjab (including Delhi)	13,860	12,873	13,266	10,937	8,224	6,631	5,322	6,275	6,814	7,542
Total	159,001	181,269	184,164	215,461	230,861	252,126	267,663	256,406	258,180	330,853
Woven Goods:										
Gray, 1,000 pounds	129,599	147,598	147,243	167,341	178,935	192,977	196,130	188,451	198,254	249,029
Other, 1,000 pounds	29,402	33,671	39,921	48,120	51,926	59,149	71,533	67,955	59,926	81,224
Total	159,001	181,269	184,164	215,461	230,861	252,126	267,663	256,406	258,180	330,853
Jute Mills:										
Mills, number	44	54	56	60	58	59	61	64	70	70
Capital employed, so far as known	$13,211,219	$14,001,719	$14,158,919	$14,158,919	$14,158,919	$14,538,659	$13,881,899	$16,443,119	$17,044,020	$14,614,020
Persons employed, number	166,895	187,771	192,131	204,104	216,390	301,324	204,092	216,288	238,274	234,143
Spindles, number	520,504	562,274	607,358	645,802	682,527	677,519	34,033	36,050	38,379	39,890
Looms, number	25,284	27,244	29,525	31,418	33,169	32,927	708,716	744,289	795,528	812,421

Irrigation is practised throughout India; in 1916-1917, 48,003,917 acres of land were irrigated, the largest amount of irrigated land, 12,195,715 acres being in the Punjab, and the next largest, 9,953,050, being in Madras. In the same year, of a total area of 748,915,153 acres, 229,620,075 were cropped, 45,493,149 were fallow, 112,485,364 were cultivable waste and 143,411,598 were not cultivable. There were 85,070,524 acres of forest. Of the total irrigated land, 21,800,000 acres were irrigated by canals, 7,200,000 by tanks and 12,100,000 by wells.

Production of gray and bleached piece-goods during the twelve months ending March, 1919; in thousands of pounds:

Shirtings and longcloth	86,160	Chadars	12,972
T cloths, domestics and sheetings	24,641	Colored piece goods	85,601
Dhuties	77,777		

Total value of goods woven in Indian mills during 12 months ending March, 1919, $144,009,576.

Details of principal manufacturing industries in India for 1915:

Woolen Mills:		**Lac Factories:**	
Mills, number	5	Factories, number	29
Capital employed, so far as known	$8,310,600	Persons employed, number	3,728
Production	44,595,360	**Petroleum Refineries:**	
Persons employed, number	6,074	Refineries, number	9
Paper Mills:		Persons employed, number	10,063
Mills, number	9	**Printing Presses:**	
Capital employed, so far as known	$1,469,340	Works, number	152
Production, tons	304	Persons employed, number	36,338
Persons employed, number	4,665	**Railway Workshops and Other Factories:**	
Arms and Ammunition Factories and Arsenals (Government):		Works, number	104
Works, number	13	Persons employed, number	127,506
Persons employed, number	20,741	**Rice Mills:**	
Breweries:		Mills, number	378
Breweries	18	Persons employed, number	37,731
Production, per 1,000 gallons	2,533	**Saw Mills:**	
Persons employed, number	922	Mills, number	124
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Mills and Factories:		Persons employed, number	10,950
Mills, number	1,345	**Silk Filatures:**	
Persons employed, number	108,298	Filatures, number	6
Dockyards:		Persons employed, number	559
Dockyards, number	14	**Sugar Factories:**	
Persons employed, number	19,269	Works, number	29
Iron and Brass Foundries:		Persons employed, number	8,558
Foundries number	62	**Tile Factories:**	
Persons employed, number	27,244	Works, number	164
Jute Presses:		Persons employed, number	22,217
Presses, number	130		
Persons employed, number	26,883		

In 1917 there were 2,513 joint stock companies registered in India with a total paid up capital of $294,413,940. Of these companies 599, with a capital of $29,777,220 were engaged in banking and insurance; 54, with a capital of $29,064,680 operated railways and tramways; 757, with a capital of $48,445,040 were engaged in miscellaneous trading; 251, with a capital of $15,804,720, were engaged in tea-planting; 153, with a capital of $19,940,580, were engaged in coal mining; there were 197 cotton mills with a capital of $54,597.240; 44 jute mills had a capital of $28,183,140; there were 15 mills for silk, hemp and wool, with a total capital of $6,468,660; 132 companies had cotton and jute screws and presses, and had a capital of $8,708,120; 18 companies with a total capital of $2,842,820 engaged in the sugar business, and there were 40 land and building companies with a capital of $9,408,960. There were 624 foreign companies working in India in 1914, engaged in railways navigation, jute mills, rice mills, tea planting, and mining.

Mineral Production:

Value of mineral production of the Empire and native states:

Mineral	1916	1917	Mineral	1916	1917
Coal	$18,849,821	$21,926,594	Magnesite	$68,355	$70,756
Gold	11,192,691	10,798,380	Clay	22,574	43,832
Petroleum	5,440,308	5,311,805	Chromite	79,708	127,409
Manganese ore	7,226,946	7,295,248	Steatite	12,772	31,444
Salt	3,539,819	4,778,143	Agate	3,805	1,239
Saltpetre	2,952,391	2,564,456	Gypsum	3,620	5,025
Lead and lead ore	1,984,741	2,481,219	Diamond	1,754	8,874
Tungsten ore	2,417,349	3,028,139	Ochre	4,573	7,921
Building materials and road metal	1,017,363	1,213,911	Corundum	13,525	18,827
Mica	1,514,764	2,469,720	Antimony	2,444	675
Tin ore and tin	191,007	323,350	Amber	763	3,324
Jadestone	237,780	328,059	Graphite	7,294	2,658
Ruby, sapphire and spinel	182,313	251,898	Platinum	223	92
Monazite	182,318	274,536	Molybdenite	981	3,042
Iron ore	184,587	194,288	Beauxite	2,250	3,013
Silver	431,018	1,152,869	Asbestos	.....	1,472
Copper ore	15,838	146,587	Bismuth	.....	790
Alum	30,156	18,016	Total value	$57,815,851	$64,887,611

Railways and Roads:

There were 36,333 miles of railway open 1917-1918. There were approximately 55,982 miles of macadamized and 114,131 miles of unmetalled roads in India in 1916-1917. The Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus and Irawadi with their branches are extensively used for inland travel, as are the canals in the southern part of India.

Post Offices, Telegraphs:

In 1918 there were 19,410 post offices, 49,749 letter boxes, and a total of 1,147,922,768 pieces of mail were handled. There were 87,714 miles of telegraph line with 347,906 miles of wire, which carried 19,897,787 paid messages.

Money, Weights and Measures:

India is on a gold basis, the unit being the **rupee,** with a par value of $0.324 U. S. currency. The rupee is divided into 16 **annas,** the **anna** into 12 **pie.** The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a **lakh,** or (lac), and is written 1,00,000. 100 lakhs are a **crore,** and the crore is signified 10,00,00,000.

The principal weights and measures are the **maund,** which in Bengal is equivalent to 82.287 pounds, in Bombay is equivalent to nearly 28 pounds, in Madras to nearly 25 pounds; the **tola,** equivalent to 180 grains, and the **guz,** which in Bengal is equivalent to 1 yard, in Bombay is equivalent to 27 inches.

Language: Commercial language, English.

Local Advertising Media:

In order to cover the whole of India in any campaign it is necessary to use the press of Bombay for the western part, the press of Madras for the southern, and the press of Calcutta for the eastern part. There are several excellent dailies in Calcutta and one with a national circulation in Bombay. There are likewise several good engineering and commercial reviews published in Calcutta and Bombay. There are numerous publications in native languages in each of these cities.

Shipping Routes:

American & Indian Line.
Grace Line.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of British India levies **specific** duties based on weight on some commodities, and **ad valorem** duties of 2½ and 7½ per cent upon others. Certain specified articles, such as various kinds of machinery for cotton mills, and various kinds of agricultural machinery when constructed so as to be capable of operation by manual or animal power, are admitted free.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Via Azores, or Indo $0.66 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Bombay, 23 days; Calcutta, 26 days; Madras, 24 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to India. Limit of weight—11 pounds. Parcels can not be registered. Delivery charges are collected as follows: one to three pounds, 24 cents; four to seven pounds, 48 cents; eight to eleven pounds, 72 cents.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

FRENCH DEPENDENCIES IN INDIA

French possessions in India cover about 196 square miles. There are five separate colonies with population estimated as follows: Pondichery, 166,793; Karikal, 56,548; Chandernagar, 27,356; Mahé, 11,063; Yanaon, 5,157; total 266,917. The chief towns and their population are: Pondichery, 47,321; and Karikal, 18,432.

The principal crops of Pondichery are paddy, ground-nut and ragi. About 50,000 acres are under rubber, in 1917 they produced 1,207,000 pounds. In Pondichery there are four cotton mills and at Chandernagar there is one jute mill; the former have 1,622 looms and 171,213 spindles, and employ 7,335 persons. There are two oil factories, and some oil compressing plants.

The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. In 1917, the imports at the ports of Pondichery, Karikal and Mahé amounted to $2,552,465 and exports to $3,930,700.

Total length of railway is 43 miles from Pondichery to Villapuram and Peralam to Karikal.

Shipping Routes:

American and Indian Line.
American-Asiatic S. S. Co.

Customs Tariff: The provisions are those of the French tariff, with special duties for spirits, salt tobacco and opium.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.66 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-four days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to French India. The regulations are the same as those for British India.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

PORTUGUESE DEPENDENCIES IN INDIA

The Portuguese dependencies in India are: Gôa, on the Malabar coast, capital Panjin; Damão, about 100 miles north of Bombay and Din, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. The chief industry is the salt works, of which there are 501 in Gôa, employing 1,968 men, with an annual production approximating 12,200 tons; there are eleven salt works in Damão and five in Din. Manganese deposits were discovered near Mormugão in 1906. There are six concerns operating about twenty mines. There are 51 miles of railway connecting Mormugão with British India.

The chief exports of Portuguese India are: cocoanuts, fresh and salted fish, spices caju-nuts, salt, and copra. Imports and exports for 1914 and 1916 were as follows:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1914.....	$3,026,268	$969,857	1916.....	$3,838,062	$1,305,729

The trade is mainly transit. There are 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line in Portuguese India.

Shipping Routes:

There are no direct lines from New York to Portuguese India, goods are ordinarily shipped via Hong Kong or British Indian ports.

Customs Tariff: The tariff is a combination of **specific** and **ad valorem** duties. Goods and merchandise of national production and goods nationalized in Portugal and adjacent islands pay 50 per cent of the regular duties.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $0.66 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

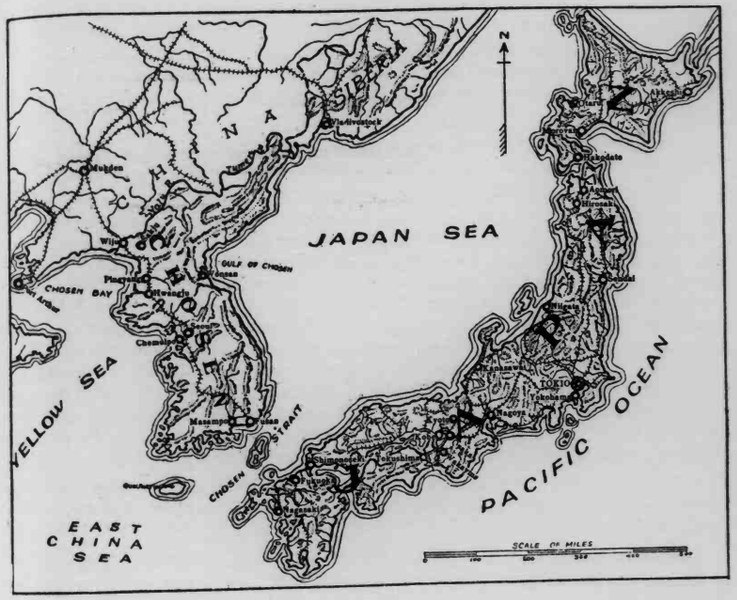
Mail Time: Twenty-four days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent to Portuguese India by parcel post via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



JAPAN

The Empire of Japan consists of the five islands of Honshiu (the mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa), besides numerous smaller islands among which are the Hokoto (Pescadores) Islands, the peninsula of Chosen (Korea) and southern half of the island of Karafuto. By treaty of 1915 the Chinese Government extended Japan's lease of territory on the Peninsula of Liaotung including the towns of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the railway between Port Arthur and Chang-Chun for ninety-nine years Another treaty with China promulgated in the same year gave Japan exclusive mining and colonization rights in eastern Mongolia; the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany with respect to the Province of Shantung, and the port of Kiau-Chau; and also gave Japan preferential rights to railway, mining, and financial development in South Manchuria as well as inner Eastern Magnolia.

The principal commercial cities of Japan are Tokio, the capital, which is not quite as large as Chicago; Osaka, which is about as large as Philadelphia, Yokohama, Kobé and Nagasaki.

The principal industries of Japan are agriculture and manufacturing. Of agricultural crops the most important are rice, more than one half of the acreage devoted to this crop being under irrigation; tea, barley, rye, wheat, millet, sweet potatoes and cotton. Rice is

not only the most important foodstuff of Japan, but is likewise used in brewing the national beverage "saké." An important industry closely related to agriculture is sericulture, in which a large proportion of the population is engaged, and which is the principal subsidiary occupation of most agricultural families. The agricultural holdings in Japan are according to our standards almost uneconomically small, over 60 per cent being under one acre in size.

The principal mineral products of Japan are copper, coal and petroleum, but Japan is absolutely destitute of iron, and is therefore a large importer of both pig iron and steel.

Japanese manufacturing industries are various and important, and among Asiatic nations Japan is the only one which has successfully organized its manufactures to the point where they have become a powerful factor in international trade. Of these industries the production of textiles is the most conspicuous; cotton yarns, cotton goods and silk goods are manufactured and largely exported, as are woolens and hemp. The ceramic industry, the manufacture of paper, of matches, and of toys and novelties are likewise important. Recently the chemical industry, the glass industry, the refining of sugar, the manufacture of tinned foodstuffs and the shipping and shipbuilding industries have been extensively developed. As an illustration of the expansion of Japan's manufacturing industries it is of interest to note that during the five years from 1914 to 1918 the total investment in the formation of new enterprises and the expansion of old ones amounted to $3,456,435,579 of which $1,994,825,196 was invested in new enterprises and $1,461,610,401 was invested in the further expansion of enterprises already in existence.

Japan's railway mileage is extensive, and the system is complete. A large mercantile marine is likewise operated, and Japanese shipping is to be found in all of the world's principal ports.

The total foreign trade of Japan in 1919 amounted to $2,258,365,758. Imports were valued at $1,148,642,976, and exports at $1,109,722,782. Per capita imports amounted to $21.52, and exports to $20.79. The per capita share of the total foreign trade amounted to $42.31.

Area and Population

The population of Japan proper (excluding Formosa, the Pescadores, and Chosen) according to the census of 1913 was 53,362,682, of whom 26,964,586 were males and 26,398,096 females.

The population of Chosen is 16,913,225; of Taiwan, 3,710,850; of Karafuto, 95,200.

Distribution of urban and rural population:

Population	1913	
	No. of towns	Population
Under 500	163	42,522
501 — 2,000	1,288	3,413,627
2,001 — 5,000	7,584	24,345,915
5,001 — 10,000	1,852	12,105,244
10,001 — 20,000	335	4,496,820
20,001 — 50,000	97	2,933,888
50,001 — 100,000	26	1,855,550
Over 100,000	11	5,937,704
Total	12,356	55,131,270

Population in cities, according to census of 1913:

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Akita	36,560	Niigata	66,622
Aomori	47,077	Oita	38,905
Asahigawa	63,275	Okayama	86,961
Fukui	56,218	Onomichi	31,268
Fukuoka	97,303	Osaka	1,395,823
Fukushima	33,981	Otaru	92,864
Gifu	51,647	Otsu	44,100
Hakodate	99,795	Saga	36,667
Hamamatsu	43,012	Sakai	67,706
Himeji	40,316	Sapporo	96,924
Hirosaki	38,586	Sasebo	94,914
Hiroshima	167,130	Sendai	104,141
Kagoshima	75,907	Shimonoseki	72,117
Kanazawa	129,804	Shizuoka	64,108
Kobé	442,167	Shuri	24,102
Kochi	39,162	Takamatsu	41,837
Kofu	53,672	Takaoka	38,045
Kokura	38,139	Takasaki	44,096
Kumamoto	68,167	Takata	32,403
Kure	128,342	Tokushima	70,292
Kurumé	39,292	Tokyo	2,050,126
Kyoto	509,380	Tottori	37,278
Marugame	28,685	Toyama	64,822
Matsumoto	39,653	Toyohashi	54,673
Matsuyama	45,189	Tsu	47,295
Matsuye	38,631	Uji-Yamada	40,357
Mayebashi	50,061	Utsunomiya	54,049
Mito	43,215	Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	41,828
Moji	71,977	Wakamatsu (Fukouka-ken)	34,519
Morioka	43,527	Wakayama	77,683
Nagano	41,112	Yamagata	45,371
Nagaoka	39,354	Yokkaichi	33,812
Nagasaki	161,174	Yokohama	397,574
Nagoya	452,043	Yokosuka	85,473
Nara	40,938	Yonezawa	38,265
Nawa	55,547		

Emigration:

On June 30,1917, there were 343,826 Japanese in China including Manchuria; 29,627 in southern Asia, Australia and the Philippines; 1,464 in Europe; 13,823 in Canada; 101,645 in Hawaii; 112,293 in the United States; 13,995 in Asiatic Russia; 1,169 in Mexico; 28,657 in South America. These figures are low, since there is a large number of stowaways not accounted for.

Immigration:

During 1914, 18,013 foreigners visited Japan. In 1915 the figure was 14,836; in 1916, 19,908; in 1917, 22,428 of whom 5,196 were American, 3,868 British, 9,621 Chinese and 7,780 Russian.

Commerce

The total foreign trade of Japan for the calendar year 1919 amounted to $2,258,365,758. Imports amounted to $1,148,642,976 and exports amounted to $1,109,722,782.

Total foreign commerce of the United States with Japan for eleven years:

Year ended June 30—	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$26,460,573	$231,040	$26,691,613	$57,510,278	$12,882,444	$70,392,722	81.70	–$43,701,109
1910	21,761,347	197,963	21,959,310	52,016,321	14,382,440	66,398,761	78.34	–44,439,451
1911	36,517,516	203,893	36,721,409	62,365,561	86,161,935	78,527,496	79.42	–41,806,087
1912	53,132,527	345,519	53,478,046	63,062,323	17,545,146	80,607,469	78.23	–27,129,423
1913	57,597,503	144,312	57,741,815	71,355,230	20,278,010	91,633,240	77.87	–33,891,425
1914	51,087,664	117,856	51,205,520	84,487,145	22,868,752	107,355,897	78.70	–56,150,377
1915	41,312,770	205,010	41,517,780	73,800,468	25,082,170	98,882,638	74.63	–57,364,858
1916	74,246,734	224,197	74,470,931	113,113,592	34,530,636	147,644,228	76.61	–73,173,297
1917	128,910,610	1,516,451	130,427,061	151,483,292	56,644,186	208,127,478	72.78	–77,700,417
1918	264,956,532	2,684,680	267,641,212	197,307,256	87,638,183	284,945,439	69.24	–17,304,227
1919			326,462,269			303,993,041		+22,469,228

Value of Japan's foreign trade in 1916, 1917, 1918 and 6 months of 1919:

Imports	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1916	$376,701,227	$561,479,106	$938,180,333
1917	516,351,837	799,098,016	1,315,449,835
1918	831,569,701	978,107,183	1,809,676,884
1919 (6 months)	522,587,487	423,141,761	944,729,248

Foreign trade of Japan for six months, ending June 30, 1919:

Articles	1919
Food, drink, and tobacco:	
In a natural state—	
Rice	$40,938,002
Beans and peas	8,914,681
Other	10,150,818
Partly or wholly prepared—	
Sugar	10,471,789
Other	8,082,325
Total	$78,557,615
Raw materials:	
Rape seed	754,930
Hides and skins	3,181,957
Crude india rubber and gutta percha	5,141,917
Chili saltpeter	4,378,494
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	928,633
Oil cake	35,457,462
Cotton, raw	188,130,036
Flax, hemp, jute, etc	2,985,075
Wool	18,694,729
Coal	4,794,902
Ores	4,690,014
Other	21,299,775
Total	$290,437,924
Manufacture for further use in manufacturing:	
Leathers	1,264,664
Tanning extracts	339,593
Caustic soda and soda ash	3,172,690
Coal-tar dyes	3,346,516
Woolen or worsted yarns	7,798
Pulp for paper making	1,991,509
Iron pig, ingot, and slab	11,270,838
Iron, bar, rod, plate, and sheet	35,073,299
Iron pipes and tubes	3,074,959
Lead, ingot and slab	1,540,476
Tin, ingot and slab	1,352,453
Nickel, ingot and grain	1,262,888
Antimony, ingot and slab	67,492
Brass and bronze, ingot and slab	56,683
Construction materials	1,782,207
Other	24,186,676
Total	$89,790,741
Articles wholly manufactured:	
Oil, petroleum	$3,652,610
Cotton tissues	2,262,842
Woolen tissue	2,431,464
Paper	5,371,893
Iron nails	1,135,579
Steam vessels	219,157
Machineries	22,623,711
Other	23,086,869
Total	$60,784,125
Miscellaneous	3,017,082
Total Imports	$522,587,487

Table Continued:

Export	1919
Food, drink, and tobacco:	
In a natural state—	
Rice	$1,309,179
Beans and peas	7,178,022
Aquatic products	3,377,042
Other	1,849,745
Partly or wholly prepared—	
Tea	2,063,181
Sugar, refined	3,982,866
Sake	516,524
Beer	1,835,891
Colle or isinglass, vegetable	632,539
Comestibles, in tins and bottles	1,599,211
Other	5,821,316
Total	$30,165,516
Raw materials:	
Waste silk	1,285,392
Coal	7,986,512
Wood	4,502,052
Other	4,201,193
Total	$17,975,149
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing:	
Colza oil	$877,401
Fish oil and whale oil	469,366
Sulphur	470,625
Camphor	1,500,260
Menthol crystal	697,536
Raw silk	97,630,080
Cotton yarns	30,639,902
Copper, ingot and slab	7,065,846
Zinc, ingot and slab	1,176,968
Plaits for hat making	2,326,784
Other	32,710,874
Total	$175,565,642
Articles wholly manufactured:	
Leather manufactures	1,725,842
Matches	6,827,354
Silk	12,760,192
Cotton tissues	68,655,429
Woolen tissues	2,998,219
Silk handkerchiefs	1,455,947
Cotton towels	843,418
Table cloths	554,518
Cotton undershirts and drawers	5,053,025
Other knitted goods	3,134,316
Hats, caps, and bonnets	1,431,482
Buttons	2,132,700
Papers	5,849,370
Potteries	4,452,925
Glass and glass manufactures	4,097,300
Mats and mattings	549,993
Umbrellas	1,430,808
Toys	1,915,274
Other	64,588,159
Total	$190,456,271
Miscellaneous	$7,979,183
Total Exports	$423,141,761
Excess of imports	$100,445,726

Value of principal articles of import and export in 1918

Articles	Imports	Exports
Plants and animals	$98,358	.....
Grains, flour, starches and seeds	70,374,772	$53,218,862
Beverages and comestibles	53,919,677	50,341,009
a. Tea	.....	11,482,085
b. Sugar and confectionery	16,779,534	12,586,182
c. Aquatic products	.....	8,515,475
d. Alcoholic liquors	1,053,689	5,304,187
e. Beverages and comestibles	5,739,591	12,047,070
f. Tobacco	1,016,324	405,998
Skins, hairs, bones, horn, etc	12,740,686	4,095,930
Oils, fats, waxes, and manufactures of	16,589,854	22,810,180
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, and explosives	38,825,787	36,682,803
Dyes, pigments, coatings, etc	10,957,095	6,604,839
Yarns, thread, twine and cordage	307,484,333	292,932,391
Tissues and manufactures of	12,280,638	203,507,933
Clothing and accessories	670,408	41,334,706
Paper and paper manufactures	8,847,200	18,643,614
Minerals and manufactures of	178,532,065	20,595,129
Metal manufactures	16,608,856	24,184,166
Ores and metals	.....	54,510,415
Clocks, watches, scientific instruments	39,127,876	55,122,962
Potteries and glass manufactures	.....	17,946,589
Miscellaneous	66,460,152	42,015,760

Value of principal articles of import for 3 years:

Articles	1915	1916	1917
Food:			
Rice	$2,433,290	$1,537,632	$3,243,659
Beans and peas	4,626,369	3,540,378	4,734,608
Sugar	7,372,936	6,463,071	5,825,241
Papeseed and mustard seed	2,384,746	1,699,695	2,132,536
Raw materials:			
Hides and skins	3,186,118	4,447,244	2,909,022
India-rubber, etc	1,708,933	3,608,511	4,546,852
Nitrate of soda, crude	1,613,166	3,078,567	4,482,863
Sulphate of ammonium	1,464,343	957,019	1,425,578
Oil cake	17,991,298	18,698,333	27,871,975
Cotton, raw	18,583,399	137,492,159	164,826,088
Flax, hemp, etc	4,194,654	4,543,536	9,179,785
Wool	5,230,956	16,686,336	25,952,018
Coal	2,220,149	2,109,734	4,501,114
Ores	1,930,731	8,048,863	8,792,074
Worked materials:			
Leather	950,025	1,388,706	1,076,754
Tanning extracts	351,774	1,594,117	575,174
Caustic soda	1,354,332	3,305,693	6,659,661
Aniline dyes	1,436,976	1,711,916	2,258,921
Woolen or worsted yarns	198,873	722,295	383,063
Pulp for paper making	2,975,496	4,490,824	1,394,769
Iron lump, ingots, etc	3,959,087	8,326,863	2,568,503
Iron bar, rod, etc	12,167,529	33,152,972	83,003,360
Iron pipe and tube	687,313	1,710,387	4,385,338
Lead ingots and slabs	1,449,201	3,716,357	2,923,862
Tin	910,778	894,678	1,882,824
Nickel	797,503	1,000,264	513,930
Antimony	3,314,085	3,502,353	2,562,484
Brass and bronze ingots	533,030	7,148,132	5,052,162
Construction materials	409,391	534,184	4,830,708
Finished articles:			
Kerosene oil	4,214,910	2,774,332	2,641,850
Cotton fabrics	926,347	2,031,444	1,538,975
Woolen fabrics	1,804,310	2,580,062	3,097,085
Paper	1,507,772	2,902,079	2,040,673
Iron nails	267,856	2,092,855	1,260,065
Machinery and engines	4,514,055	8,102,865	14,859,083

Value of principal articles of export for 3 years:

Exports	1915	1916	1917
Food: (a) Raw	$4,819,130	$5,576,283	$7,301,947
Rice	4,503,332	8,037,556	16,733,334
Beans and peas	5,093,688	6,218,356	7,066,219
Aquatic products			
(b) Manufactured	7,670,207	8,008,824	10,834,610
Tea	5,878,284	8,178,025	13,023,442
Refined sugar	14,204	1,011,123	1,077,512
Sake	712,894	1,368,550	2,420,380
Beer	849,619	1,218,537	973,581
Japanese isinglass	1,814,521	2,662,990	3,650,345
Comestibles in tin and bottle			
Raw materials:	2,963,859	5,219,270	8,241,382
Waste silk	9,579,889	10,162,172	13,174,112
Coal	4,586,367	6,134,313	7,337,914
Wood			
Worked materials:	1,442,363	1,875,047	1,988,637
Colza oil	1,113,616	1,865,520	1,805,500
Fish oil	1,238,841	3,095,338	3,059,110
Sulphur	1,730,756	3,131,321	2,741,070
Camphor	898,946	1,200,492	793,974
Menthol crystal	75,711,197	132,984,234	176,867,505
Raw silk	32,973,081	38,640,743	53,853,347
Cotton yarns	22,043,621	32,927,315	43,572,560
Copper, ingots and slabs	.....	9,586,836	10,432,037
Zinc, ingots and slabs	7,037,495	8,126,570	9,049,243
Plaits for hats			
Finished articles:	4,437,255	3,155,505	3,356,856
Leather manufactures	7,329,109	10,509,390	12,243,811
Matches	19,201,582	20,555,585	23,646,182
Habutae	19,178,688	29,905,220	63,474,208
Cotton fabrics	9,018,921	4,685,843	3,678,377
Woolen fabrics	1,360,943	2,153,936	2,321,888
Silk handkerchiefs	1,018,558	1,626,696	1,498,828
Cotton towels	960,395	1,443,232	1,434,128
Table-cloths	5,337,326	14,359,526	8,326,050
Knitted undershirts	819,492	2,588,007	4,754,146
Other knitted goods	1,647,625	3,318,481	2,978,971
Hats, etc	1,996,177	3,743,605	5,108,966
Buttons	2,164,157	4,872,450	8,015,467
Paper	3,475,113	6,027,788	7,208,019
Potteries	2,924,716	5,177,909	7,201,207
Glass and glass manufactures	1,135,843	1,425,971	1,085,425
Mats and matting for floor	759,978	1,088,794	1,147,978
Umbrellas	2,257,676	3,804,729	4,187,939
Toys			

Value of the foreign trade of Japan by countries of origin and destination in 1916, 1917 and 1918:

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Asia:						
China	$54,102,040	$66,435,611	$140,431,106	$95,970,882	$158,712,694	$179,036,681
Kwantung	16,909,040	26,510,329	50,158,599	18,455,835	32,763,832	58,016,015
Hong Kong	505,615	899,196	415,632	17,426,020	28,535,099	31,750,710
British India	89,373,367	111,634,740	133,690,315	35,665,492	50,497,272	100,957,356
Straits Settlement	5,347,116	7,502,489	14,617,837	9,192,519	13,969,744	21,041,116
Dutch India	7,085,557	8,640,550	24,345,343	8,674,436	18,068,302	35,731,249
French Indo-China	3,006,247	3,636,015	27,620,789	931,171	1,877,435	5,000,434
Asiatic Russia	883,559	1,872,008	2,176,762	58,611,352	37,005,721	19,968,287
Philippine Islands	4,714,242	7,645,882	8,693,058	5,722,305	8,408,837	11,715,091
Siam	1,468,605	2,169,871	2,856,896	1,051,311	1,100,503	3,029,369
Other countries	12,639	.....	.....	36,762	.....	.....

Continued on page 476

Table Continued:

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Europe:						
Great Britain	$40,702,584	$31,557,235	$32,934,528	$51,123,467	$101,019,093	$71,218,885
France	2,224,891	2,175,763	1,859,478	31,875,288	48,763,623	70,886,233
Germany	2,061,444	1,256,340	1,710,151	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	170,476	6,429	1,945	.....	.....	.....
Italy	349,801	217,139	305,664	1,928,454	8,949,617	5,771,233
Switzerland	911,360	1,538,412	1,135,679	19,583	72,091	276,939
Austria-Hungary	18,119	11,426	813	.....	.....	.....
Holland	210,249	628,399	870,566	56,036	52,311	.....
Sweden	5,628,388	2,637,394	1,844,920	133,602	8,503	23,996
Norway	1,030,272	146,948	105,846	5,015,939	1,004,854	810
Russia	549,952	652,755	341,763	16,643,456	6,737,002	80,891
Spain	76,709	92,330	129,317	746,340	261,326	93,225
Denmark	56,080	26,241	20,055	203,722	195,384	25
Turkey	4,173	2,470	2	9,785	.....	.....
Portugal	4,393	3,298	1,424	8,644	16,524	5,219
Other countries	5,416	.....	.....	27,149	.....	.....
North America:						
United States	101,631,317	179,312,973	312,073,727	169,433,925	238,550,617	264,269,502
Canada	829,782	1,274,718	3,875,927	5,636,383	8,054,864	13,626,400
Mexico	3,574	3,224	22,528	288,781	79,881	176,444
Others	1,615	.....	.....	410,541	.....	.....
South America:						
Peru	243,962	67,972	342,242	250,503	384,501	1,028,282
Chili	3,033,526	4,844,036	5,613,624	461,849	1,183,189	2,345,625
Argentine	30,467	1,569,540	4,371,046	648,214	1,740,721	12,649,722
Brazil	19,822	27,948	56,059	50,155	231,567	1,679,288
Other countries	31,546	.....	.....	80,595	.....	.....
Africa:						
Egypt	4,149,531	5,437,231	4,575,624	2,683,048	6,733,129	14,191,268
Cape Colony and Natal	3,610	9,397,562	14,680,322	2,129,502	3,383,112	9,143,786
Other countries	112,778	4,992,392	327,445	240,769	256,262	693,551
Australia	21,579,653	16,417,849	24,363,877	13,833,473	13,603,638	32,455,263
New Zealand	5,400	5,643	3,234	1,561,904	2,083,264	4,360,434
Hawaii	37,495	128,968	34,474	3,556,654	3,211,731	3,853,432
Other countries	2,083,648	6,220,522	6,151,507	377,175	1,581,773	3,030,422
In bonded warehouses	4,223,660	8,751,089	8,809,677	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	1,267,507	.....	.....	312,085	.....	.....
Grand Total	$376,701,227	$516,351,837	$831,569,701	$561,479,106	$799,098,016	$978,107,183

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Area of arable land in Japan proper during 3 years:

Year	Landed farmers' area (acres)		Tenanted area (acres)		Total area (acres)	
End of December	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
1914	3,548,513	4,213,995	3,687,073	2,788,968	7,235,586	7,002,963
1915	3,545,617	4,238,468	3,720,016	2,850,861	7,265,633	7,089,329
1916	3,552,649	4,259,418	3,746,522	2,887,778	7,299,171	7,147,196

Number of families engaged in agriculture classified as proprietors, tenants, and those tenants combining agriculture with a subsidiary occupation:

End of December	Proprietors	Tenants	Tenants with other occupation	Total farming families
1914	1,731,247	1,520,476	2,204,508	5,456,231
1915	1,717,995	1,524,192	2,208,975	5,451,189
1916	1,696,224	1,524,989	2,236,580	5,457,793

Area under cultivation per family, and the number of families cultivating holdings of various sizes during 2 years:

Area cultivated per farmer's family	1915		1916	
	Number of families	Percentage	Number of families	Percentage
Under 1 acre	1,990,275	36.49	1,986,831	36.40
Over 1 acre	1,823,845	33.44	1,817,220	33.30
Over 2 acres	1,092,157	20.03	1,103,818	20.22
Over 4 acres	330,121	6.05	333,189	6.11
Over 7 acres	149,367	2.74	148,322	2.72
Over 12 acres	68,154	1.25	68,413	1.25
Total	5,453,969	100.00	5,457,793	100.00

Ratio of one crop to two crop fields for 2 years:

Cultivation	Area (acres)		Per cent	
	1915	1914	1915	1914
One crop paddy fields	4,324,507	4,320,788	59.90	60.10
Two crop (ordinary rotation for second crop)	2,239,322	2,237,310	31.02	31.12
Two crop (green manure for second crop)	655,264	631,296	9.08	8.78
Total	7,219,096	7,189,400	100.00	100.00

Of the paddy fields 64.4 per cent. are irrigated by rivers; 20.9 per cent. by reservoirs; 14.7 per cent by other means. The means employed are simple, only approximately 80 places, representing an area of 10,780 acres, employ modern mechanical equipment; and only about 50 places with an area of 18,375 acres employ modern drainage methods.

Area under cultivation and production of rice during 5 years:

Year	Area (acres)	Production (Bushels)	Exports	Imports
1913	7,421,050	256,803,050	$2,177,256	$24,139,056
1914	7,430,850	291,300,660	2,476,952	12,361,854
1915	7,487,200	285,771,640	4,816,548	2,433,228
1916	7,523,950	298,638,620	5,576,106	1,537,326
1917	129,908,800	279,276,830	.....	.....

Production of barley and wheat during 5 years:

Year	(Production in bushels)			
	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total
1913	54,380,620	46,909,800	26,704,860	127,995,280
1914	48,290,280	36,827,770	22,933,680	108,051,730
1915	52,392,830	42,392,560	26,760,410	121,545,800
1916	48,846,490	40,476,310	29,990,590	119,313,390
1917	46,853,590	41,886,670	34,576,460	123,316,720

Production of mixed grains in bushels during 5 years:

Year	Proso millet	Buckwheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1912	1,952,020	5,089,560	9,484,160	3,617,880	3,791,620
1913	1,262,170	5,314,400	10,966,060	2,585,660	2,800,280
1914	2,355,710	6,990,480	8,927,170	4,900,490	3,929,590
1915	2,110,430	6,413,050	10,639,020	4,333,280	4,011,350
1916	2,304,610	5,988,920	11,160,240	4,200,420	3,909,150

Production of beans, potatoes and sweet potatoes during 5 years:

Year	Soy beans bushels	Red beans bushels	Horse beans bushels	Peas bushels	Sweet potatoes tons	Potatoes tons
1912	17,941,210	4,839,170	2,560,110	1,906,030	4,049,473	769,386
1913	15,294,230	3,071,110	2,498,790	1,931,580	4,283,674	783,461
1914	18,723,040	4,660,320	2,483,460	2,161,530	4,051,976	968,492
1915	19,453,770	4,915,820	2,600,990	2,115,540	4,359,764	1,052,154
1916	19,162,500	4,532,570	2,744,070	2,325,050	4,510,071	1,157,358

Production of other crops during 5 years:

Year	Leaf indigo pounds	Leaf tobacco pounds	Cotton pounds	Hemp pounds	Rape-seed pounds
1912	23,260,160	96,005,980	7,244,120	19,634,020	8,433,460
1913	17,089,940	111,848,660	6,384,980	22,070,720	7,491,820
1914	18,006,800	126,088,900	6,781,460	20,056,500	7,293,580
1915	29,802,080	108,321,640	6,938,400	20,435,240	7,244,020
1916	49,386,540	105,561,680	6,244,560	18,700,640	7,186,200

Sericulture is the principal subsidiary occupation of many agricultural families, and one of the most important occupations in Japan.

Number of families engaged in sericulture and the area of mulberry plantations during 5 years:

Year	Sericultural families by seasons			Area of mulberry plantation (acres)
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	
1912	1,500,409	334,203	1,118,701	1,111,381
1913	1,500,280	507,912	1,134,938	1,107,057
1914	1,459,016	501,740	1,135,258	1,103,232
1915	1,433,045	549,108	1,192,742	1,110,814
1916	1,498,007	528,652	1,335,821	1,140,524

Number of egg-cards hatched, the output of various grades of cocoons, and the number of cocoons produced per egg-card:

Year		Egg-cards in 1,000	Output of cocoons (bushels)	Value
Spring variety	1912	2,652	13,127,590	.....
	1913	2,665	13,260,450	$51,860,222
	1914	2,648	13,301,330	58,638,504
	1915	2,651	13,224,680	42,524,220
	1916	2,782	15,667,260	.....
Summer variety	1912	638	2,723,630	.....
	1913	609	2,728,740	11,113,946
	1914	597	2,570,330	8,441,100
	1915	663	2,979,130	9,533,214
	1916	633	3,147,760	.....
Autumn variety	1912	1,844	6,888,280	.....
	1913	1,883	7,465,710	30,601,104
	1914	1,848	6,668,550	19,969,302
	1915	2,017	7,537,250	24,021,528
	1916	2,341	11,352,860	.....
Total	1912	5,135	22,749,720	79,163,076
	1913	5,159	23,460,010	93,556,272
	1914	5,094	22,698,620	87,048,912
	1915	5,332	23,746,170	76,079,460
	1916	5,756	29,167,880	135,982,884

The raw silk output during 4 years has been as follows:

Year	Raw silk		Waste silk, etc.		Total	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1913	30,900,660	$99,351,498	9,086,000	$3,508,908	39,986,600	$102,860,406
1914	31,016,300	86,898,510	9,185,120	3,727,032	40,201,420	90,625,542
1915	33,411,700	105,296,124	11,679,640	3,140,886	45,091,340	108,437,010
1916	37,335,200	156,288,834	12,926,900	4,342,062	50,262,100	160,630,896

Tea planting and picking, next to sericulture, is the most important subsidiary occupation. The following table shows the acreage of tea plantations and the number of tea manufacturers during 4 years:

Year	Area (acres)	Number of persons employed	Year	Area (acres)	Number of persons employed
1913	120,012	1,088,272	1915	117,891	1,134,838
1914	119,609	1,061,412	1916	119,897	1,103,968

The following table shows the production of various classes of tea for 4 years, in pounds:

Year	Green tea 1st kind (Hikicha)	Green tea 2nd kind (Gyokuro)	Green tea 3rd kind (Sencha)	Green tea 4th kind (Bancha)	Black tea	Oolong tea	Total including others
1913	94,808	700,091	50,410,809	21,224,301	65,708	29,612	72,539,451
1914	97,724	729,374	49,190,967	19,179,141	60,727	7,615	71,608,015
1915	161,533	625,058	53,129,691	19,542,168	76,636	11,787	75,597,114
1916	166,215	651,201	59,800,384	21,118,066	56,671	5,501	81,623,826

In 1916 there were 1,572,500 horses, 1,342,990 horned cattle, 3,370 sheep, 109,353 goats and 327,891 swine in Japan. During the same year 531 slaughtering houses slaughtered 341,307 head of cattle, 281,511 swine, 12,096 goats and 80,862 horses. In 1917, 3,041 families kept 14,349 fowl, producing 1,151,401 eggs, and 11,711 chickens. There were in 1915, 5,509 dairies with 45,645 milk cows, producing 10,918,627 gallons of milk valued at $3,772,527.

Output of fruits during 4 years, in tons:

Year	Plums	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1913	1,445	44,587	98,551	194,275	39,247	15,685	297,483
1914	1,805	43,199	86,098	160,702	39,387	16,330	260,520
1915	1,705	50,034	109,564	201,140	29,178	18,700	255,068
1916	1,417	53,541	98,620	155,361	38,392	20,880	.....

Metals and Minerals:

Mineral production of Japan during 4 years:

Year	Gold (Troy oz.)	Silver (Troy oz.)	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)
1913	177,246	4,580,840	135,218,700	7,678,680
1914	182,011	5,190,240	143,275,580	9,275,660
1915	265,431	5,096,280	153,344,240	9,686,800
1916	252,532	5,781,600	194,624,500	23,120,220

Year	Iron (tons)	Iron pyrites (pounds)	Antimony (pounds)	Manganese (pounds)
1913	78,400	252,367,780	42,700	39,217,940
1914	98,329	555,010,980	7,882,420	27,591,260
1915	91,276	148,754,340	16,185,740	56,977,480
1916	431,251	200,478,460	21,967,320	108,650,740

Year	Coal (tons)	Sulphur (tons)	Petroleum (gallons)
1913	23,446,500	64,900	80,661,450
1914	24,522,300	81,400	112,368,700
1915	22,539,000	79,200	124,509,450
1916	25,191,100	116,600	147,572,050
1919	$862,237,453	.....	.....

Present and estimated future production of pig iron and steel in Japan, Chosen, and leased territory in China, in unit of 100 tons:

Year	Pig Iron				
	Japan Proper	Chosen	Manchuria	China	Total
1915	345.6	.....	30.0	200.0	575.6
1916	491.0	.....	35.0	200.0	726.0
1917	539.9	.....	70.0	200.0	809.9
1918	541.5	100.0	230.0	480.0	1,351.5
1919 and after (est.)	541.5	100.0	230.0	480.0	1,351.5
1921 and after (est.)	611.5	100.0	230.0	480.0	1,421.5

Continued on page 481

Table Continued:

Year	Steel Materials				
	Japan Proper	Chosen	Manchuria	China	Total
1915	405.1	.....	.....	50.0	455.1
1916	569.6	.....	.....	50.0	619.6
1917	686.0	.....	.....	60.0	746.0
1918	765.0	.....	.....	60.0	825.0
1919 and after (est.)	770.0	.....	120.0	60.0	950.0
1921 and after (est.)	1,090.0	.....	120.0	60.0	1,270.0

Number of companies engaging in the mining business during 4 years:

Year	Metal Business		Coal		Petroleum		All others		Total	
	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. Paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up
1912	103	$19,599,288	91	$29,476,218	26	$16,723,816	19	$4,113,978	239	$69,913,300
1913	105	20,272,086	100	27,137,016	28	18,561,456	21	4,684,188	254	70,654,746
1914	113	21,102,252	114	31,578,678	34	20,410,530	25	9,870,360	286	82,961,820
1915	128	22,348,248	116	25,744,608	34	20,365,710	27	9,878,826	305	78,337,392

In June, 1915 there were 83,293 males and 13,533 females employed in the metal mines; 133,613 males and 46,487 females employed in the coal mines; 4,450 males and 230 females employed in the petroleum fields; 5,913 males and 698 females in other mines; total 227,269 males, 60,948 females. In 1916 a total of 16,608 mining applications were filed.

Fisheries:

In 1916 there were a total of 394,701 fishing boats, of which 2,800 were equipped with motors (127 steam propelled) and 391,901 were not. The fishing population totalled 1,365,954; 1,044,667 male and 21,207 females. There were 26,328 fishing boats, without motors, built in 1916. The average length of the boats is less than 30 feet. The value of the catch in 1916 was as follows: fish, $37,100,502; shell fish, $1,760,430; aquatic animals, etc., $6,904,272; sea-weeds, $5,150,316; total catches, $50,915,520. The deep sea fisheries of Hokkaido in 1916 engaged 1,342 sail boats, 118 steamers and 1,610 motor boats with a total crew of 47,299. The value of the catch was $3,309,761.

Forestry:

There were in 1915, 3,224,158 acres of crown forest, 17,957,637 acres of state forest, 7,011,037 acres of communal forest, 269,345 acres of temple forest, 17,207,952 acres of private forest; total 48,670,129. There are 8,915,270 acres of moorland. There were, in 1915, 5,023,029 bundles of bamboo produced. In 1913 there were 176 saw yards in Japan representing a capital investment of $3,049,254; three of the companies, only, are important. Important wood consuming industries are the production of camphor, lacquer ware, pencils, matches, paper pulp and railway sleepers. The output of camphor in 1915-1916 (Japan Proper) was 5,333,840 pounds, valued at $1,927,758.

Industries and Manufactures:

Capital invested in the formation of new enterprises and the expansion of old ones for 5 years:

Year	New Enterprises	Expansion of Old	Year	New Enterprises	Expansion of Old
1914	$94,958,142	$80,544,777	1917	$508,637,921	$440,735,579
1915	88,368,655	111,439,153	1918	998,402,850	585,240,636
1916	304,457,628	243,650,259			

The shipbuilding output of 1919 is estimated at 700,000 tons, of which about 230,000 tons will be supplied to the United States under the 1918 agreement in force whereby the United States in return for shipbuilding materials is to receive completed ships. About 70,000 tons represent the vessels ordered by shipping companies, and the remaining 400,000 tons are vessels built for speculation by the shipyards. New steamship companies are being floated, among the more important being, the Kawsaki Kisen Kaisha (owned by the Kawasaki Dockyard), and the Tayo Kisen Kaisha. The Asano Dockyard, Katsuda Kisen Kaisha, Hashimoto Kisen Kaisha, and Teikoku Kisen Kaisha are reported to be establishing a company with a capital of 200,000,000 yen ($99,600,000).

The number of slips for building ships has decreased from 145 in 1917, to 105 at the present time, forty small shipyards having gone out of existence since the armistice. The larger yards are proceeding with their prearranged programmes; from January to the end of April, 44 vessels of over 1,000 tons each, totaling 184,611 tons, were launched. The Japanese navy, moreover, contemplates embarking upon an extensive programme of submarine construction.

Number of establishments in the principal industries and the capital invested in them:

Kind	Number of establishments	Capital invested
Beer brewing	4	$6,707,064
Bricks and tiles	90	3,740,976
Cement	18	6,738,438
Chemical stuffs	74	2,669,778
Coal mining	55	26,427,864
Cokes	10	651,384
Copper and iron work	64	9,130,332
Cords and nets	25	2,253,948
Cotton spinning	34	46,260,714
Drug, industrial	119	9,296,166
Medical	129	2,915,790
Dye-stuff making	47	3,271,860
Dyeing and bleaching	175	2,308,906
Electric industry	393	133,980,426
Fertilizers, artificial	97	8,898,762
Gas	86	35,067,666
Grain cleaning	151	985,542
Ice	61	4,069,558
Hosiery	43	899,388
Leathers	28	2,868,978
Matches and match sticks	29	1,923,774
Milling	25	2,968,566
Mining and metallurgical	115	111,726,184
Oils	66	2,349,564
Paper mills	83	17,745,732
Petroleum boring and refining	24	19,712,334
Porcelain and earthenware	56	1,043,808
Printing and type foundry	205	2,402,352
Raw silk	302	3,080,126
Rolling stock	4	1,333,634
Sake brewing	503	6,284,760
Salt	21	1,995,450
Shipbuilding	27	14,789,090
Soy and miso	284	3,313,194
Spinning other than cotton	12	6,169,722
Sugar refining	10	8,066,106
Textiles, cotton	165	6,946,602
Textiles, silk	72	1,462,128
Textiles, woolen	20	9,603,432
Textiles, others	156	1,315,218

Geographical distribution of establishments with a paid up capital of more than $498,000 each:

District	No. of establishments	Capital paid up	District	No. of establishments	Capital paid up
Aichi	1,153	$41,311,092	Nagano	804	$13,266,720
Chiba	202	55,861,656	Nagasaki	117	6,333,066
Fukuoka	388	30,580,188	Niigata	454	30,125,016
Fukushima	388	7,789,178	Oita	182	6,358,464
Gifu	322	8,586,516	Okayama	439	11,754,294
Gumma	286	9,617,376	Oraka	1,330	164,881,824
Hiroshima	438	11,516,748	Saga	204	6,543,082
Hokkaido	825	18,052,998	Saitama	270	5,485,454
Hyogo	1,217	81,390,132	Shizuoka	652	16,955,406
Ibaraki	275	5,259,876	Tochigi	275	9,720,462
Ishikawa	323	7,022,298	Tokyo	2,231	485,991,228
Kagawa	168	5,146,324	Toyama	391	13,527,174
Kanagawa	632	58,765,992	Wakayama	124	9,051,134
Kumamoto	136	6,252,788	Yamagata	200	5,689,152
Kyoto	500	49,607,128	Yamaguchi	180	7,990,410
Miyagi	213	6,212,052	Yehime	293	11,657,682
Miye	261	19,481,262			

Number of factories employing mechanical and hand power and the number of employees in each of the principal industries:

Kind of enterprise	No. run by steam, gas, etc.	No. run by manual power	Horsepower	No. of employees
Textile industry:				
Filature	2,633	482	14,539	248,494
Spinning	136	4	131,742	140,062
Weaving	2,469	1,772	129,460	193,915
Knitting and braiding	728	226	4,164	27,167
Machinery:				
Machine making	548	29	18,006	34,250
Shipbuilding	98	58	60,875	55,773
Tools and implements	300	80	6,634	24,412
Foundry, metal and metalware making	611	133	18,291	35,042
Chemical:				
Ceramics	420	624	24,538	48,594
Paper-making	207	96	92,457	18,057
Explosives	75	103	3,757	21,883
Artificial fertilizers	39	6	29,575	3,898
Medicines and chemicals	131	71	21,706	12,107
Food and drinking:				
Brewing	541	795	8,523	27,210
Sugar-refining	23	5	4,818	2,418
Tea-curing	75	153	1,371	5,233
Cleaning of grains and flour	270	2	10,275	6,133
Confectionery	73	82	1,392	3,884
Miscellaneous:				
Printing and binding	584	92	6,208	28,842
Wood and bamboo ware	616	265	28,728	26,028
Special workshops:				
Electricity	90	8	439,976	3,120
Gas	35	1	6,796	1,625
Metallurgy	76	22	18,528	18,583
Government factories:				
Printing Bureau	3	.....	2,960	2,853
Railway Works	21	.....	13,683	12,386
Mint	1	.....	2,102	277
Monopoly Bureau	63	.....	6,032	24,498
Military factories	8	.....	40,976	58,281
Naval factories	21	.....	164,125	45,405
Steel foundries	1	.....	114,367	13,853
Sawmills	15	.....	885	299

Number of factories employing mechanical and hand power and the number of employees:

Year	No. run by steam, gas, etc.	No. run by manual power	Total	Male operatives	Female operatives	Total
1912	8,710	6,409	15,119	348,230	515,217	863,447
1913	9,403	6,408	15,811	375,596	540,656	916,252
1914	10,334	6,728	17,062	318,667	535,297	853,964
1915	10,688	6,121	16,809	350,976	559,823	910,799
1916	12,612	6,687	19,299	458,632	636,669	1,905,301

For the year 1916 the kind of motive powers was as follows:

	No. of engines	Horse power			No. of engines	Horse power
Steam	5,407	327,849	Waterwheel	Turbine	228	270,545
Gas	1,665	38,318		Pelton's	111	104,302
Oil	572	6,998		Japanese	1,658	3,282
Motor	16,486	293,386				

Statistics of the textile industry:

Year	Factories or families	Looms	Operatives	Value of output
1913	396,151	672,428	667,343	$306,481
1914	352,393	622,099	610,777	326,462
1915	418,419	680,530	715,343	300,128
1916	490,063	772,391	820,499	564,227

Output of the fabrics classified according to kind:

Year	Silk	Silk and cotton mixed	Cotton	Hempen	Muslin	Flannel
1913	$59,922,348	$15,197,466	$52,477,746	$2,236,020	$9,676,140	$858,552
1914	51,036,036	12,720,414	74,891,730	2,343,090	7,268,808	1,017,912
1915	60,599,628	13,648,686	90,827,232	2,423,268	9,183,618	679,272
1916	79,721,334	18,256,680	151,636,020	3,051,246	9,616,380	956,160

Year	Serges	Blankets	Woolen cloth	Carpets	Miscellaneous	Total, including others
1913	$2,623,464	$588,138	$1,520,394	$339,138	$1,370,496	$177,527,538
1914	6,731,964	948,690	2,006,442	329,676	1,075,182	162,579,570
1915	1,998,972	653,874	6,009,864	319,218	1,422,786	189,303,744
1916	3,190,188	1,706,148	8,294,688	406,368	2,313,708	280,985,046

Returns of exported fabrics:

Year	Silk	Cotton	Woolen	Total including others
1913	$19,608,252	$16,735,290	$483,060	$37,188,648
1914	16,942,956	17,350,320	740,526	37,496,910
1915	21,523,062	19,178,478	9,260,310	50,460,348
1916	25,214,736	29,905,398	1,180,758	61,704,192

Statistics of cotton mills and production:

Year	Companies	Mills	Capital paid up	Reserves	No. of rings	No. of mules	No. of throwings	Looms
1910	36	136	$33,622,968	$12,279,684	2,014,284	55,480	282,186	17,072
1914	42	157	42,738,360	18,246,222	2,606,004	54,170	348,766	25,413
1915	41	161	42,833,478	19,253,676	2,754,124	53,390	355,318	30,068
1916	40	161	50,667,018	24,378,096	2,825,944	49,690	370,681	31,295
1917	43	170	67,130,400	34,860,000	3,009,000	51,900	383,500	36,200

Output of yarns export and home consumption:

Year	Output packages	Exported	Consumed at home	Converted into textile	Textile output (yds.)
1913	1,134,781	347,633	609,153	177,994	226,313,951
1914	1,666,184	569,999	791,269	304,922	454,901,174
1915	1,720,265	575,891	833,509	310,864	500,076,621
1916	1,925,579	545,147	1,037,400	341,032	560,181,108
1917	1,903,000	470,825	.....	.....	594,649,419

Statistics of hemp spinning mills:

Year	No. of mills	Paid up capital	Daily av'ge. of working spindles in 1,000s	Material consumed (lbs.)	Output (lbs.)
1912	14	$3,291,282	24	87,060	75,413
1913	16	2,530,836	25	125,634	100,028
1914	16	2,949,156	26	153,388	128,608
1915	21	3,099,552	29	188,080	155,288
1916	9	3,834,600	36	239,044	169,577

The chemical industry factories number 2,146 and employ 143,611 operatives; in this classification are included 962 ceramic factories employing 49,203 operatives; 277 paper plants employing 31,309 operatives; 255 explosive plants employing 31,177 operatives; 183 medicine factories employing 9,281 operatives, 21 toilet article factories employing 1,021 operatives; 69 dye-stuff and paint plants employing 2,695 operatives; 74 oil and wax plants with 4,619 operatives; and 68 artificial manure factories with 6,277 operatives. In 1915 there were 85 gas works; 1,512,428 lamps, 906,934 heating installations, 2,153 power installations; production, 6,050,573 cubic feet. In 1916 there were 2,617 electric plants in existence, 472 of which supplied power, 2,617 of which were isolated or government plants. Total production 805,289 k.w. During the same year 186 plants with a total production of 414,919 k.w. were under construction. Tobacco, salt and camphor are state monopolies.

For data on railways, post offices, telegraphs and telephones, money, weights and measures, language, local advertising media, consular representation, shipping routes, customs tariff, consular regulations, cable and postal rates, mail time, parcel post, money orders and reply coupons, see pages 490 to 492.

CHOSEN
(Korea)

Area and Population

Area 84,738 square miles. Native population (1915) 15,957,630 (8,192,614 males; 7,765,016 females); Japanese population (1915), 303,659 (163,012 male; 140,647 female). Population of principal cities (1915):

Cities	Families	Male	Female	Total
Seoul	55,367	124,432	116,653	241,085
Chemulpo	7,505	17,265	14,002	31,264
Kaisong	8,057	17,784	18,884	36,668
Taiku	8,059	16,640	16,100	32,740
Fusan	14,439	31,124	29,680	60,804
Pingyang	10,673	24,049	21,744	45,793
Gensan	5,953	11,634	10,779	22,413
Chin-pan-po	5,561	11,878	10,453	22,331
Han-Heung	3,009	8,188	8,185	16,373
Haichou	3,297	7,792	7,801	15,593
Chinchou	3,197	6,901	6,661	13,562

Foreigners in Chosen (1915); Chinese 15,768; American 562; English 375; French 71; total 17,100.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Chosen:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$320,476	$304	$320,780	$1,513	$1,366	$2,879	52.56	+317,901
1910	441,443	623	442,066	13,609	6,567	20,176	67.45	+421,890
1911	1,144,583	.....	1,144,583	243,739	1,812	245,551	99.26	+899,032
1912	1,122,377	782	1,123,159	190,556	2,672	193,228	98.62	+929,931
1913	1,369,332	1,594	1,370,926	3,523	1,610	5,133	68.63	+1,365,793
1914	1,265,848	415	1,266,263	4,604	3,517	8,121	56.69	+1,258,142
1915	1,187,415	1,029	1,188,444	7,990	763	8,753	91.28	+1,179,691
1916	675,081	373	675,454	63,037	1,450	64,487	97.75	+610,967
1917	2,082,691	623	2,083,314	299,197	2,026	301,223	99.33	+1,782,091
1918	944,924	123,811	1,068,735	6,304	3,778	10,082	62.53	+1,058,653
1919	.....	.....	3,411,371	.....	.....	298,973	.....	+3,112,398

Value of foreign trade for 6 years:

Year	Merchandise			Specie and Bullion	
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports
1912	$33,423,270	$10,450,530	$43,874,298	$733,056	$5,041,752
1913	35,646,840	15,377,244	51,022,092	100,596	5,450,112
1914	31,489,038	17,125,224	48,614,760	151,392	5,390,352
1915	29,481,102	24,647,016	54,128,118	404,874	5,858,472
1916	37,079,088	28,286,898	65,366,484	814,230	8,027,760
1917	51,237,228	41,724,930	92,957,178	226,590	19,423,992

Value of trade with principal countries of origin and destination for 3 years:

Countries	1915		1916		1917	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Japan Proper	$20,368,200	$20,684,430	$21,396,072	$26,124,582	$32,233,050	$36,202,608
China	2,788,302	3,994,956	4,014,378	4,763,370	5,954,088	6,308,664
Great Britain	5,976	2,130,942	32,868	2,286,816	4,482	2,020,386
United States	15,936	1,958,634	479,574	3,262,398	167,328	5,781,282
Asiatic Russia	1,445,694	53,286	2,348,070	84,660	1,717,104	81,174
Belgium	.....	30,378	.....	498	.....	498
Hong Kong	4,482	33,864	8,964	30,378	9,960	44,820
France	498	34,362	.....	22,410	.....	23,406
Germany	.....	95,118	.....	60,258	.....	10,458
Total, includ. others	$24,647,016	$29,481,102	$28,286,898	$37,079,088	$41,719,452	$51,237,228

Value of principal imports:

Staple Items	1914	1915	Staple Items	1914	1915
Rice	$1,356,054	$157,368	Woolen fabrics	$392,424	$281,370
Italian Millet	571,206	281,486	Silk fabrics	461,148	484,554
Flour	616,026	340,134	Paper	656,862	748,992
Sugar	751,980	767,418	Wrought iron	593,616	388,928
Sake	438,240	453,180	Machinery	737,538	608,556
Petroleum	740,028	847,098	Coal	867,018	877,476
Cotton yarn	1,030,362	1,212,630	Timber, planks and sleepers	843,612	715,128
Sheetings, gray	2,927,742	3,111,006	Straw bags, ropes, and mats	538,836	548,298
Sheetings, white	874,986	1,047,294	Post parcels	1,948,176	1,987,518
Cotton fabrics, Japanese	987,534	966,618			
Hempen fabrics	805,266	574,194			

Value of principal exports:

Items	1914	1915	Items	1914	1915
Beans and peas	$3,165,288	$2,653,344	Leather manufacture	$1,553,262	$1,042,314
Rice	9,640,782	12,208,968	Coal	233,064	313,242
Cattle	216,630	168,324	Fertilizers	496,008	456,666
Cow hide	1,780,350	1,761,924	Ginseng	641,424	618,018
Fish, fresh, dried, salted	671,304	446,208	Cotton	871,002	576,186
Gold ore	519,912	962,642	Tobacco	308,760	123,504
Other ores	1,932,240	128,982			

Production and Industry

The industries of Chosen are almost wholly of an agricultural nature. The acreage of cultivated land is 7,249,949, of which about 37 per cent. is rice paddy, and 63 per cent. farm. There are about 39,200,000 acres of forest. Rice is the staple product and is grown on 6,652,000 acres; barley is grown on 1,432,426 acres, the yield being 23,506,000 bushels. Soya beans are grown on 130,038 acres, the yield being 163,520,000 bushels. The area of mulberry plantations is 31,360 acres; in 1915, 302,287 bushels of cocoons were produced. In 1916, 33,306 lbs. of ginseng valued at $996,000 were produced.

Cotton, the cultivation of which was introduced in 1905, was cultivated on 4,900 acres in 1914; the yield was 52,698,800 lbs. Ginning is carried on in factories as Mokpho, Fusan, and other places. The number of cattle was 1,287,000 in 1914. Tobacco is grown on 61,250 acres; fruit on 4,900 acres. The number of Japanese investors in farming in

Chosen in 1915 was 7,156, the farms occupying about 689,000 acres, the investment amounting to about $21,948,276.

Mineral production in 1916: gold, 195,600 ounces; alluvial gold, 26,400 ounces; iron ores, 122,000 tons, graphite, 20,964,800 pounds; coal, 127,000 tons.

In 1914, there were 316,219 fishermen, of whom 11,028 were Japanese. The value of the catch was $6,277,119; of marine products, $3,482,182. About 441,000 acres of forest land along the Yolu and Tuman Rivers is leased for lumbering development.

The only important manufactures are fabrics, hides and leathers, paper, liquors, tobacco, metal work and bamboo work. Japanese enterprise has started rice cleaning plants, iron works, brick works, and 13 electric power plants with a total capacity of 8,100 k.w. These industries employ about 17,000 persons of whom about 13,000 are Koreans.

TAIWAN
(Formosa)

Area and Population

Taiwan consists of Formosa proper; the Pescadores Island (Hokoto) and smaller adjacent islands. The area of Taiwan proper is 5,768 square miles; of the Pescadores 19 square miles. The following table shows the population on December 31, 1916:

	Male	Female	Total
Japanese	79,198	63,252	142,450
Natives	1,729,650	1,619,387	3,349,037
Aborigines	66,406	56,518	132,924
Foreigners	15,302	2,321	17,623
Total	1,890,556	1,751,478	3,642,034

The population of principal towns is as follows:

Taihoku	100,222	Kako	19,109
Keelung	18,063	Kagi	22,270
Giran	16,995	Tainan	62,689
Shinchiku	17,405	Takao	15,170
Taichu	20,427	Toko	10,615
Shokwa	16,907		

Commerce

Value of foreign trade of Taiwan for 4 years:

Year	Trade with Japan Proper			
	Commodities		Specie and Bullion	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1914	$22,777,524	$19,855,260	$774,888	$103,584
1915	29,975,616	20,212,326	1,232,052	140,436
1916	40,148,262	24,663,450	814,728	435,252
1917	52,537,008	33,736,512	856,062	339,138

Year	Trade with Foreign Countries			
	Commodities		Specie and Bullion	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1914	$5,465,036	$6,480,474	$3,486	$34,860
1915	7,684,140	6,364,938	118,524	39,342
1916	15,762,696	7,639,320	559,254	5,478
1917	20,027,070	10,507,302	66,732	2,490

Value of principal imports:

Year	Opium	Rice	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Oilcake, beans, tea-seed	Timber and boards
1913	$1,878,954	$1,054,764	$458,658	$323,202	$842,118	$315,732
1914	918,810	143,922	375,990	376,986	838,134	232,068
1915	1,090,620	6,474	233,562	537,840	1,165,818	215,634
1916	1,854,552	4,482	275,892	229,080	1,530,354	220,614

Value of principal exports:

Year	Tea	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, Hemp Jute	Timber (ex. ship's use)
1913	$3,204,132	.....	$2,237,514	$184,758	$48,306
1914	3,166,284	.....	1,901,364	219,120	99,600
1915	3,540,780	$170,316	1,611,030	200,694	92,130
1916	3,150,846	5,635,866	2,325,162	208,662	199,200

Value of imports from principal countries of origin:

Year	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	Germany	United States
1914	$3,638,388	$506,466	$184,260	$636,444	$260,454	$398,400
1915	3,815,676	835,146	84,660	354,078	.....	378,978
1916	3,649,344	1,287,330	112,548	614,034	23,406	379,000

Value of exports to principal countries of destination:

Year	China	Hong Kong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	Germany	United States
1914	$1,733,040	$194,718	$670,308	$319,218	$459,654	$2,788,800
1915	2,487,012	290,334	980,064	463,638	.....	3,326,640
1916	5,173,722	889,926	802,278	388,938	.....	3,754,422

Production and Industry

Area under cultivation during three years in acres:

Year	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet Potatoes	Beans, Peas, etc.	Sugar Cane	Tea
1913	813,400	825,650	1,247,050	294,000	85,750	164,150	88,200
1914	825,650	742,800	1,261,750	286,650	90,650	188,650	.....
1915	863,850	901,600	1,239,700	276,850	88,200	208,250	.....

Produce of the principal crops for three years:

Year	Rice bushels	Rush pounds	Ground Nuts bushels	Sweet Potatoes bushels	Peas, Beans, etc. bushels	Jute tons	China Grass tons
1913....	26,193,860	1,309,060	1,120,060	27,876,390	701,300	2,820	865
1914....	23,546,880	1,819,020	1,025,320	27,828,240	680,827	2,439	995
1915....	24,446,240	1,766,560	1,223,440	27,439,140	783,200	2,477	960

In 1915, livestock was as follows: 273,000 buffalo, 125,000 cattle, 1,318,000 swine, and 117,000 goats. Sugar cultivation has been extensively developed under the auspices of the Japanese government. In 1917, the area under sugar was estimated at 334,000 acres (276,252 in 1916), the yield being estimated at 686,860,000 lbs. (679,004,000 lbs. in 1916). There are 12 companies with 36 sugar refineries having a total capacity of 22,077 tons.

Mineral production for four years:

Year	Gold Troy Ounces	Alluvial Gold Troy Ounces	Silver Troy Ounces	Copper Pounds Troy	Coal Tons	Sulphur Tons	Phosphorus Tons
1912....	51,240	1,800	107,520	4,020,000	283,096	1,479	.....
1913....	36,000	1,680	50,400	4,120,000	327,266	2,349	5,724
1914....	43,800	27,720	51,120	5,000,000	308,588	1,224	1,363
1915....	53,560	3,240	47,400	3,312,000	388,776	1,899	512

There are extensive forests, principally in the Aresan chain. Camphor is an important product and lumbering operations have been extensively undertaken. The principal manufacturing industries are flour and sugar milling, and the manufacture of oil, glass, bricks, soap, iron-work, spirits, and the preparation of tobacco.

KARAFUTO

Area, 13,148 square miles; population, 57,206. Principal industry is herring fisheries. Agriculture and pasturing are being developed. There are extensive forests.

KWANTUNG

Leased territory on the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula; area, 540 square miles; population, 855,106. The chief town and port is Dairen, which has outposts at Kinchow, Pitzewo, Port Arthur and Pulantien. The principal industries of the territory are agriculture, fishery, and the manufacture of salt. Port Arthur and Dairen are connected with Kharbin, Mukden, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System.

The following facts apply to Japan as a whole, including Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, and Kwantung.

Railways:

Imperial Railways: Open mileage 1917, 5,856. Light Railways: mileage, 1,300. Electric tramways: track mileage, 1,368.

Post offices: Number of post offices, 3,326.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

Length of telegraph lines: aerial, 44,230 miles; underground, 1,036 miles; submarine, 5,886 miles. Telephone apparatus, 1917, 258,834, and telephone subscribers, 231,724. Wireless stations, ten.

Money:

The monetary unit of Japan is the yen=100 sen=1,000 rin=$0.498 United States currency. Japan has adopted the gold standard. Gold coins are 20, 10 and 5 yen, silver 50, 20 and 10 sen, and bronze 1 sen and 5 rin pieces.

Weights and Measures:

Distance and Length

Ri = 36 cho = 2160 ken	= 2.44030 miles
Ri (marine)	= 1 knot
Ken = 6 shaku = 60 sun	= 7 ft. 5½ inches
Shaku = 10 sun = 100 bu	= 1 ft. 2 11-12 inches
Tan (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 shaku
Shaku (cloth measure)	= 1.25 shaku

Land Measure

Square ri = 1296 cho	= 5.95505 square miles
Cho = 10 tan = 3000 tsubo	= 2.45064 acres
Tsubo or bu	= 3.95369 square yards
Ko (Formosa) = 2934 tsubo	

Quantity, Capacity and Cubic Measure

Koku = 10 to = 100 sho	= 4.96005 bushels = 47.65389 gallons (Liquid) U. S. A. = 5.11902 bushels (dry) U. S. A.
Go (10th of a sho)	
Koku (capacity of vessels)	= 10th of a ton
Shakujime (timber)	= about 12 cubic ft.
Tana (fagot, etc.)	= about 3 x 6 x 6 ft.

Weights

Kwan or Kan = 1000 momme	= 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir.) = 10.04711 lbs. (Troy)
Kin = 160 momme	= 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir.) = 1.60754 lbs. (Troy)
Momme = 10 fun	= 0.13228 oz. (Avoir.) = 0.12057 oz. (Troy)

Language: The language of foreign trade in Japan is English.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two dailies in Tokyo and two in Osaka printed in Japanese with a circulation of over 150,000 each, there are two general and commercial magazines printed in English and three English dailies which are influential among the English speaking population. Posters and electric display signs, as well as posters in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representatives:

The United States maintains consular officials in Taihoku (Taiwan), Yokkaichi; consuls and vice consuls in Dairen (Manchuria), Kobe, Nagasaki, Seoul (Chosen), Yokohama, also consuls general in Seoul (Chosen), Yokohama, and a consular agent in Hakodate.

Japanese officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, New York City, Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, Manila (P. I.), Galveston, Seattle.

Shipping Routes: (from New York to Kobé and Yokohama.)

Barber Line.
American and Oriental Line.
American-Asiatic Steamship Co.
The principal transcontinental railroad lines accept shipments for Japan.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Japan assesses duties under a general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) rate. Products and manufactures of the United States are assessed under the conventional rates. Some of the duties assessed are **ad valorem**, and some **specific** and based on weight.

Consular Regulations:

There are no restrictions as to weights or marks. A certificate of origin (costing $0.50 for 12) must be taken out for certain classes of goods in order to enjoy the benefits of the conventional tariff. The consul charges $2.00 to certify, and $1.00 to certify each extra copy.

Cable rates: Via San Francisco, $1.33 per word.
Parcel Post:

Service extends to Japan, including Chosen, Taiwan, and Karofuto. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

Mail time: Via San Francisco, 22 days from New York.
Parcel post: Service extends to Japan.
Money orders: Issued.
International reply coupons: Issued.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

Area and Population

A group of states occupying the southern portion of the Malay Peninsula, southernmost point of Continental Asia, with a total area of 27,508 square miles, consisting of Pahang, 14,000 square miles; Perak, 7,800 square miles; Selangor, 3,158 square miles, and Negri Sembilan, 2,550 square miles. The Federated Malay States are under British protection and are politically associated with the Straits Settlements. The population in 1911 was 1,036,999, comprising 420,840 Malays, 433,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284, Europeans and Americans, and 2,649 Eurasians. There is a large floating population from India and China. The largest town in the States is the federal capital, Kuala Lumpur, (Sĕlángor), with about 47,000 inhabitants.

Commerce

In the United States statistics of foreign commerce American exports to and imports from the Federated Malay States are included in statistics of American trade with the Straits Settlements. See page 509.

Foreign trade of the Federated Malay States for four years:

Years	Exports	Imports	Total
1914	$69,818,351	$40,961,095	$110,779,446
1915	91,891,683	34,077,056	125,968,739
1916	124,884,025	39,530,867	164,414,892
1917	154,454,631	41,598,007	196,052,638

Value of principal imports and exports in 1917:

Imports		Exports	
Rice	$8,601,684	Rubber (79,831 tons)	$107,317,739
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	2,383,685	Tin (39,833 tons)	41,317,721
Cotton piece goods	1,970,968	Copra (47,162,933 pounds)	1,422,211
Petroleum	1,830,758	Rice	203,056
Machinery	1,051,674	Tapioca	78,892
Ironware	1,014,422	Coffee	38,249
Opium	966,634		
Sugar	949,397		
Condensed milk	942,067		

Production and Industry

The chief industries of the Federated Malay States are the cultivation of rubber, which has supplanted in importance the less profitable production of rice, pepper, sugar, coffee, and other commodities to which the soil and climate are well adapted; the mining of tin ore, and to a lesser degree of gold, tungsten, and coal; the cultivation of valuable woods, including the cocoa palm, of which the by-product copra is exported in large quantities.

Revenues from lands increased $132,041 during the year 1917.

Area of land estimated to be in occupation on January 1, 1918:

States	Building and Agriculture	Mining	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Perak	785,390	129,747	915,137
Selangor	587,531	63,887	651,418
Negri Sembilan	409,085	18,022	427,107
Pahang	206,082	49,838	255,920
Total	1,988,088	261,494	2,249,582

The total area owned by rubber estates exceeding 100 acres in area amounted, in 1918, to 1,044,839 acres, of which 612,286 acres were planted with rubber alone, and 408,574 acres were bearing. The Malay States are separated only by the narrow Johore Straits from Singapore, which has recently become the most important rubber market in the world, and the rubber export from the Federated Malay States increased 17,067 tons in 1917.

The output of tin has been on the decline since 1913, probably because increased costs due to war conditions have greatly reduced the margin of profit, and have consequently discouraged fresh ventures. It is estimated that about 71 per cent of the tin produced in the Federated Malay States comes from Chinese owned or Chinese managed mines.

Other minerals produced in 1917, were gold, 18,154 ounces, valued at $342,364; wolfram, 942,571 pounds; and scheelite, 759,696, pounds. The coal output in 1917 was 155,279 tons.

The copra industry has suffered because of difficulty experienced in shipping the product, and a large number of cocoanut trees were being cut down with a view to planting rubber until recent legislation put an end to the practice. The Government has purchased the cocoanut estate of a liquidated company for experimental purposes, and has promised assistance in extending both the oil expressing and copra industries. Measures have been taken to prevent the wastage of all timber lands, and an area of 333.4 square miles has been added to the forest reserves, the total now being 2,241 square miles or 8.1 per cent of the entire area of the Federated Malay States.

Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices: There are 930 miles of open line on the Federated Malay States Railway, with 205 stations. Telegraph and telephone lines have a total mileage of 2,276 miles, with 11,211 miles of wire. In 1917 there were 92 post offices.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Straits Settlements.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Shipments to the Federated Malay States are ordinarily made via the Straits Settlements ports of Singapore or Penang. See under Straits Settlements.

Customs Tariff: The only import duties are those levied upon liquors, tobacco and petroleum.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England States, $0.94 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Thirty days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to the Malay States via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

THE MALAY STATES NOT IN FEDERATION

These states are five in number as follows: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu.

JOHORE

Johore has an area of 7,500 square miles and a population, 1911, of 180,417, of whom 102,219 are Malays, 63,405 Chinese, and 5,659 natives of India. The state lies at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula.

Commerce

Imports, 1917: $9,744,274. Foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics, $5,846,570; raw materials, $1,149,234; manufactured articles $2,282,990; coin and bullion, $125,041.

Exports, 1917: $27,630,568, rubber, $21,213,362; gambier, $829,808; pepper, $369,936 copra, $1,045,184; arecanuts, $784,560; tin, $2,331,392.

There are 376 miles of road.

KEDAH

Situated on the west coast of the peninsula, north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population 1911, of 245,986, of whom 195,411 are Malays, 33,746 Chinese, 8,135 Siamese, and 6,074 Indians. The principal product of Northern Kedah is rice, and of Southern Kedah rubber, cocoanuts, and tapioca is cultivated on large estates. The territory is in daily communication with Penang.

Highways, Railways and Telegraphs

There are 210 miles of macadamized roads and an excellent telephone system. The territory is connected by railway with the Federated Malay States and Siam.

PERLIS

Situated on the west coast of the Peninsula, north of Kedah. Has an estimated area of 316 square miles, and a population 1911, of 32,746, of whom 29,497 were Malays, 1,627 Chinese, 1,338 Siamese. The principal agricultural product is rice. Rubber production in 1918, amounted to 25,342 pounds, and cocoanuts are grown. There were 7,800 head of cattle in 1915. In 1918, 154 tons of tin were mined, and there are extensive guano deposits. There are 14 miles of macadam, 20 miles of gravel, and 14 miles of earth road.

KELANTAN

Lies on the east coast of the Peninsula and has an estimated area of 5,870 square miles. Population 1911, 286,751, of whom 5,355 were Siamese and 9,844 Chinese. The capital is Kota Bahru with a population of 12,000.

Commerce

In 1917, total exports, $2,548,297; total imports, $1,229,975 (1916, $1,860,613 and $1,045,212 respectively). Chief exports, 1917; Cattle, sheep and goats, $83,689; betel-nuts, $93,471; fish, $74,481; copra, $201,593; Para rubber, $2,015,837.

Chief imports, 1917: Opium, $29,912; cattle, $15,148; fish, $14,636; rice, $60,363; wheat and flour, $23,552; milk, $18,947; sugar, $41,540; tobacco, $77,961; salt, $16,106; gambier, $21,650; petroleum, $16,168; cotton goods, $232,230; silk goods, $21,090; timber, $12,394; cement, $16,975; machinery and metal goods, $93,983.

Production and Industry

The principal industry is agriculture and the cultivated area comprises about 236,000 acres. Principal products are rice, grown on 104,200 acres; cocoanuts, on 36,900 acres; rubber, on 70,850 acres; betel-nuts, resin, rattan, bamboo, tapioca, sugar cane, corn, and gharu. A large part of the state is covered with jungle containing much valuable timber. There are 120,000 head of cattle, and 25,000 head of Buffalo. Sheep, goats, and poultry are raised. The mineral resources of the country, which are almost entirely in British hands, but as yet largely unworked, comprise gold, pyrites, tin, and galena.

The principal manufacturing industries are silk-weaving, boat building, and brick-making. Roads have not been developed to any extent. There is a bi-weekly boat and rail service between Tumpat and Kuala Lebir, about 60 miles up the river. The capital has direct telegraphic communication with Penang, and Bangkok, and has telephone service. There are 4 post offices.

TRENGGANU

Lies on the east coast of the Peninsula between Pehang and Kelantan. Area is estimated at 6,000 square miles. Population 1911, 154,037. Capital and principal town Kuala Trengganu, with a population of about 14,000.

Commerce

The total imports and total exports in 1917 were each about $1,400,000. Chief exports, 1917; dried fish, $427,731; tin ore, $261,770; padi, $83,515; copra, $52,460; black pepper, $136,469; wolfram ore, $151,327. Chief imports: rice, $153,941; cotton piece goods, $122,744; raw silk $22,380; tobacco, $39,191; petroleum, $34,594; sugar, $21,774.

Production and Industry

The industries of the country, and its character are similar to those of Kelantan. The capital has telephone service, but there are no railways, telegraphs or trunk roads in the state. Communication with the interior is by means of river boats and good native paths. Passenger service along the coast of the state is maintained by means of native built motor boats. There is regular steamer connection with Singapore and Bangkok.

OMAN

An independent state in southeastern Arabia; its independence is guaranteed by Great Britain and France. Its area is estimated at about 82,000 square miles, population at about 500,000, principally Arabs. The capital is Muscat, which, with the adjacent town of Muttrak, has an estimated population of 24,000. Commerce is mostly by sea and statistics are given only for the ports of Muscat and Mattrak, but protected caravans carry on trade with the interior, which since 1913 has been in a state of political upheaval. Agriculture is primitive. Camels are bred. Mineral resources are said to be extensive, though undeveloped.

Commerce

Total exports 1917-1918, $764,308; chiefly dates, $355,018; fruit, $9,217; fish, $12,548; limes, $4,629; cotton goods, $15,395; hides and skins, $2,357. Total imports for 1917-1918, $741,120; chiefly rice, $262,647; coffee, $63,578; sugar, $39,913; piece goods, $233,579; silk and silk goods, $6,480; twist and yarn, $19,633; wheat and other grain, $49,442.

Trade is principally in the hands of British Indians and chiefly with that country. The import duties are 5 per cent **ad valorem.** There is a mail boat weekly to and from Bombay, and there is cable connection with the Indo-European telegraph system. The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar, although on the coast the rupee circulates. The weights in use are: 1 **Kujas**—the weight of 6 dollars or 5.9375 oz. 24 **Kujas = 1 Maskat Maund**; 10 Maunds = 1 **Farasala**; 200 Maunds = 2 **Bahar.** Rice is sold by the bag; other cereals by the following measures: 40 **Palis = 1 Farrah**; 20 Farrahs = 1 **Khandi.**

PERSIA

Area and Population

A large country in Asia, bounded by the Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. It has an area of about 628,000 square miles, and is about 900 miles in length from east to west, and about 700 from north to south.

The population is estimated at 9,500,000. The principal cities are Teheran, the capital, (population about 290,000), Tabriz 200,000, Ispahan 80,000, Meshed and Kerman 60,000, Barfurush and Shiraz 50,000, Yezl 45,000 and Hamadam 30,000 to 40,000. The principal ports are Bushire, Bender Abbas and Mommerah on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Benderguez, Enzeli and Mechedissar on the Caspian Sea.

Commerce

Trade of the United States with Persia. (Statistics are for fiscal years ending June 30).

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to	$2,120	$2,343	$1,352,279	$13,495
Imports from	1,970,474	1,948,038	641,081	583,456

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to	$419,530	$119,714	$644,960	$908,594
Imports from	1,027,659	888,084	447,675	1,453,152

Total foreign trade for six years:

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1911-12	$55,424,261	$40,900,272	1914-15	$40,445,065	$32,080,665
1912-13	55,168,348	42,411,591	1915-16	37,592,100	30,547,904
1913-14	57,045,836	40,279,645	1916-17	70,723,206	62,018,460

Imports by commodities for three years:

Commodities	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Cottons	$11,360,000	$11,120,000	$15,069,600
Sugar	10,176,800	9,980,400	6,552,640
Tea	1,852,720	2,743,360	1,851,280
Gold and silver bars	1,816,320	726,720	1,520,880
Gold and silver coin	313,520	270,240	928,640
Petroleum	1,042,880	859,520	1,047,680
Yarn	841,760	891,520	1,484,080
Flour	712,400	370,640	531,200
Woolens	693,760	138,480	221,840
Indigo and cochineal	89,280	19,520	325,760
Haberdashery	592,000	334,640	419,040
Rice	561,680	626,880	876,240
Spices	262,800	236,240	164,240
Wool	107,200	145,920	149,520
Animals	215,520	118,400	302,000
Silk goods	299,680	104,880	230,640
Tin, zinc and lead	133,280	38,560	92,720
Tobacco	225,120	168,000	64,800
Copper and nickel	239,280	27,600	24,720
Iron and steel	399,680	602,320	227,120
Iron and steel, manufactured	836,560	1,947,120	1,040,320
Timber	304,160	377,040	300,720
Silkworm eggs	230,720	92,960	66,800

Exports by commodities for three years:

Commodities	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Fruits	$4,131,600	$5,730,800	$7,234,080
Carpets	2,060,960	1,036,320	1,077,680
Cotton	5,878,720	5,711,120	4,278,000
Fish	604,000	6,249,280	789,600
Rice	1,710,000	4,942,240	5,041,360
Gold and silver coins	1,082,400	403,920	174,880
Gums	452,800	599,760	697,280
Opium	3,315,680	3,338,560	3,327,760
Wool	976,560	1,269,360	1,543,200
Cocoons	522,000	273,440	167,360
Skins	588,320	828,640	701,680
Animals	775,840	379,920	1,330,480
Silk stuff	261,200	309,840	240,320
Cottons	196,480	177,280	167,280
Hides	1,031,760	524,480	416,720
Silk	86,320	44,480	48,080
Wheat and barley	592,720	386,240	215,520
Pearls and other precious stones	29,760	.....	70,960
Drugs	178,960	222,720	192,080
Timber	142,720	65,760	55,360
Tobacco	79,200	141,920	428,480
Petroleum	.....	1,740,640	5,339,200

Foreign trade by principal countries of origin and destination for 3 years:

From or To	Imports			Exports		
	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Afghanistan	$273,132	$242,173	$806,743	$240,327	$138,072	$234,290
Germany	1,441,476	32,562	206,200	114,235	9,379	.....
Austria-Hungary	308,775	17,010	62,888	43,035	1,944	.....
Belgium	626,940	26,001	190,716	18,720	.....	.....
China	28,042	546,750	488,624	1,944	6,609	2,430
Egypt	772	12,150	512,467	434,187	648,848	3,347,266
United States	34,992	23,376	41,018	357,453	683,656	1,360,576
British Empire	11,994,480	13,714,774	32,807,143	7,154,080	6,179,149	12,460,165
France and colonies	899,100	24,931	273,073	90,882	41,310	2,201
Italy	320,819	65,551	27,138	12,490	115,911	.....
Netherlands and colonies	38,952	51,030	563,760	139,482	24	.....
Russia	22,557,007	21,607,074	32,506,596	21,259,584	21,640,802	42,800,829
Switzerland	47,239	2,575	20,572	1,944	.....	.....
Turkey	1,545,323	757,270	1,321,108	1,735,020	717,336	978,089
Muscat	25,029	275,562	16,169	22,958	171,072	9,720
Oman	129,674	131,220	763,839	451,008	327,517	837,198

Russia formerly controlled about 64 per cent of the trade of Persia, and the British Empire about 30 per cent. It is probable that Great Britain will, in the future, control the greater part of Persia's foreign trade as a result of diplomatic advantages recently acquired by treaty.

Production and Industry

The principal products of Persia are wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, especially gum tragacanth, wool, cotton, silk and pearl. The opium industry is extensive. The best wool is that produced in Khorassan. Persian rugs and carpets, all of which are hand made, are an important article of export, especially to the United States. The centers of this industry are at Tabriz, Nermau, Hamadau, Teheran, and Sultanabad.

The mineral deposits of Persia are of great importance, especially the petroleum fields. Iron, lead and copper are produced in the province of Azerbaijan; lead is also found near Khalkal. Coal is produced near Tabriz. Extensive deposits of copper and iron are found

in the Elburz range; turquoise, copper, coal and salt are mined in Khorassan, and copper, lead, turquoise, iron, nickel, manganese, borax and marble are mined in Kerman. Along the southern coast line on the Persian gulf, naphtha, salt and iron ochre are mined. Manufacturing is negligible with the exception of the rug-making industry.

The present production of gasoline by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. reaches 150,000 tons per annum, but, ultimately, when certain extensions have been completed, it is estimated that it will amount to 600,000 or 700,000 tons annually.

It is now stated that the oil fields that are being developed and tested by the producing companies of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. are among the most extensive and prolific in the world. Were refineries existing to deal with the oil, the field from which crude is now being obtained would produce about 4,000,000 tons annually. Most of the wells, however, have to be kept shut down for want of facilities to deal with the crude. Some idea of the richness of this field is given by the statement that the present obtainable production exceeds that of the whole of the Rumanian and Galician oil fields before the war.

The capital of the company amounts to $29,199,000 of which $9,733,000 consists of debenture stock and the remainder of preference and ordinary shares. Of this total capital, $10.706,300 is held by the British Government, that sum representing the amount the Government in 1914 agreed to provide.

The company now owns 22 vessels of a total dead-weight capacity of 130,915 tons, including the nine tankers of the Petroleum Steamship Co. that were recently purchased. In addition there are nine other tankers of 74,500 tons dead-weight capacity, which are being managed, thus provididng a total fleet of 31 vessels of 205,415 tons.

Communications:

There are six miles of railway extending from Teheran to Shah-Abdul-azim, and a railway from Julfo, on the Russian frontier, to Tabriz. There is a system of telegraphs with 6,312 miles of line and 131 stations, a large part of which is worked by the British government. There are 218 post offices. Transportation is principally by cart and by camel, the latter, however, being used only from March to November.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Persia has nominally a double monetary standard, but actually the finances of the country are on a silver basis. The unit is the **kran** of 20 **shahis,** with an approximate normal value of $0.08 U. S. currency. Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1 krans; 10, 5 and 3 shahis. Nickel 2 and 1 shahi pieces are also coined. Gold coins are the **ashrafi** (10 krans) **penjhazari** (5 krans) and **dohazari** (2 krans). Gold coins are used as commodity only, and while the gold kran is supposed to be double the value of the silver kran, the value of both fluctuate constantly. Accounts are reckoned in **dinars,** an imaginary coin which equals one thousandth of a silver kran. The Imperial Bank of Persia at Teheran and the Banque d' Escompte (affiliated with the Russian State Bank), are the principal banks.

The unit of weight is the **batman,** equivalent to 6.54 pounds avoirdupois; the unit of measure is the **zar,** which varies, according to locality from 41 to 44 inches.

Languages:

French, German or English should be employed in correspondence with Persia, according to the nationality of the firm addressed.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Tabriz and Teheran. Persian consular officials are stationed at San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Jersey City-Hoboken, New York City, Philadelphia.

Shipping routes:

There are no direct shipping routes to Persian ports from New York, and goods are ordinarily shipped via Aden, or via English or Italian ports.

Customs Tariff:

Both **ad valorem** duties, usually either 5 or 10 per cent., and **specific** duties are levied by the Persian customs tariff.

Consular regulations:

No consular documents required. No restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable rates: To Bushire via Azores-Malta-Fao, $0.74 per word; via Azores-Bombay, $1.03 per word; to Bender Abbas via Malta, $0.86 per word; via Bombay, $0.92 per word, from New York or New England States.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: To Bender Abbas, via Brindisi, 33 days; to Bushire, via Brindisi 31 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Persia via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Issued (for certain post-offices only).

International reply coupons: Not issued.

SIAM

(See Map, page 644)

A country in Asia bounded by French Indo-China, Burma, and the South China Sea. It has an area of 195,000 square miles, being thus about as large as Arizona and Utah together, and a population (1915-16) of 8,819,868.

The climate is tropical, and the most suitable time for travel is during the dry season from November to January. The rainiest and hottest months are April, July and August.

The principal commercial center is the city of Bangkok, the capital, which has a population of 628,675 inhabitants of whom about 200,000 are Chinese. Bangkok may be reached by either steamer or railroad from Singapore, or by coastal steamer from the ports of French Indo-China. The bar at the mouth of the Manam river prevents vessels of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok, and cargo must therefore be transferred.

Although the language of the country is Siamese, English is understood and spoken. The trade of Siam is largely in the hands of foreigners, and the wholesale importers are of various nationalities, including British, Dutch, French, and Italian. There are some Siamese firms of growing importance who are able to make direct importations.

Area and Population

The area of Siam is estimated as 195,000 square miles. According to the official figures for 1915-16 the total population of the country was 8,819,686, distributed among eighteen monthons, or departments (the figures for Bangkok are for 1910):

Department	Population (1915-16)	Department	Population (1915-16)
Krung Teb (Bangkok)	941,526	Pisanulok	274,625
Krung Kao	650,355	Bayab	1,277,105
Chantaburi	143,910	Petchabun	79,719
Surat	176,791	Puket	233,052
Nakorn Chaisri	306,007	Rajaburi	414,654
Nakorn Rachasima	550,196	Roi Et	645,665
Nakorn Sawan	315,816	Ubon Rajatani	901,341
Nakorn Stritamarat	502,343	Udorn	756,484
Patani	294,806		
Prachinburi	355,291	Total	8,819,686

Commerce

Trade of the United States with Siam. (Statistics are for fiscal years ending June 30.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to	$485,058	$836,870	$619,707	$774,956
Imports from	116,565	146,545	242,391	237,250

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to	$1,128,872	$1,148,484	$2,113,851	$1,937,977
Imports from	109,442	156,981	173,231	223,827

Foreign trade of Siam (sea-borne, through Bangkok) for 3 years by principal countries of origin and destination:

Countries	Imports from			Exports to		
	1913–14	1916–17	1917–18	1913–14	1916–17	1917–18
United States	$1,066,171	$1,627,166	$1,775,529	$55,450	$112,576	$148,819
Australia	68,357	64,600	102,787	807	2,859	10,640
Austria-Hungary	169,696	410	2,234	609,421	.....	.....
Belgium	608,112	14,299	5,643	825,779	.....	.....
China	3,250,684	3,171,990	3,158,422	123,228	206,663	363,437
Cochin China	311,838	257,016	332,590	40,609	113,960	191,028
Denmark	219,953	161,145	47,107	61,123	325,795	90,259
Dutch Possessions	997,868	1,279,066	1,568,982	444,758	747,176	1,317,620
France	565,428	263,008	208,108	155,604	11,024	4,007
Germany	2,458,889	15,021	.....	2,747,266	.....	.....
Hongkong	5,375,366	5,974,474	6,455,514	13,771,592	14,749,479	14,808,238
India	3,451,617	4,068,127	5,760,893	725,451	1,078,128	1,643,665
Italy	304,055	185,941	56,549	176,130	1,628	.....
Japan	777,339	2,160,180	2,767,872	220,097	101,076	202,262
Netherlands	523,033	401,183	271,895	3,080,019	195	.....
Russia	9,104	1,536	20	3,959	.....	4,336
Singapore	5,741,555	5,641,894	6,126,836	16,530,756	24,704,977	24,672,336
Switzerland	237,029	107,118	98,078	2,901	.....	.....
United Kingdom	7,238,206	6,795,373	6,836,864	2,151,860	2,000,161	1,766,756
All other countries	218,070	312,940	342,807	1,015,713	793,300	580,765
Total	$33,591,870	$32,502,487	$35,918,730	$42,742,523	$44,948,997	$45,804,168

Foreign trade of Siam by principal classes for five years:

Classes—Imports	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
General merchandise	$24,879,224	$24,737,360	$29,345,151	$31,745,423	$34,768,400
Alcoholic liquors	602,736	690,731	837,874	794,729	592,860
Opium	1,069,684	1,118,340	1,025,649	2,013,424	1,108,556
Gold leaf	1,126,595	773,485	1,062,825	1,265,280	1,631,515
Treasure	1,358,344	596,602	230,988	99,874	42,678
Total	29,036,583	27,916,518	32,502,487	35,918,730	38,144,009
Exports					
Rice	31,578,232	32,449,847	36,987,188	36,208,814	48,875,662
Teak	1,866,450	1,817,391	1,379,174	2,037,356	2,071,041
Other goods	3,388,654	3,952,143	5,187,740	5,820,338	6,764,399
Re-exports	523,190	709,220	772,613	1,089,329	1,855,964
Treasure	251,504	282,227	122,282	648,331	384,563
Total	37,608,030	39,240,828	44,948,997	45,801,168	59,951,629

Value of principal imports for three years:

Articles	1913–14	1916–17	1917–18
Ammunition and explosives	$45,642	$45,537	$34,685
Arms	19,007	857	2,529
Art works	58,436	819	29,660
Belting, machine	35,128	66,472	97,494
Bicycles and parts	64,494	39,478	33,213
Biscuits	121,967	108,639	21,882
Brass manufactures	284,124	192,881	182,943
Carriages, etc	6,167	15,026	9,705
Cement	259,895	84,447	92,847
Chemicals and medicines	487,513	648,520	654,179
China and earthenware	457,016	432,241	339,329

Continued on page 504

Table Continued:

Articles	1913–14	1916–17	1917–18
Clocks and watches, etc.	$77,117	$81,976	$56,870
Clothing, articles of	72,000	112,349	103,568
Coal and coke	158,606	367,937	545,673
Copper and copperware	68,599	39,043	49,708
Cordage, twine, etc.	140,119	193,312	281,122
Cotton goods	6,752,886	6,508,545	8,979,420
Cutlery (except tools)	79,576	57,253	96,489
Dyestuffs	70,936	87,360	59,026
Electrical goods and apparatus	415,851	316,348	307,371
Embroideries, lace, etc.	207,122	160,775	112,389
Enamelware	164,075	116,260	75,561
Fish:			
Canned	119,057	59,148	18,800
All other	261,738	302,896	351,800
Flour	196,866	212,307	284,552
Glass and crystalware	190,303	220,921	194,356
Gold leaf	1,528,352	1,062,825	1,265,280
Gunny bags	1,711,124	1,983,013	2,304,389
Hats and caps	255,555	235,748	243,070
Hemp manufactures, other than cordage	122,479	67,410	68,340
Iron and steel manufactures:			
Bars, section, etc.	194,861	341,133	241,979
Galvanized sheets, plain or corrugated	306,378	64,957	38,589
Iron or steel sheets and plates	33,169	62,407	86,774
Machinery:			
Marine	110,801	78,733	37,404
Milling	89,788	2,810	3,093
Other, and parts	554,022	439,978	242,723
Nails, rivets, etc.	115,384	69,137	61,322
Railway material	590,464	137,183	11,411
Railway cars, trucks, etc.	84,873	192,487	24,964
Wire, and manufactures of	37,430	183,750	197,579
Other	503,963	390,620	371,923
Jewelry:			
Gold and silverware (including plated ware)	215,952	168,246	46,576
Precious stones:			
Set	37,770	40,344	38,998
Unset	303,411	228,982	70,542
Lamps and parts	145,999	140,250	63,687
Leather manufactures:			
Boots and shoes	55,823	58,148	49,316
Other	181,099	258,310	235,981
Matches	306,627	561,064	501,124
Matting and rattan goods	426,922	421,655	460,812
Meat, preserved	518,373	52,125	37,138
Milk, canned	128,302	118,342	148,974
Motor cars and parts	244,639	214,692	152,823
Motorcycles	9,640	7,905	19,364
Musical instruments	31,489	25,164	19,505
Oils:			
Mineral	874,123	1,312,289	1,581,004
Lubricating	467,563	100,753	116,063
Oilcloth, etc.	41,379	32,270	20,807
Opium	827,530	1,025,649	2,013,424
Painter's colors	127,306	211,762	141,437
Paper and manufactures of, books, etc.	424,306	603,451	557,536
Perfumery and cosmetics	158,695	201,959	177,910
Rubber goods	119,508	165,081	166,800
Silk and manufactures:			
Piece goods	1,251,204	1,115,124	1,020,567
Raw	60,511	45,702	109,371
Other	107,302	120,169	103,371
Soap	110,456	158,269	227,400
Spices and condiments	203,866	238,505	170,056
Sporting goods and games	24,437	92,723	100,591
Stationery other than paper	66,360	100,295	91,411
Sugar and molasses	1,280,392	1,203,429	152,508
Tea	297,760	295,071	315,478
Tiles	39,288	29,535	22,091
Tobacco and manufactures	928,077	829,098	861,655
Treasure, gold coin, etc.	1,122,482	230,988	99,874
Umbrellas	188,365	150,956	139,623
Varnish	14,914	15,599	22,244
Vegetables, dried	338,538	414,843	431,237
Wax	54,134	40,415	68,964
Wine, beer, spirits, etc.	714,234	837,874	794,739

Continued on page 505

Table Continued:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Wood and manufactures:	$3$62,823	$255,751	$176,454
Planks, etc.	125,495	49,721	22,460
Furniture	41,659	59,702	62,889
Other manufactures	150,872	129,336	142,492
Woolen goods	388,543	306,960	604,409
Yarn, cotton:			
White	130,298	61,595	89,767
Colored:	359,802	262,185	566,338
Turkey red	60,103	32,830	37,333
Other	2,772,616	3,693,833	4,651,579
Zinc and manufactures	$33,591,870	$32,502,487	$35,918,730
All other articles			
Total			

Value of principal exports:

Articles	1913–14	1916–17	1917–18
Armadillo skins	$11,315	$12,066	$11,605
Bones	5,901	8,990	6,648
Cardamons	44,128	82,462	73,988
Copra	2,668	581	352
Cotton	116,283	32,589	31,342
Damar	2,889	15,718	5,077
Fish	666,173	557,530	426,343
Gamboge	13,147	38,210	81,172
Gum benzoin	11,888	1,687	3,857
Hides and skins	908,617	960,979	915,123
Horns	56,670	31,786	22,990
Lac, stick or crude	173,907	273,161	171,105
Mussels	313,378	177,006	229,916
Pepper	318,704	221,677	368,610
Precious stones (including re-export)	177,139	218,265	185,651
Rice and paddy	36,518,687	36,987,188	36,208,813
Rubber	33,431	12,671	13,228
Salt	43,253	83,065	118,228
Silk and manufactures:			
Piece goods	345,102	439,422	557,189
Raw	130,688	211,212	225,154
Wolfram (tungsten) ore	395	59,961	16,487
Wood:			
Teak	1,952,216	1,879,174	2,037,356
Agila and others	278,313	539,805	490,973
All other articles	517,631	2,103,793	3,602,961
Total	$42,742,523	$44,948,997	$45,804,168

Imports of foodstuffs for three years:

Articles	1913–14	1916–17	1917–18
Biscuits	$535,296	$327,872	$57,402
Butter	41,469	36,454	42,644
Cereals	167,426	129,212	150,655
Cheese	11,893	6,639	5,029
Fish:	96,581	33,675	6,314
Sardines, canned	481,756	162,629	8,570
Salmon, canned	3,950,186	2,833,248	3,074,921
Flour	98,947	73,770	48,627
Meat, preserved	803,892	524,510	429,292
Milk, canned	6,384,051	10,007,074	9,658,430
Molasses	3,498,815	3,725,584	2,692,387
Spices and condiments	20,545,101	10,595,230	13,922,429
Sugar	619,454	648,038	597,776
Tea	4,981,767	5,186,444	4,247,574
Vegetables, dried			

Exports of foodstuffs for three years, in tons:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Cardamons.....tons	136	183	120
Copra.....tons	41	13	9
Fish.....tons	15,262	12,880	13,268
Mussels, dried.....tons	2,109	1,765	2,226
Pepper.....tons	1,284	976	1,619
Rice and paddy.....tons	1,314,858	1,318,966	1,249,276

Production and Industry

The principal agricultural product of the country is rice, the total crop in 1915-16 being reported as 5,180,600 tons. Much land has been reclaimed by irrigation. The total yield of paddy in 1915-16 was 4,468,905 short tons; the exports to foreign countries in 1917-18 amounted to 1,249,676 tons, a decrease of 69,296 tons from the previous year. There are in Siam, principally at Bangkok, 66 large rice mills, of which 10 are Siamese, 13 owned in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong and 43 owned by Chinese. Domestic animals were reported in 1916 as totalling 4,567,527, and as consisting of 2,336,936 head of cattle, 105,678 horses and ponies, 2,120,180 buffaloes and 5,333 elephants.

Other important products are hides, gamboge, pepper and salt, dried fish, lac, cattle, and sesame. Hemp, tobacco and cotton are grown for local consumption. The forests of northern Siam are valuable for their product of teak, cedar, rosewood, and yang. Exports of teak from Bangkok were in 1918, 30,141 tons (47,336 tons in 1917) valued at $1,636,315 ($2,074,594) in 1917. The logs are floated down the river to Bangkok during the rainy season, and those cut on the Burma border are floated to Moulmein. The normal float to Bangkok is 100,000 logs; to Moulmein, 20,000.

There are five European and two or more Chinese concerns now operating teak concessions. At the Bangkok mills it is generally customary to cut all the best logs into squares, while defective logs are sawed into planks. The average cubic contents of each square is given as 40 cubic feet. Squares of an average length of 26 feet are usually classified as long, those from 15 to 22 feet as short. Rubber is beginning to be developed.

Siam's mineral resources include tin, tungsten, wolfram, coal, iron, zinc, manganese and antimony. Mining is extensively carried on on the island of Pucket, and at Renong on the mainland, in the northern part of the province of Pucket; Australian interests are prominent in the development of tin mines.

While the cessation of the war seriously affected the output of tungsten in the Siamese Malays, there has, on the other hand, been no diminution in the production of tin ore. The estimated monthly output of this ore is about 1,000 tons. This amount is likely to be largely exceeded within the next few years, owing to the fact that a number of foreign firms are now actively investigating the mineral-bearing areas throughout the entire peninsula, and are arranging for workings according to modern methods. At present about 50 per cent of the ore is produced in Chinese owned mines and by Chinese methods. According to official statistics the metalic tin production for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, totaled 153,782 piculs (9,153.6 long tons), which is a record figure; of this amount 51,343 piculs (3,056.1 long tons) were obtained by dredging, and 102,439 piculs (6,097.5 long tons) by other methods, as compared with a total of 147,259 piculs (8,765.3 long tons), in 1917, and 151,175 piculs (8,998.4 long tons), in 1916. About 20 dredges are now in operation on the peninsula, one working on the east coast and the others on the west coast. The metallic tin content of the Siamese ore is about 70 per cent. The principal buyers of Siamese-tin ore are the Straits Trading Co. and the Eastern Smelting Co., their smelting works being located in Singapore and Penang.

The Siamese Government collects a royalty on tin and tin ore amounting to about 25 per cent of the market price of metallic tin in Singapore, the fluctuations in value at the latter place being adjusted and the rate reckoned according to a "royalty scale" published in the Siamese Government Gazette from time to time. While the actual percentage of metallic tin in the ore can not be ascertained, the Government, for revenue collecting purposes, estimates the tin ore which is exported from the east coast of Siamese Malaya to contain 65 per cent, and that from the west coast 70 per cent metallic tin.

Of the total output of tin in 1917-1918, from Siamese Malaya, amounting to 153,782 piculs (9,153.6 long tons), 131,999 piculs, (7,857.1 long tons), were recovered in the district of Puket, 13,520 piculs (804.7 long tons), in Patani, 5,899 piculs (351.1 long tons), in Nakon Sritamarat, and 2,364 piculs (140.7 long tons), in Surat.

Output of metallic tin in Siamese Mayala for 11 years ended March 31, 1918:

Fiscal year	Tin from dredging		Tin obtained by other methods		Total tin output from all sources	
	Piculs	Long Tons	Piculs	Long Tons	Piculs	Long Tons
1907–8.....	467	27.8	71,971	4,283.9	72,438	4,311.7
1908–9.....	2,428	144.5	77,659	4,622.5	80,087	4,767.0
1909–10.....	7,372	438.8	71,911	4,280.4	79,283	4,719.2
1910–11.....	11,451	681.6	70,804	4,214.5	82,255	4,896.1
1911–12.....	23,317	1,387.9	76,310	4,542.2	99,627	5,930.1
1912–13.....	32,946	1,961.0	77,678	4,623.6	110,624	6,584.6
1913–14.....	30,026	1,787.2	83,336	4,960.4	113,362	6,747.6
1914–15.....	29,686	1,767.0	81,045	4,824.1	110,731	6,591.1
1915–16.....	46,829	2,787.4	104,346	6,211.0	151,175	8,998.4
1916–17.....	47,298	2,815.3	99,961	5,950.0	147,259	8,765.3
1917–18.....	51,343	3,056.1	102,439	6,097.5	153,782	9,153.6

It is believed that there are yet great possibilities for mining developments in Siam. Hitherto, because of lack of adequate facilities for transportation, it has been the mineral bearing areas situated near the centers of population that have been exploited, while the vast mountain ranges and slopes on the Burma-Siam frontiers have been neglected. Further extension of the Siamese-Malayan system of railways by branch lines into these unprospected regions offers fair chances for advancing the Kingdom's fame as a mining center, especially for tin and tungsten, and possibly for molybdenum.

Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

Railway mileage, 1917, 1,227. Length of telegraph lines, 4,551 miles of wire, 6,147 miles; number of offices, 78. There were two telephone exchanges with 794 instruments; there are two wireless stations. Post offices number 285, of which four do a foreign money order business.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Siam is nominally on a gold basis. The unit of currency is the silver **tical**, worth approximately $0.36 United States currency. Silver coins are 2 **salung** equal to half a tical (worth about $0.18 United States currency), and one salung (worth about $0.09 United States currency). Nickel coins are the 10 **santang**, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ tical and 5 santang. Bronze coin, one santang. Currency notes are issued by the government for 5, 10, 20, 100, and 1,000 ticals.

The principal measure of weight is the **tical**, equal to 0.525 ounces; 4 ticals are equal to 1 **tamlung** (2.1 ounces); 20 tamlungs are equal to 1 chang (or catty), (2.675 pounds). The principal measures of length are the **niu**, equal to 0.83 inch; 12 niu, equal to 1 **keup** (10 inches); 2 keup equal 1 **sok** (20 inches); 4 sok equal 1 **wah** (80 inches); 20 wah equal 1 **sen** (133 feet) and 400 sen equal to 1 **yote**.

Language:

The language of the country is Siamese, but English is used for foreign trade correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

The press of Siam is centered at Bangkok. Principal dailies are printed in the English language, but there are several good Siamese and Chinese papers.

Consular Representatives:

United States has a vice-consul at Bangkok.

Siam has consuls in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City.

Shipping Routes:

There are no direct steamers with regular sailings for Bangkok, goods being ordinarily shipped via Singapore, or Hong Kong. See under Straits Settlements.

Customs Tariff:

The duty on all merchandise imported into Siam in vessels belonging to foreign nations is 3 per cent **ad valorem.** There is no discrimination in favor of the products of any nation.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. Invoices must specify numbers, quantity, net weight and value.

Transshipment permits must be obtained from the Government of the Straits Settlements at Singapore for motor cars and accessories exported via Singapore.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England States, $0.94 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Via London, forty days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Siam. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Parcels can be prepaid only as far as Hong Kong. To cover cost of transmission from Hongkong to Bangkok the recipient must pay 95 stangs (about 35 cents gold) for each parcel.

Money Orders: Issued to Bangkok and Chiengnai.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

SIBERIA

(See Under Russia in Europe)

SIKKIM

An Indian state in the Himalaya Mountains south of Thibet, with an area of 2,818 square miles and a population (1911) of 87,920. It is a protectorate of Great Britain. The principal towns are Gangtock, Rhenock, Pakyong and Rongo. The principal products are rice, maize, oranges, apples and wool. Some copper mines are developed.

Sikkim is important as a transit point for trade between Thibet and Bengal. Exports to India 1917-1918 amounted to $860,220; imports from India in the same year, $929,061. The principal imports are cotton piece goods, provisions, oils, salt, sugar, tea and tobacco. Principal exports are grain, vegetables, fruits, wool, lumber and hides.

Shipping Routes: See India.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A British colony in the Malay Peninsula, southern Asia, bordering on the Straits of Malacca, including Singapore, an island having an area of 220 square miles; Penang, an island having an area of 107 square miles; Province Wellesley, a strip of territory on the mainland with a total area of 270 square miles, and Malacca, a strip of territory 42 miles long varying in width from 8 to 24 miles. The population in 1911 was 714,069. Associated politically with the Straits Settlements are the Cocos Islands, Christmas Island and Labuan.

The seat of government and principal commercial city is Singapore (population 303,321), which is about as large as Minneapolis. There are in the Settlements about 417,000 Chinese, 262,000 Malays and 91,000 natives of India. The immigration statistics for 1915 show 91,730 immigrants from China and 75,320 from India in that year. The language of the Straits Settlements is English.

Singapore is a free port and one of the most important coaling stations and shipping ports in the world. It is a port of call for all steamers between Europe and the Orient, and is served by more than fifty lines of steamers. It is a commercial center for the Dutch East Indies, French Indo China and Siam, and its trade is extensive.

The mercantile establishments are of two types, the great wholesale establishments doing an import and export business, which are principally of European nationality, the retail shops which are principally in the hands of the Chinese, who do not import directly. There are, however, several large European department stores in Singapore which do their own importing.

The climate of Singapore, and of the Straits Settlements in general, is mild, although Singapore lies but eighty miles north of the Equator. There are no definite changes of seasons, but May is the hottest month and January the rainiest.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade also include under the classification "Straits Settlements" the Federated Malay States, the non-federated Malay States and adjacent islands. As thus classified this trade has been as follows: (Statistics for fiscal years ending June 30.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to	$3,606,901	$4,184,674	$3,845,765	$4,585,231
Imports from	35,712,185	26,307,860	24,989,878	82,114,598

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to	$7,734,439	$8,810,297	$12,200,452	$12,134,504
Imports from	89,984,946	159,188,127	137,576,918	145,862,447

Foreign trade of the Settlements for three years:

Classes	Imports			Exports		
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
Live animals, foods, drinks, and narcotics	$93,247,000	$107,281,000	$135,099,000	$76,490,000	$86,383,000	$104,370,000
Raw materials	108,838,000	140,046,000	165,176,000	122,236,000	158,110,000	211,300,000
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles	40,280,000	53,690,000	59,786,000	27,546,000	32,571,000	36,207,000
Coin and bullion	6,083,000	6,750,000	7,082,000	3,062,000	2,448,000	2,146,000
Total	$248,448,000	$307,767,000	$367,143,000	$229,334,000	$279,512,000	$354,023,000

Value of imports by countries of origin in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916	1917	Countries	1916	1917
United Kingdom	$27,384,899	$27,275,913	China	$7,819,979	$8,134,093
British India and Burma	26,970,705	34,179,669	France	1,873,562	1,324,708
British North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei	5,048,666	4,635,866	Denmark	219,805	112,504
Hong Kong	20,830,827	22,540,538	French Indo-China	7,993,634	10,521,947
Union of South Africa	1,600,940	2,080,850	Italy	2,553,142	1,269,522
Australia and New Zealand	3,316,476	5,439,289	Japan	12,941,267	19,761,643
Ceylon	269,971	259,176	Netherlands	1,515,674	444,060
Canada	114,573	593,598	Netherlands East India	51,220,356	61,537,497
Egypt	243,091	186,950	Norway	1,282,193	428,402
Other British Possessions	4,282	7,826	Siam	36,270,154	44,200,235
			Spain	141,141	107,541
			Sweden	236,273	91,401
			United States	6,776,812	9,446,071
			Philippine Islands and Sulu	501,149	266,968

Quantity and value of imports by principal commodities in 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Live Animals, Food, Drinks, and Narcotics:				
Animals, number	360,331	$3,547,207	277,138	$3,601,972
Beans and peas, tons	19,268	919,308	22,120	1,354,739
Butter and cheese		565,675		148,254
Chocolate and cocoa		348,628		452,189
Coffee, tons	268	94,897	104	34,784
Confectionery, tons	2,013	650,789	4,995	1,102,847
Curry stuffs		132,566		89,314
Drugs and medicines		821,836		608,709
Fish		1,752,332		1,823,963
Flour, wheat, tons	56,590	6,132,631	43,590	5,284,440
Fruits, tons	29,661	2,155,311	34,811	3,029,021
Lard		1,259,654		1,307,719
Malt liquors and wines, tons	1,842	400,050	1,684	489,697
Milk, condensed, gallons	2,185,112	3,613,137	2,030,521	3,179,812
Oilman's stores, cases	572,255	3,577,844	455,897	3,793,657
Pepper		1,304,925		1,023,099
Rice, tons	21,335	5,857,206	20,576	5,971,521
Sago, tons	880,270	36,936,685	1,036,540	47,773,487
Salt, tons	61,955	2,057,585	40,312	1,128,724
Sugar, tons	35,155	348,015	42,101	477,766
Tea, tons	93,952	8,602,072	201,671	19,927,823
Tobacco, tons	4,563	1,504,958	4,816	1,763,426
	5,835	6,734,041		8,501,824
Raw Material:				
Copal, tons	4,934	602,220	4,515	545,542
Copra, tons	87,857	7,683,031	43,802	2,899,343
Damar, tons	7,281	465,800	8,252	582,241
Gambier, tons	4,761	821,875	3,922	658,704
Gutta, inferior, tons	12,556	936,107	8,207	692,341
Gutta-percha, tons	926	354,250	1,435	645,005
Hides, raw, tons	8,111	2,804,511	5,201	2,226,554
Nuts, tons	15,434	925,234	37,770	2,433,000
Oil:				
Benzine, gallons	1,001,625	563,186	1,396,695	648,452
Liquid fuel, tons	137,235	2,392,008	33,432	626,633
Lubricating, gallons	1,438,052	767,550	984,423	533,012
Peanut, tons	7,326	1,243,399	7,162	1,641,050
Petroleum, cases	1,418,512	2,656,950	821,547	1,613,163
Rattans, tons	26,515	1,570,815	21,326	1,388,936
Rubber, Para, tons	8,100	7,981,067	9,770	9,955,706
Textile materials, tons	8,037	730,292	2,440	385,149
Timber, tons		811,549		1,050,395
Tin, tons	519	366,216	482	440,535
Tin ore, tons	24,291	13,674,957	16,229,258	16,229,258

Continued on page 511

Table Continued:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quality	Value	Quality	Value
Manufactured Articles:		$197,094		$129,778
Ammunition		32,286		28,335
Arms, etc		2,026,089		2,022,303
Apparel, hosiery, etc		239,997		290,118
Bamboo and rattan ware		387,205		296,998
Boots and shoes		296,949		265,638
Books and maps, casks	383,766	1,182,598	383,146	1,180,781
Cement		1,152,277		1,102,402
Chemicals, pieces	4,828,609	10,117,022	4,789,911	10,032,789
Cotton piece goods		895,672		1,237,135
Crockery and porcelain		416,769		468,698
Cycles and accessories		589,554		551,940
Glass and glassware, bales of 100 pieces	93,383	1,304,266	91,057	1,639,104
Gunnies		2,465,447		2,322,220
Hardware and cutlery		569,678		332,991
Hats and caps		18,496	24	13,496
Hides, tanned, tons	34	1,149,435		1,061,528
India-rubber goods, including tires		184,106	1,453	297,769
Iron, corrugated, tons	1,279	522,243	3,933	486,843
Iron nails, tons	4,504	589,955		871,969
Joss sticks and paper		1,906,354		1,815,479
Machinery		977,635	44,279	1,257,941
Matches, cases	40,747	413,135		494,817
Mats and matting		1,525,509		1,987,598
Motor cars, etc		630,100		588,923
Paints, varnishes, and aniline dyes		1,420,755		1,329,490
Paper and paper goods		569,233		442,676
Perfumery and cosmetics		4,502,568	325,721	4,390,361
Sarongs, slendangs, and kains, corges	371,722	545,555		597,490
Sewing thread		1,627,146		1,226,891
Silk goods		683,146		818,290
Soap		533,185		638,483
Stationery		101,242		80,804
Tar, boxes	200,142	1,364,795	82,616	830,800
Tin plate		386,088		480,738
Tools, instruments, and implements		436,865		504,179
Towels, canvas, etc		238,711		252,277
Umbrellas, etc		996,176		2,136,453
Wooden manufactures		339,390		433,301
Woolen goods		1,155,246		1,669,289
Yarn				

Quantity and value of principal articles of domestic export:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Animals	Ⓐ1,122	$50,226	Ⓐ1,233	$74,448
Areca nuts and other spices (excluding pepper)		4,415,353		4,273,787
Copra	73,007	6,828,854	77,603	5,771,567
Cutch	4,766	403,179	3,162	350,753
Fish	45,389	5,418,351	47,974	5,412,678
Fruits		2,955,992		1,134,439
Gambier	15,037	2,487,212	11,146	1,945,090
Gum:				
Copal	5,856	757,050	4,107	505,889
Damar	6,813	658,613	5,717	430,483
Other		430,054		474,002
Gutta-percha	2,577	840,191	3,921	1,557,328
Gutta, inferior	9,862	822,021	5,209	432,766
Hides, raw	3,753	936,343	2,313	723,483
Nuts	9,601	463,404	23,352	1,681,271
Pepper	19,339	5,508,595	25,193	7,893,547
Rattans	23,129	2,159,900	19,726	2,286,377
Rubber, Para	59,316	74,308,447	96,592	118,447,759
Sago	59,964	2,679,448	45,483	1,942,010
Shells	1,905	526,997	1,153	304,731
Tapioca	31,054	2,435,611	39,782	4,240,379
Tin	65,231	55,444,216	64,027	66,896,362
Wolfram and scheelite ores	705	562,570	1,038	922,968
Wool		1,088,509		796,802

Note: Ⓐ number.

Value of exports to principal countries of destination in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916	1917	Countries	1916	1917
Denmark	$1,085,000	$1,766,000	Russia, Asiatic	$9,129,000	$4,569,000
France	6,395,000	8,614,000	Spain	355,000	365,000
Italy	2,161,000	4,078,000	United Kingdom	53,123,000	56,315,000
Japan	6,633,000	10,137,000	United States	76,341,000	117,569,000
Netherlands	78,000	.....			

Singapore ranks as one of the most important ports in the world, since all commerce via Suez to the Far East passes through the Straits of Malacca, which at Singapore are only about a mile in width. The trade of Singapore is largely passing or transit, and figures for these two classes are not included in the statistics reported above.

Production and Industry

The most important products of the Straits Settlements in point of value are rubber, tin and copra. In normal times a flourishing business is done in the raising of pineapples, but the industry has suffered on account of the difficulty of obtaining tin-plate in the canning factories at Singapore. Pepper and other spices, nuts, sago, and tapioca, are raised in large quantities, and there is an increasing yield of wolfram and scheelite ores from the mines.

During the last few years the crude rubber industry has had a remarkable growth, and at present Singapore is the world's greatest rubber market. Exports of Para rubber in 1916 amounted to 59,316 tons, valued at $74,308,447. In 1917 shipments totaled 96,592 tons valued at $118,447,759. The value of that going to the United States was 84,000,000. Exports of gutta-percha during 1917 amounted to 3,921 tons, valued at $1,557,328. The combined shipments of rubber and rubber products aggregated nearly $120,000,000 for 1917. Exports of Para rubber during 1918 reached only 64,823 tons.

The colony continues to be the largest producer of tin as well as the world's foremost market. The quantity of tin ore imported from outside the Malay Peninsula and Straits Settlements for smelting purposes was only 24,113 tons against a total export of 64,027 tons. In spite of a tendency to abandon cocoanut products in favor of the more profitable rubber industry, there was a slight increase in the quantity of copra exported in 1917 over preceeding years.

Money: The Straits Settlements dollar has a value of $0.568 United States currency. Other coins are the half-dollar, 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, and copper coins of 1, ½, and ¼ cents.

Weights and Measures: The English system is officially standard. The native terms, which are still in use, are as follows:

1 Catty = 16 Tahils, or 1 ⅓ pounds. **1 picul** = 100 **Catty**, or 133 ⅓ pounds. **1 Koyan** = 40 **picul** = 5333⅓ pounds. The Malay **Catty** = 1.42 pounds; the Malay **picul** = 142.628 pounds, and the **Koyan**, 5,705.143 pounds. These measures are sometimes used in Penang. Measures of capacity are the **gantang** (gallon) and **chupack** (quart). The native weights and measures vary according to local custom or industrial use.

Railways: The railways of the Straits Settlements connect with those of the Federated Malay States. The gauge of both is 1 meter.

Language: English is the language of trade.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two important English dailies published in Singapore and several Chinese papers.

Shipping Routes:

Barber Line.
American and Oriental Line.
American Asiatic Steamship Company.
American and Manchurian Line.

Consular Regulations:

No documents are required and there are no restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Customs Tariff:

The Straits Settlements are on a free trade basis. Duties are levied on spirits, beer and tobacco.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England, $0.94 per word.

Mail Time: About thirty-one days to Singapore.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to the Straits Settlements via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

LABUAN

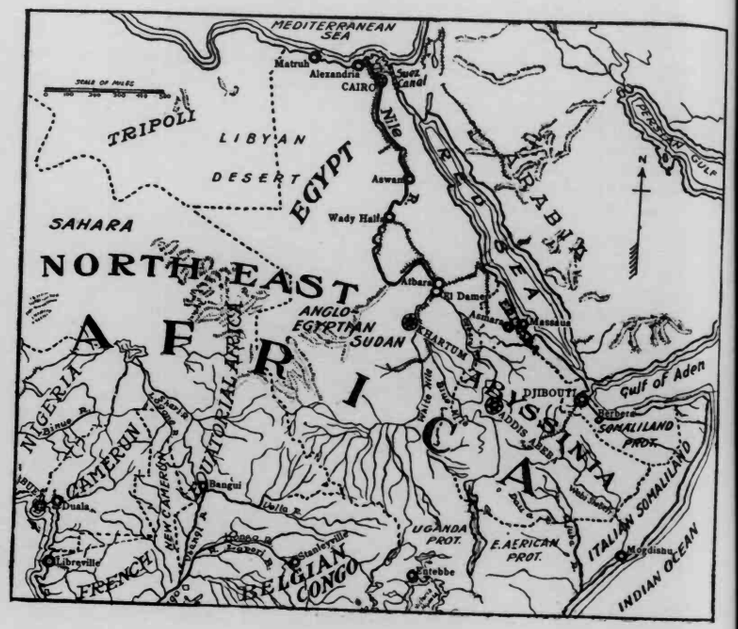
Labuan, an island about 6 miles from the North West Coast of Borneo, has been part of Singapore since 1907. Area 28½ square miles. Population, 6,860. Principal town Victoria, population 1,500. There are about 40 Europeans on the island. Goods can be sent by parcel post to Labuan via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

COCOS ISLANDS

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, are a group of about 20 small Coral islands, which lie about 700 miles southwest of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles southwest of Singapore. Population 1911, 749. They are a British possession.

CHRISTMAS ISLANDS

Christmas Island, is 200 miles southwest of Java and 700 miles east of the Cocos Islands. It is 9 miles in both length and width. The sole source of revenue is the large phosphate deposit. Imports 1916, $170,132, consisting principally of tools, machinery and railway equipment; exports, $548,317. Phosphate of lime was exported in 1916 to the amount of 44,209 tons (25,738 tons in 1915, 93,785 tons in 1914). Christmas Island is a British possession.



AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

An independent country in northeast Africa as yet largely undeveloped. It is bounded on the north by the Italian colony of Eritrea, on the east by British and French Somaliland, on the south-east by Italian Somaliland, on the south by British East Africa and on the west by the Sudan. The population is to a large extent illiterate. The climate is hot, and, in the eastern highlands, temperate; there is a heavy rainfall in the summer season.

The principal requirements in manufactured goods are cotton fabrics and yarns, iron and steel bars, corrugated iron roofing, enamel ware, hardware, wines and liquors, soap and scent, silk and silk thread, felt hats and sewing machines. About 30,000,000 yards of grey cotton goods is imported yearly, of which the United States supplies about 80 per cent. The port of Aden in Arabia is the principal distributing center for Abyssinian trade.

Area and Population.

Area approximately 350,000 square miles; population between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000. The population is of Semitic origin, and the race is a mixture of Jewish, Arabian and non-

Negro African tribes. The Abyssinian Christians, about half of the whole population, are of the Copt sect; Christianity having been established in the country since the fourth century.

The country has a great number of market towns or trading centers, but, with the possible exception of Harrar, no large cities. The principal trading centers of interest to the American exporter are Harrar (population about 50,000), Diré Dawa (population about 20,000), and Adis-Abeba (population 40,000 to 50,000), Gondar, Sokoto, and Iamare. The ports for Abyssinia are Djibuti (Jibuti) in French Somaliland, and Massua in Italian Somaliland (Eritrea).

Commerce.

United States exports to Abyssinia in the calendar year 1919 were valued at $9,612, according to official statistics. These are not reliable since shipments to Abyssinia are made via Aden or Egypt and do not appear in statistics of direct trade.

There are no statistics of trade compiled by the Abyssinian government.

There are four important trade routes to and from Abyssinia as follows: (1) over the Franco Ethiopian railroad via Djibuti; (2) through northern Eritrea (via Adiquala and Adowa) to the seaport of Massua; (3) through the Sudan (via Goré Gambela and Gallabat) to Khartum in Egypt in Port Sudan; (4) through British Somaliland to the port of Zeyla, Bulhar or Berbera. Other less important trade routes are from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea; from Ginir and Dolo in southern Abyssinia to Mogadishu in Italian Somaliland; and through Moyale into British East Africa. The following statistics of trade via the principal trade routes give an approximate analysis of the foreign commerce of the country.

Imports: (1) Via Franco-Ethiopian railroad from Djibuti to Diré Dawa, thence by caravan to Harrar for distribution:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Apparel, wearing:			
Clothes, ready-made	$64,482	$140,643	$34,491
Hats	91,581	40,167	11,352
Shoes	38,880	13,175	32,775
Underwear	13,710	9,642	32,455
Old clothes	197,520	11,994	141,071
Arms and ammunition:			
Cartridges:	1,518,881	19,814	1,496
Military	129,499	.....	2,245
Hunting	54,519	855	6,211
Powder	7,057,444	8,140	4,281
Rifles	.....	2,891	.....
Swords	81,084	.....	79,694
Bark	175,669	12,087	25,169
Beads, etc	110,006	94,794	173,628
Books	.....	2,245	292,528
Bottles, empty	69,624	271,895	503,116
Building material:			
Cement	.....	.....	.....
Lime	103,153	85,905	74,445
Paints	326,485	1,207,717	72,516
Candles	544	97,365	110,754
Carpets	119,327	12,636	.....
Carts, knocked-down	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals:	1,356,605	350,692	87,914
Alcohol, rectified	128,644	62,766	145,566
Naphthalene	.....	10,711	.....
Coal	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods:	425,031	72,943	100,582
Blankets	.....	.....	.....
Tents	21,616,690	26,341,181	22,120,085
Unbleached	20,604,096	23,374,184	20,665,580
All other kinds	.....	213	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....

Continued on page 516

Table Continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Drugs and medicines:			
Medicinal plants	$19,707	$23,459	$4,286
Other	390,219	229,119	248,199
Earthenware	209,942	229,396	176,845
Food and drink:			
Beer	1,178,686	65,337	98,439
Biscuits	8,675	48,308	28,494
Butter	56,021	72,516	16,067
Canned goods:			
Fruits	58,485	15,746	35,988
Milk	11,673	14,891	11,032
All other kinds	839,132	731,697	563,959
Cereals	2,660,504	847,598	799,071
Confectionery	349,516	254,931	101,544
Dates	1,654,382	261,849	1,079,722
Fish, dried	61,163	17,317	31,706
Flour, wheat	2,688,036	1,313,653	786,254
Fruits, dried	76,802	108,183	34,170
Groceries	45,737	182,736	261,035
Liquors	2,538,397	2,587,775	1,343,002
Macaroni	312,988	63,588	79,281
Maize	.....	.....	865
Mineral waters	133,999	67,588	46,272
Oil, edible	472,158	783,436	343,517
Rice	3,639,921	1,151,333	1,173,714
Salt	50,365,083	76,147,392	8,593,623
Spices	196,339	720,344	491,357
Sugar	6,459,105	4,318,775	5,290,839
Tea	231,797	216,960	131,783
Vegetables, dry	180,106	54,198	112,790
Vinegar	.....	31,769	40,809
Wine	1,163,586	1,097,627	639,964
Furniture	99,829	190,769	57,979
Glass and glassware	1,494,780	593,804	313,964
Glass and straw	.....	24,956	2,357
Incense	974,847	2,704,796	627,688
Lamps	.....	21,102	27,420
Leather	177,273	157,536	162,066
Matting	125,317	91,688	16,922
Metals and manufactures of:			
Agricultural machines and other implements	512,092	292,313	124,036
Beds	14,030	63,627	151,675
Copper	43,380	32,668	19,172
Construction material	2,481,841	7,878,735	.....
Enamel ware	237,260	52,055	11,566
Hardware and cutlery	1,732,789	505,041	928,150
Iron, corrugated	1,890,996	2,466,192	1,714,428
Iron and tinware	2,701,960	410,314	637,972
Lead, pig	.....	2,784	.....
Pipes	.....	.....	72,516
Tools	20,781	16,815	2,784
Oils:			
Kerosene	8,082,529	13,990,102	3,374,256
Other kinds, industrial	72,836	369,437	135,069
Office furniture and supplies:			
Furniture	.....	30,525	8,247
Paper:			
Writing	387,862	171,261	156,385
Wrapping	20,674	222,369	154,246
Perfumery	329,331	176,097	169,881
Rope	80,442	34,063	10,069
Sacks, empty	2,715,078	2,770,642	2,732,918
Saddlery	.....	452	2,464
Soap	1,047,684	2,708,890	1,607,785
Tar	14,565	168,491	22,929
Tobacco:			
Raw	1,153,292	427,390	514,683
Manufactured	64,968	83,906	156,598
Wood and timber	128,002	332,375	38,038
All other articles	6,049,470	4,184,236	3,059,805
Total	$163,262,541	$205,074,307	$157,276,639

(2) Via Massua, by railroad to Asmara, and by caravan to Adequala:

Articles	1914		1915	
	Quantity Pounds	Value	Quantity Pounds	Value
Chemicals and medicines	673,200	$74,443	484,880	$40,761
Coffee	442,860	58,734	2,281,840	389,236
Cotton piece goods, unbleached	4,991,360	896,937	6,799,320	1,200,861
Cotton textiles of other sorts	1,020,840	375,276	1,594,780	587,088
Cotton yarn	501,380	89,330	1,623,820	222,098
Durra	62,420,820	766,847	49,409,140	606,829
Gold coin	.....	19,178	.....	12,159
Ironwork	2,246,640	165,607	3,097,380	65,890
Kerosene	3,289,880	67,336	4,789,180	98,035
Machinery	937,420	110,713	268,400	46,472
Rice	3,968,360	64,787	9,090,840	189,145
Silver coin	.....	674,636	.....	213,437
Soap	544,230	29,688	853,380	41,578
Sugar	3,636,160	141,104	3,339,600	171,034
Sweetened spirits	*73,948	93,845	*37,476	48,187
Timber	3,772,560	53,018	1,725,460	27,850
Tobacco	1,779,140	293,922	1,039,500	178,072
Wheat and wheat flour	9,118,120	263,545	2,260,280	93,746
Wine	*295,950	154,509	*421,847	193,516
Woodwork	588,280	43,791	1,019,480	60,440
All other articles	.....	1,243,539	.....	1,201,103
Total	.....	$5,680,785	.....	$5,687,537

Note: * Gallons.

(3) Via the Sudan:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	
			Quantity	Value
Cloth, damour	$1,720	$1,013	12,525	$1,715
Cotton fabrics	116,165	173,079	399,193	101,480
Cotton, unginned	232	1,003	60,489	1,251
Cotton yarn and thread	4,369	3,149	30,962	6,080
Dollars, Maria Theresa	.....	16,322	.....	.....
Ironware and other metals	5,927	5,828	.....	1,186
Sacks, empty	4,602	3,490	45,422	4,414
Salt	5,472	11,454	2,298,981	32,130
Silk and silk thread	22,529	24,132	13,515	30,310
Soap	1,567	2,911	11,593	1,048
Vegetables and fruits, preserved	3,727	2,124	.....	850
Wines and liquors	3,421	5,882	.....	178
All other articles	16,002	18,482	.....	5,225
Total	$185,733	$268,869	.....	$185,867

Exports: (1) Via Franco Ethiopian railroad:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Beeswax	$3,577,190	$3,490,413	$3,791,382
Butter	886,561	358,619	608,622
Cereals	363,654	2,940,717	1,513,739
Coffee	31,920,728	48,862,440	44,051,040
Coffee husks	4,006,933	2,540,754	971,207
Dyestuffs	146,533	143,646	146,747
Flour	.....	428,457	5,042,196

Continued on page 518

Table Continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Ivory	$135,287	$41,130	$231,797
Leather	441,480	100,546	
Maize		5,928,247	1,856,398
Potatoes	333,946	334,946	625,443
Rubber	210,702	104,436	48,736
Skins and hides	46,074,297	50,051,326	34,206,769
Specimens		2,143	71,660
Tobacco			38,214
Vegetables, dry	316,308	426,955	643,421
All other articles	152,463	942,748	497,459
Total	$88,516,082	$116,697,523	$94,394,830

(2) Via Massua:

Articles	1914		1915	
	Quantity Pounds	Value	Quantity Pounds	Value
Beeswax	124,520	$23,833	168,740	$31,893
Coffee	108,680	18,640	1,221,880	253,853
Cotton piece goods, unbleached	352,000	60,144	1,077,120	182,438
Cotton manufactures of other kinds	125,400	40,358	149,820	52,834
Dom nuts	7,067,280	209,189	4,917,220	138,315
Durra	1,246,520	15,547	6,500,780	79,833
Gold coin		43,155		119,381
Hides	3,701,060	811,710	6,520,580	1,430,079
Meat, preserved	192,720	15,783	1,418,780	190,862
Mother-of-pearl shells	756,140	101,482	984,060	90,953
Petroleum	838,860	17,169	1,071,500	20,828
Rice	109,560	4,165	4,747,380	99,953
Salt	94,380,000	165,594	142,142,000	249,395
Silver coins		106,473		
Skins	1,197,900	315,266	1,985,280	522,503
Tobacco	1,389,080	246,318	682,220	116,522
All other articles		337,049		261,566
Total		$2,531,875		$3,841,208

(3) Via the Sudan:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	
			Quantity Pounds	Value
Beeswax	$122,517	$114,851	505,930	$102,572
Butter	2,897	1,438	3,656	277
Cattle	1,260	356	*762	7,533
Coffee	232,616	140,461	4,164,600	343,114
Egret and marabou	1,582	4,310	35	2,911
Hides	1,270	2,135	37,609	1,433
Honey	6,189	5,838	115,401	8,551
Horses and mules	9,456	5,739	*216	1,646
Rubber	15,051	267		
Spices	2,086	4,938	150,183	8,453
All other articles	1,868	1,300		4,982
Total	$396,792	$281,633		$481,472

Note: * Number.

Estimated total foreign commerce for two years:

Trade Routes	1914		1916	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
British East Africa (Moyale-Nairobi)	$40,127	$90,822	$30,000	$70,479
British Somaliland (Harrar and Ogaden country to Zeyla-Bulhar-Berbera)	155,628	171,279	298,747	274,262
Eritrea (Adowa-Adequala-Asmara-Massaua)	1,136,157	506,375	834,338	458,046
Eritrea (Dessie-Assab)	81,131	83,979	70,380	72,920
French Somaliland (Jibuti to Franco-Ethiopian Railroad)	3,827,793	3,701,852	3,406,922	3,344,611
Italian Somaliland (Ginir-Dolo to Mogadishu or Juba River	103,989	90,564	100,840	73,530
Sudan (Gambela-Gallabat-Khartum-Port Sudan)	185,733	396,792	185,867	481,472
Total	$5,530,558	$5,041,663	$4,927,094	$4,775,320

The British port of Aden practically controls Abyssinian trade, and is the principal distributing center for the Abyssinian market, goods being transshipped to Abyssinia via Djibuti. The trade of the country is shared by French, English and Italian merchants, but nine tenths of the skins, half of the civet and ivory and a large share of the coffee exported from Abyssinia come to the United States via Aden and other ports.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and stock raising are the national industries. Coffee is the principal product, the cultivated coffee grown in the province of Harrar being known as Harrari coffee, and the wild coffee which abounds in the provinces of Sidsmo, Kaffa and Guma. The supply is unlimited. Millet, wheat and barley are grown extensively. Cotton grows wild and is beginning to be cultivated; tobacco, potatoes and chillies are likewise grown. The agricultural methods are primitive.

There are about 10,000,000 head of cattle in the country, and cattle hides are exported to the extent of about 1,200,000 per year. Ghee, or clarified butter, is another important product. About 5,000,000 sheep skins a year are exported. Mules are the principal pack and riding animals.

Beekeeping is extensively carried on, and about 1,500,000 pounds of beeswax is exported each year. Rubber, beeswax made by wild bees, wild coffee, and gums, principally myrrh, are important forest products. The large timber acreage of cedar, acacia and pine is virtually unworked, although a native tanning extract is produced. Civet cats are bred and civet is an important article of export. Ivory comes from the Magi and Lake Rudolph region of southwestern Abyssinia.

Manufacturing is limited to a few saw mills, two or three flour mills with a limited output, several soap factories and some small tanneries. Commercial deposits of coal, iron, oil, sulphur, gold, silver, copper and potash have been reported but they are as yet undeveloped.

Roads, Railways, Telephones:

The Franco-Ethiopian Railroad running from Djibuti in French Somaliland to Adis Abeba, via Diré Dawa, a distance of 487½ miles, is the only railroad in the country. The trip takes three days and two trains are run each week each way. All other transportation in the country is by pack animals over trails which are, on the average, poor. The telephone service of the country is adequate, and telegraph service extends to Djibuti, Diré Dawa, Harrar, Adis Abeba, and between Eritrea and Adis Abeba. At Djibuti cable service extends to all parts of the world.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The standards of currency in Abyssinia are the **Maria Theresa** and **Menelik** dollars, which fluctuate widely according to the price of silver, but which are normally worth about $0.50 U. S. currency. Silver coins are the ½, ¼ and 1-16 (**guerche** or **piastre**) of a **dollar** or **talari**. Copper coins are the **besa**, or 1-100 dollar and the ½ and ¼ **guerche** used only in Harrar. There are banknotes issued by the Bank of Abyssinia for 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 Maria Theresa dollars. The French franc is current in Djibuti, and along the railroad. In some parts of the country bars of salt are used in lieu of money, five or eight salts being equivalent to the dollar. New empty cartridges are often used, also. There is one bank, the Bank of Abyssinia, with capital of $2,433,250, in which the National Bank of Egypt holds a large interest. The bank has its head office in Adis Abeda, and branches at Diré Dawa, Harrar, Goré and Dessie, which affords all facilities necessary for commercial transactions.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs 433 grains, or the equivalent of the weight of a Maria Theresa dollar. In measuring ivory, the pound of 12 ounces is used; in measuring coffee, the pound of 18 ounces. The **farasula** weigh 37½ pounds avoirdupois or 50 Abyssinian ivory pounds. For grain, the **kunna** of about ⅛ bushel and the **danta** of 2½ bushels are used.

At Djibuti the weights and measures are metric, according to French usage, and the metric system is largely used for foreign trade. In the Sudan trade the Egyptian **cantar** of 99 pounds is used.

Language:

The language of the country is Amharic, which has 33 written characters. For commercial correspondence French, and in some cases English, is employed.

Shipping routes:

Goods destined for Abyssinia are ordinarily shipped via Aden or Egypt.

Customs Tariff:

The import duty is theoretically 10 per cent **ad valorem**. On goods imported via the Sudan a duty of 8 per cent is levied, except upon products of the Sudan which have a duty of 4 per cent.

Consular regulations:

Invoices are useful in passing goods through the customs, but no consular invoices, bills of lading, certificates of origin, etc., are necessary. Certificates of weight should be supplied.

Cable rates:

Via Alexandria Kassala (direct), $0.64, via Azores, Suakim, Kassala, $0.68 per word from New York or New England.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Via London, about 35 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Abyssinia via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

BELGIAN CONGO

Belgian Congo, a colony of Belgium, situated in western central Africa, has an area of 909,654 square miles. The estimates of the native population of Bantu origin vary, ranging from 7,000,000 to 15,500,000. The European population, 1916, was 5,364. Of these 3,004 were Belgians, 643 English, 430 Portuguese, 282 Italians, 159 Dutch, 131 Americans, 93 Russians, 89 Swedish, 86 French, 80 Swiss, 37 Greek, 38 natives of Luxemburg, 25 Danish and 17 Norwegian.

The king of Belgium is representated by a Governor General, chief executive of the possession. The territory is divided into 22 districts, at the head of each of which there is a commissioner. Each district is divided into territories of which there are 179. In 1917 there were altogether more than 225 posts and stations at which 2,038 European officials were employed.

The 22 districts are grouped in 4 provinces, namely, (1) Katanga, the capital of which is Elizabethville; (2) Congo Kasai, capital Kinshasa; (3) the province of the Equator, capital Coquilhatville; (4) the Eastern Province, the capital of which is Stanleyville. Boma is the capital of the entire colony.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Belgian Congo for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$3,130	.....	$3,130	$17,782	.....	$17,782	.....	–$14,652
1910	26,339	.....	26,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	+26,339
1911	6,740	.....	6,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	+6,740
1912	16,713	.....	16,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	+16,713
1913	14,905	.....	14,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	+14,905
1914	103,132	.....	103,132	22,005	$12,661	34,666	63.48	+68,466
1915	267,714	$21,757	289,471	70,366	60,158	130,524	53.91	+158,947
1916	41,842	446	42,288	72,815	44	72,359	99.94	–30,071
1917	107,942	.....	107,942	33,704	1,450	35,154	95.87	+72,788
1918	334,621	1,349	335,970	6,831	7,978	14,809	46.13	+321,161
1919	.....	.....	2,731,839	.....	.....	865,063	.....	+1,866,776

Total value of imports and exports for 5 years was as follows:

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Special	General	Special	General
1912	$10,542,866	$12,097,312	$11,659,397	$16,371,295
1913	13,917,246	11,075,714	10,728,440	13,942,479
1914	8,649,269	10,031,807	10,278,856	11,899,428
1915	8,159,302	5,758,239	4,235,769	16,035,686
1916	10,452,076	13,363,012	25,258,683	28,662,860

Chief imports and exports for 1915 and 1916:

Imports	1915	1916	Exports	1915	1916
Arms and ammunition	$13,774	$435,464	Rubber	$2,143,605	$3,372,370
Steamers and ships	24,971	162,014	Ivory	885,637	1,530,334
Machinery	258,780	774,397	Palm nuts	999,979	2,463,186
Iron, steel, copper	5,935	468,794	Palm oil	411,067	646,768
Wines, spirits, beer	157,699	538,313	Copal	543,358	1,038,244
Provisions	922,181	1,527,224	Gold, crude	2,610,136	1,891,571
Cottons	435,927	2,276,153	Copper, ore and crude	5,508,818	12,335,313

Imports and exports by countries:

Countries	Imports 1916	Exports 1916	Countries	Imports 1916	Exports 1916
Great Britain	$6,364,040	$23,127,803	Rhodesia	$934,596	$355,197
France	979,352	583,827	Union of South Africa	991,154	64,628
Holland	90,368	.....	Portugal	.....	159,752
United States	251,667	.....	Portuguese possessions	.....	270,880

Production and Industry

Agriculture is not extensively carried on by the natives in the Belgian Congo since the advent of the Europeans. Plantations have been established where coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice and maize are grown for export. Of domestic animals, sheep and goats are common. Oxen have been introduced from Europe; horses, asses and mules are comparatively rare.

The principal industry is the collection of caoutchouc from the rubber vines, which exist in inexhaustible quantities.

Palm oil, palm nuts, white copal, coffee, cocoa, rice, earth nuts and timber are the most important exports.

Gold mines are worked in the upper basin of the Ituri River, the Ruwe gold mine is in the Kantanga district in the south of the colony. In 1915, 3,720 pounds of gold were mined. Eight thousand natives were employed in the mines. Iron is widely distributed and worked in a primitive fashion. The wealth of Kantanga in copper is great. In 1916, 28,872 tons were mined. Tin is also found in this region. Other minerals are, lead, oil, sulphur and mercury.

The forests of Belgian Congo cover much ground and are primeval in their density. The most valuable trees are the lianas, which yield india rubber. There are also timber trees, such as mahogany, ebony, teak, lignum vitae, African cedars and planes, while oil and bamboo palms are abundant. Of fruit trees the banana and plantain are plentiful and of unusual size.

Rivers:

Some 17 boats belonging to the state ply on the Congo river from its mouth to Matadi, a distance of about 100 miles. Beyond this point the river is not navigable for 200 miles. From Leopoldville, the Congo and its tributaries are navigable for a distance of about 1,600 miles. A public transport service, with 44 steamers, has been organized for the navigation of the upper Congo.

Roads: There are in Belgian Congo about 5,609 miles of road, suitable in part for motors.

Railways: The total length of the Belgian Congo railways is 1,081 miles.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

There were in 1915, 51 post offices, 26 telegraph and telephone offices. The total length of telegraph lines is 2,067 miles.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The Belgian franc is the current coin of the Congo. The metric system has been adopted.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Fabre Line (via Marseilles).
Compania Transatlantica (via Cadiz).
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line) (via Bordeaux).

Customs Tariff:

Duties are levied upon specific articles, usually on a basis of weight (per 100 kilos). Blankets and some other textiles are assessed at 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:

District of Katanga, $1.01; all other offices, $0.92 from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

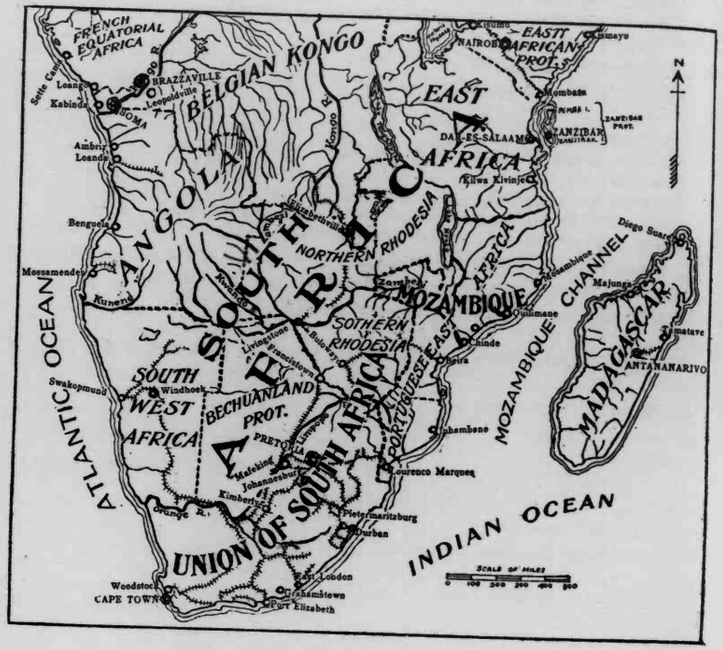
Mail Time: Thirty days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Belgian Congo with same conditions as given for Belgium. An additional transit charge of 20 cents is made on each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



BRITISH AFRICA

(SOUTH)

BASUTOLAND

A territory in South Africa under the direct control of the British Crown, bounded on the north and west by the Orange Free State, on the east by Natal, and on the south by Cape Province. Estimated area, 11,716 square miles. Population, 1911, 404,507, of whom 1,390 were Whites. The country is mountainous, and is the best grain-producing area in South Africa. It is also adapted to grazing.

Land is divided on the communal principle and there are no individual proprietors. Whites are not allowed to settle in the country without special permission. There are no railways, but one line crosses the border and connects Maseru, the largest town (population about 1,500, of whom about 300 are white), with Bloemfontein. There is regular mail

service. The roads are reported to be fair. In 1911 there were 433,000 head of cattle, 86,000 horses, 22,800 ploughs and 1,722 wagons. The currency is British.

Imports and exports:

Year	Imports	Exports
1902-03	$298,352	$1,258,285
1903-04	1,448,960	617,497
1904-05	728,130	801,010
1906	1,181,723	943,593
1907	1,169,311	1,314,343
1908	1,165,573	940,572
1909	1,266,000	1,715,748

Imports consist principally of woolen and cotton goods, haberdashery, saddlery, tinware, agricultural implements and groceries, and are chiefly of British origin.

Quantity and value of exports in 1916:

Articles	Quantity	Value
Horses	662	$36,299
Cattle	13,135	384,353
Kaffir corn	76,300 Bags	225,489
Maize and maize meal	181,248 Bags	441,458
Wheat and wheat meal	70,503 Bags	482,607
Mohair	2,894,184 Lbs.	760,857
Wool	11,375,035 Lbs.	1,609,034
Hides	268,108 Lbs.	53,440
Skins	813,663 Lbs.	89,059

Trade is carried on almost entirely through the Orange Free State.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The protectorate consists of that part of South Africa lying east of what was German Southwest Africa (Protectorate of Southwest Africa), west of Rhodesia and the Transvaal, north of Cape Province, and south of the Zambesi and Chobe Rivers. The winter climate (May to August) is cool; the summer is hot, and malarial fever is prevalent. Area about 275,000 square miles. Population, 1911, 125,350, of whom 1,692 were white.

Cattle raising is the most important industry. In 1911, there were 323,900 head of cattle, 358,000 sheep and goats. In 1917-18, 23,643 head of cattle were exported. Maize and kaffir corn are raised to some extent.

There are eleven post offices. Railway and telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope traverse the protectorate. The Tati District, which is a part of the protectorate, is administered by a private company and includes a valuable mineral concession. In 1917-18 the production of gold and silver respectively amounted to $154,236 and $63,034.

Goods can be sent to Bechuanaland by parcel post via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges. For trade with the United States, see page 530.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

Situated on Lake Nyasa and extending toward the Zambezi. Area, 39,315 square miles. Population, 1917, 731 whites, 391 Asiatics, 1,137,266 natives. For trade with the United States, see page 530.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1913–14	$191,516	$975,567	1915–16	$1,052,676	964,092
1914–15	881,540	856,527	1916–17	1,873,855	1,407,626

Coffee is cultivated on 1,331 acres, and in 1916-17, 131,400 pounds were exported. Virginia tobacco is grown on 7,484 acres, and the export for 1916-17 amounted to 4,304,124 pounds. Cotton is grown on 29,850 acres and exported in 1916-17 to the extent of 8,656 bales. Tea is grown on 4,228 acres and exported in 1916-17 to the extent of 420,685 pounds. In 1918 there were 93,000 head of cattle, 40,400 sheep, 17,700 goats and 20,350 pigs.

Ebony, bamboo, cypress and mahogany are principal forest products. Coal, graphite, and mica are mined, and large iron deposits are believed to exist. The principal ports are Port Herald, Chirmo, Kota-Kota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston. There are twenty-six post offices, 129 miles of railroad, and telegraph connection.

Customs duties are levied at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem. Free importation is allowed on practically all articles used for agricultural purposes and also passenger's baggage.

Goods can be sent to Nyasaland by parcel post via England at the regular 12-cent rate plus transit charges.

RHODESIA

Rhodesia includes the region bounded on the south by the Transvaal, on the north by the Congo Free State and East Africa, on the east by Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese East Africa and Buchuanaland.

The Zambesi River divides Rhodesia into two parts; South Rhodesia, with an area of 148,575 square miles, population 23,606 white, and 747,471 natives, and North Rhodesia with an area of 290,000 square miles, population 1,427 white and 820,085 natives. The territory is under the administration of the British South African Company and the British government.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with Rhodesia, see page 530.

Southern Rhodesia imports and exports for five years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1914	$1,345,531	$14,376,147	1917	$1,222,408	(1) 9,610,888
1915	1,042,651	22,051,457	1918 (5 months)	467,260	4,102,603
1916	1,192,544	26,854,549			

Note: (1) Except gold and silver.

Principal imports during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Food and drink	$2,166,806	$2,029,550	Machinery	$766,694	$680,118
Cotton man'factures	1,489,808	1,424,509	Chemicals	516,282	535,509
Hardware	669,805	745,110	Apparel	659,633	484,352

Principal exports during four years:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917
Gold	$10,587,001	$18,038,881	$18,931,211	.....
Silver	69,386	80,021	106,521	.....
Chrome Iron	556,620	697,458	1,632,644	$1,287,107
Coal	154,684	127,443	172,058	201,777
Coke	.....	324,224	282,263	.....
Copper	.....	1,575,728	2,195,986	2,316,815
Asbestos, raw	.....	132,891	431,922	812,660
Diamonds	34,228	3,450	31,074	15,504
Slaughter cattle	.....	.....	544,334	660,794
Hides and skins	134,437	186,429	211,278	381,412
Tobacco	552,373	201,184	202,700	296,396

The principal industries are mining and agriculture. In 1917 there were 2,598,505 tons of gold crushed, yielding 834,230 ounces, with a value of $16,987,600. In 1917 the output of coal was 548,954 tons and of coke 78,501 tons. In the same year 211,988 ounces of silver were obtained as a by-product from gold ore. In 1917, 72,962 tons of chrome iron ore, valued at $1,590,706, was mined, and 9,562 tons of asbestos, valued at $922,865. The diamond yield in 1917 was 620 carats, valued at $14,536. Gold production in 1919 was valued at $18,931,211.

In 1917, 249,000 acres were under cultivation by whites, of which 203,000 acres were planted to corn and 1,995 to tobacco; 1,180,000 were under cultivation by natives. In 1915 there were 1,751 acres under cultivation by whites. In 1917, there were 1,000,000 head of cattle, 368,000 sheep, 766,000 goats.

Total railway mileage, 2,463. Number of post offices 104. Telegraph mileage, 7,975. An extensive telephone system is in operation.

Northern Rhodesia imports and exports for five years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1914	$1,034,519	$961,516	1917	$1,682,128	$1,130,868
1915	875,460	760,327	1918	1,728,954	1,668,622
1916	1,581,239	759,686			

Principal exports were cattle, $260,058; copper ore, $111,085; lead, $761,250; corn, wheat and flour, $192,305; hides, skins and horns, $81,691.

The principal crops are corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, fruit, and rubber. There are large areas of timber, gold, copper, zinc, lead and coal.

There are forty post offices, and railway connection by the Rhodesian Railway system, as well as telegraph connection.

SWAZILAND PROTECTORATE

Territory with an area of about 6,536 square miles, lying between the Transvaal and the Portuguese province of Lourenço Marques. European population is estimated at about 1,300, the native at about 107,000. In 1911, the population was, European, 1,083; colored, 143; native, 99,959.

Gold and tin are mined, and there are large coal deposits not at present worked. The agricultural products include oranges and sub-tropical fruits, tobacco, maize and other cereals, but the production does not suffice for local requirements.

In 1918, there were about 250,000 native sheep and goats and about 135,000 head of cattle. Experiments have been made in cotton growing. The output of gold in 1916-17 amounted to $95,654; output of tin during the same year $227,117; output of tin, 1917-18, $292,674. The principal town is Mbabane, to which a tri-weekly motor service is maintained from Carolina, which is reached by train from Pretoria. There are four telegraph offices and thirteen post offices. For trade of the United States with Swaziland, see page 530.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The area of the Union of South Africa, including that of Rhodesia, is about equal to that of the states lying east of the Mississippi River with the addition of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The principal cities are Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Owing to its geographical situation in the southern hemisphere, the seasons in South Africa are directly the reverse of those in the northern latitudes. Spring in South Africa occurs from September to November, summer from December to February, autumn from March to May, and winter from June to August.

The most important industry of the Union of South Africa is mining, and the gold fields of the Transvaal are the world's principal source of supply. In diamonds also the Union is the world's principal producer. Second to mining, agriculture, the breeding of livestock and dairy farming are the chief industries. Wheat, corn, fruits and vegetables are the principal crops. During the war the Union made tremenduous progress in dairy farming, and while formerly large quantities of dairy products were imported, they are today exported from the Union. Manufacturing is relatively less important, and the Union is now and is likely to remain an importer of manufactured goods.

The railways of the Union connect all the principal ports from Swakopmund in Southwest Africa to Beira in Portuguese East Africa with each other and with the important towns and producing centers of the interior.

The per capita imports of the Union of South Africa in 1918 amounted to $40.31. Per capita exports during the same year amounted to $12.76.

Area and Population

Population of Union of South Africa, according to the census of 1911:

Province	Area sq. miles	Europeans	Bantu	Colored	Total
Cape	276,966	582,337	1,519,939	462,649	2,564,965
Natal	35,291	98,114	953,398	142,491	1,194,043
Transvaal	50,389	420,562	1,219,845	45,805	1,686,212
Orange Free State	110,450	175,189	325,824	27,161	528,174
Total	473,096	1,276,242	4,019,006	678,146	5,973,394

In 1918 there was a total white population of 1,418,060 (Cape, 615,874; Natal, 120,465; Transvaal, 497,226; Orange Free State, 181,292). In 1911 there were 152,309 Asiatics in the Union. The white population of principal cities and towns in 1918 was as follows:

Cities	Census 1918	Cities	Census 1918
Johannesburg	137,873	Pietermaritzburg	18,529
Durban	48,475	Bloemfontein	15,752
Cape Town	99,729①	Kimberley	17,226
Pretoria	41,781	Krugersdorp	13,718
Port Elizabeth	23,341	East London	17,696
Germiston	16,268		

Note: ① Including Suburbs.

According to the census of 1911, 192,424 persons were engaged in agriculture; 143,225 in industries, 342,000 in mining, of whom 47,000 were white.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade include, in statistics of trade with British South Africa, trade with the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and the Nyasaland Protectorate. Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with British South Africa for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$7,296,765	$2,189	$7,298,954	$460,637	$1,228,933	$1,589,570	27.26	+ $5,609,384
1910	9,604,876	9,530	6,614,406	527,902	1,650,272	2,178,174	24.24	+ 7,436,232
1911	12,833,239	9,203	12,842,442	499,681	1,660,661	2,160,342	23.13	+ 10,682,100
1912	12,764,513	6,716	12,771,229	721,329	1,482,000	2,203,329	32.74	+ 10,567,900
1913	14,481,253	7,248	14,488,501	786,808	2,518,744	3,305,552	23.80	+ 11,182,949
1914	14,821,440	13,534	14,834,974	945,606	1,524,243	2,469,849	38.28	+ 12,365,125
1915	14,685,305	42,659	14,727,964	3,867,135	1,080,176	4,947,311	78.17	+ 9,780,653
1916	22,122,911	104,489	22,227,400	16,994,154	2,829,708	19,823,862	85.73	+ 2,403,538
1917	24,086,665	9,146	24,095,811	12,585,542	2,926,615	15,512,157	81.14	+ 8,583,654
1918	35,178,644	21,076	35,199,720	31,412,771	1,883,771	33,295,771	94.34	+ 1,903,885
1919	.....	.....	44,841,871	.....	.....	36,388,174	.....	+ 8,453,697

Value of imports during the first seven months of 1919:

Articles	1919	Articles	1919
Apparel and slops	$9,360,646	Saddlery and harness	$65,119
Bags, coal, grain, sugar and wool	5,317,812	Other	882,605
Cotton manufactures	21,658,526	Machinery, except locomotives,	
Electrical material and machinery	2,835,183	Manufacturing	1,417,652
Articles of Food and Drink:		Mining	2,657,997
Coffee, raw	1,106,267	All others	3,452,752
Wheat	554,579	Manures and fertilizers	42,763
Flour (or meal) wheaten	942,081	Nitrates for manufacturing purposes	1,132,511
Fruit, almonds and nuts	81,638	Oils	4,157,039
Dates	23,328	Paper, printing	2,029,268
Dried fruit, all other	163,679	Wrapping	1,321,929
Milk or cream, condensed	913,947	Other, including paper bags but not stationery	682,781
Rice, including paddy	991,337	Railway material	1,559,146
Whiskey	659,608	Saddlers and shoemakers' materials	651,565
Sugar	176,461	Soap	222,053
Tea	717,020	Printed books	830,224
All other articles of food and drink	4,441,952	Motor cars	2,443,408
Furniture	1,343,206	Power lorries	105,593
Glycerine for manufacturing purposes	511,636	Parts of cars and lorries	1,324,301
Haberdashery and millinery	3,793,750	Motor bicycles and parts	398,719
Hardware and cutlery (fencing material, etc.)	6,841,810	Wax, paraffine and stearine	1,316,126
Hats and caps	1,352,982	Wood and timber	2,745,865
Implements, agricultural including machinery	3,699,738	Woolen manufactures	2,720,078
India rubber and manufactures of, including tires	1,594,084	All other merchandise not specified above	30,034,493
Iron and steel manufactures, except machinery	6,002,415	Total merchandise imported	$142,908,885
Leather and leather goods, boots and shoes	5,631,213	Imports for South African Governments	7,733,747
		Specie	(a)
		Grand Total Imports	$150,642,632

Note: (a) Figures not published.

Leather goods again show a high figure ($3,822,827 against $1,499,752), and vehicles have gone up in value from $840,405 to $1,695,843. There were 1,245 motor cars imported compared with 491 in the first quarter of 1918, and clocks and watches still represent an increasing item. Haberdashery and millinery cost the Union not far from $25,000,000 (against $1,268,639 a year ago); and perfumery and toilet preparations involved a bill for $374,220, or double the amount so expended in 1918.

Value of exports during the first seven months of 1919:

Articles	1919	Articles	1919
Animals, living	$369,248	Wines	$ 263,922
Asbestos, raw	721,073	All other articles of food and drink	6,040,659
Bark and bark extract	1,468,040	Hair, Angora	5,547,792
Blasting compounds	278,584	Hides, ox and cow	2,603,205
Buchu leaves	139,759	Skins, goat	2,735,130
Coal	3,318,743	Skins, sheep	7,142,144
Copper, ore and regulus	1,028,283	Oil, whale	109,581
Bar, rod and ingot	1,351,225	Ores, chrome (iron)	14,910
Cotton, raw	17,670	Tin	365,846
Diamonds	31,596,633	Soap, common and toilet	62,013
Ostrich feathers	4,365,169	Tobacco, all kinds	410,373
Articles of food and drink:		Wool	52,665,380
Maize	2,422,953	All other articles of merchandise	2,409,704
Maize meal	4,325,677	Total South African Produce	$136,045,319
Oats	846,130	Imported Goods re-exported	10,436,733
Flour, wheaten	168,554	Specie	(a)
Eggs	66,402	Grand Total Exports	$146,482,052
Fish, dried and cured	131,545		
Fish, preserved	597,191	Shipped as stores in addition to the foregoing	$7,064,160
Fruit, dried and preserved	640,956		
Fruit, fresh	164,170		
Brandy	88,038		
Sugar	1,535,467		
Tea	33,130		

Note: (a) Figures not published.

Values of the principal articles imported into the Union for the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1918	Articles	1918
Animals	$ 393,738	Earthen and china ware	$ 904,823
Antifriction grease	274,699	Electrical material:	
Apparel and slops	14,348,019	Fittings, including insulators and posts	1,383,765
Arms and ammunition	1,571,709	Cable and wire	441,022
Assay apparatus	77,475	Enameled ware	193,764
Bags not leather	6,561,609	Felt	123,769
Binding twine	765,398	Food and drink, articles of:	
Bioscope films (exposed)	261,424	Baking powder	373,139
Brass	185,774	Biscuits	17,651
Brushware	375,669	Butter and substitutes	997,277
Canvas and duck	1,037,995	Cheese	70,555
Cement	4,292	Chicory and substitutes	13,300
Clocks and watches	561,058	Cocoa and chocolate, unsweetened	105,452
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,005	Coffee	4,146,292
Confectionery, fancy	89,899	Confectionery, jams, etc	327,408
Copra	751,315	Corn, flour, and grain	3,430,629
Cordage and rope	293,976	Extracts and essences	236,599
Corks and bungs	363,153	Farinaceous preparations	211,440
Cotton manufactures:		Fish	326,415
Blankets and rugs	7,216,874	Fruits and nuts	481,180
Piece goods	41,786,669	Lard and substitutes	5,800
Shawls and shawling	714,027	Meats, fresh and preserved	456,692
Underclothing	8,022,630	Milk, condensed	685,451
Waste	662,997	Oils, salad	166,916
Wick	103,107	Pickles and sauces	255,374
Other	3,958,786	Rice	2,195,648
Drugs and chemicals:		Spices	950,632
(including apothecary ware)	6,103,676	Spirits, potable	2,003,553
Dyestuffs and tanning substances	196,154		

Continued on page 532

Table Continued:

Articles	1918
Food and drink, articles of (continued)	
Sugar	1,447,682
Sugar products	158,862
Tea	2,298,321
Vegetables, prepared	50,890
Wine	270,134
Footwear, not leather	237,461
Furniture, etc	2,056,617
Furs	96,980
Glass and glassware	1,356,464
Glycerin	2,062,822
Haberdashery and millinery	6,846,066
Hardware and cutlery	5,536,578
Hats and caps	1,963,657
Hides and skins	365,216
Hose, conveying	278,188
Implements, agricultural and dairy	2,409,672
India rubber, including tires	2,112,718
Instruments, musical	391,077
Iron and steel:	
Bar, bolt, and rod	2,008,507
Girders, beams and joists	36,956
Hoops	143,303
Pigs and ingots	60,344
Pipes and fittings, cast and wrought	1,706,385
Plate and sheet	2,468,785
Jewelry	470,780
Jute and hessian	689,603
Lamps and lamp ware	156,730
Lead	124,669
Leather and leather goods:	
Boots and shoes	7,546,603
Unmanufactured	760,337
Other	487,059
Linen manufactures	243,242
Machinery (except locomotives):	
Agricultural	413,244
Bands and belting	1,002,666
Electrical	614,751
Manufacturing	977,242
Mining	2,863,837
Other, n. e. s	1,391,901
Packing, engine	279,420
Pumps	296,735
Windmills	147,216
Manures and fertilizers	569,979
Metal, composition	102,673
Nitrates	1,233,531
Oilman's stores	1,375,813
Oils, mineral:	
Lubricating	1,307,015
Motor spirit	2,466,006
Paraffin (kerosene)	1,216,912
Oils, vegetable:	
Cocoanut	192,611
Cottonseed	29
Essential and perfumed	185,457
Oils, vegetables (Continued)	
Linseed	705,778
Palm	437,484
Paints and colors	1,036,696
Paper	4,500,588
Perfumery	1,034,151
Photographic materials	309,217
Plate, silver, and plated ware	457,305
Plumbago	466,327
Printers' and bookbinders' material n. e. s	119,983
Quicksilver	311,076
Railway material	394,454
Saddlers' and shoemakers' material (not leather)	430,452
Seeds	198,597
Sheep and cattle dip	352,690
Silk manufactures	2,587,791
Soap	343,643
Sporting goods	345,074
Stationery and books	5,315,950
Sulphur	471,987
Surgical and dental appliances	538,478
Tallow and grease	430,262
Tar, etc	91,578
Tin and tinware	131,814
Tobacco raw and manufactured	541,568
Tobacconists' wares	507,148
Toys and fancy goods	39,584
Tramway material	429,824
Vehicles:	
Bicycles and tricycles	471,111
Motorcycles and parts	1,215,048
Motor cars	41,472
Motor trucks	835,179
Motor car and motor truck parts	176,070
Other vehicles and parts	2,655,800
Wax, paraffin and stearin	4,204,106
Wood and timber:	965,392
Unmanufactured	
Manufactured	
Woolen manufactures:	
Blankets and rugs	1,956,844
Cloth and piece goods	4,158,760
Hosiery and underclothing	366,044
Shawls	334,202
All other	250,678
Zinc and sinceware	1,165,327
All other articles	5,524,949
Total	$228,472,568
Imported from Southern and Northern Rodesia	2,186,825
Total merchandise	$230,659,393
Imports of Government stores	10,169,910
Specie	.....
Grand total	$240,829,303

The percentage of the trade held by various countries of origin during three war years and three years preceding the war:

Countries of origin	1911	1912	1913	1916	1917	1918
United Kingdom	Per cent 58.2	Per cent 57.9	Per cent 54.4	Per cent 58.7	Per cent 52.5	Per cent 54.1
British possessions:						
Canada	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0
India	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.8	6.1	7.1
Australia	4.4	3.4	5.2	3.3	3.6	2.5
Other	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.5
United States	8.1	9.0	9.5	15.7	17.9	13.9
Netherlands	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.8
Sweden	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.0
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.1	5.6
Germany	9.8	9.0	8.8	....	....	....

Imports by principal countries of origin in 1918:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Animals	$393,738
United Kingdom	339,526
United States	8,828
Antifriction grease	274,699
United States	178,440
United Kingdom	96,182
Apparel and slops	14,348,019
United Kingdom	13,735,311
United States	187,146
Japan	163,573
France	48,665
Arms and ammunition	1,571,709
United Kingdom	1,393,138
United States	170,975
Assay apparatus	77,475
United Kingdom	75,465
United States	915
Netherlands	526
Bags and sacks (not leather)	6,561,609
India	6,064,379
United Kingdom	487,112
United States	9,183
Binding twine	765,398
Australia	663,883
United States	88,059
Japan	3,669
Bioscope films (exposed)	261,424
United Kingdom	130,724
United States	124,797
Brass	185,774
United Kingdom	65,440
United States	55,055
Japan	54,505
Boots, shoes, and slippers	7,546,603
United Kingdom	4,089,602
United States	2,598,716
Switzerland	652,038
Argentina	174,698
Japan	24,732
Brushware	375,669
United Kingdom	196,723
Japan	129,488
United States	13,913
Argentina	9,869
Cement	4,292
United Kingdom	4,287
United States	5
Clocks and watches	561,058
Switzerland	311,723
United States	144,997
United Kingdom	67,070
France	17,772
Japan	17,729
Confectionery	89,899
United States	57,969
United Kingdom	29,287
France	1,518
Blankets and rugs	7,216,874
Japan	3,040,000
United Kingdom	2,579,785
India	735,171
Netherlands	642,587
France	121,979
United States	24,201
Canvas and duck	1,037,995
United Kingdom	552,489
Japan	233,261
India	124,684
United States	112,221
Hosiery and underwear	8,022,630
United Kingdom	6,005,368
Japan	1,189,085
United States	634,611
India	93,442
Switzerland	72,423
Piece goods	$41,786,669
United Kingdom	37,482,873
Japan	1,590,976
India	1,233,093
United States	1,074,483
France	172,946
Italy	125,269
Switzerland	94,074
Copper	98,848
United States	69,761
Japan	13,587
Belgian Congo	8,779
United Kingdom	3,231
Copra	751,315
Zanzibar	655,469
British East Africa	64,802
Portuguese East Africa	15,733
Mauritius	8,765
India	6,515
Cordage and rope (not twine)	293,976
United Kingdom	160,667
Australia	86,692
United States	24,070
India	17,675
Japan	2,681
Corks and bungs	363,153
United Kingdom	204,928
Portugal	94,610
United States	32,421
Spain	15,587
Drugs, chemicals and apothecary ware	103,676
United Kingdom	4,712,310
United States	551,842
Norway	173,403
Japan	175,914
Canada	135,410
France	83,149
Dyestuffs and tanning substances	196,154
United Kingdom	73,353
United States	72,491
Earthenware and chinaware	904,823
United Kingdom	804,812
Japan	81,032
India	5,246
United States	1,168
Electrical material	1,824,787
United States	541,442
United Kingdom	497,780
Netherlands	459,957
Japan	283,629
Enameled ware	193,764
United States	65,931
United Kingdom	62,598
Netherlands	23,729
Felt	123,769
United States	93,641
United Kingdom	28,464
Baking powder	373,139
United States	372,954
Australia	146
Biscuits	17,651
United States	15,208
Australia	1,635
Butter and substitutes	997,277
Australia	786,314
India	178,878
Argentina	22,877
Cheese	70,555
Canada	38,990
Argentina	24,722
United States	5,382

Continued on page 534

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Chicory and substitutes	$13,300
Australia	8,886
United States	3,042
Cocoa and chocolate	196,582
Portuguese West Africa	68,165
United States	50,042
Canada	27,851
Netherlands	22,829
Brazil	15,305
Coffee	4,416,292
Brazil	3,707,319
British East Africa	411,852
Confectionery, Jams, etc	327,408
United States	164,658
Switzerland	72,501
Australia	43,059
United Kingdom	19,709
Corn, flour and grain	3,430,629
Australia	2,459,411
Argentina	765,963
India	131,930
United States	21,597
Extract and essences	236,599
United Kingdom	190,249
France	24,814
Australia	4,998
United States	3,222
Farinaceous preparations	211,440
United States	85,334
United Kingdom	75,056
Australia	42,548
Argentina	6,015
Fish	326,415
United States	108,362
Japan	84,307
Portugal	52,729
Fruit and nuts	481,180
Portuguese East Africa	109,384
Spain	78,078
Turkish Empire	55,240
India	44,626
Australia	37,443
Argentina	34,499
Lard and substitutes	5,800
Australia	4,419
United States	681
Argentina	667
Meats, fresh and preserved	456,692
Argentina	310,969
Uruguay	74,088
United States	46,704
Australia	19,442
Condensed milk	685,451
United States	470,250
Australia	123,794
United Kingdom	56,563
Oils, salad	166,916
India	81,630
Portuguese East Africa	30,479
Portugal	27,890
United States	10,429
Pickles and sauces	255,374
United Kingdom	199,483
Australia	27,549
United States	21,559
Rice	2,195,648
India	2,026,756
China	90,361
Siam	46,475
Spices	950,632
Zanzibar	564,572
Straits Settlements	97,962
United Kingdom	91,330
India	88,590
China	16,989
Spirits, potable	$2,003,553
United Kingdom	1,635,876
France	251,900
Netherlands	77,518
Argentina	9,961
United States	1,299
Sugar	1,447,682
Portuguese East Africa	750,254
Mauritius	692,420
India	2,818
United States	1,650
Sugar products	158,862
United States	138,058
Argentina	13,461
Tea	2,298,321
Ceylon	1,116,039
India	1,099,328
Dutch East Indies	57,366
China	12,668
Vegetables, prepared	50,890
United States	14,497
Portugal	11,655
Canada	8,872
Wines	270,134
France	141,839
Portugal	33,248
Spain	34,095
Italy	22,444
Footwear (not leather)	237,461
United Kingdom	155,013
United States	30,109
Japan	11,417
Furniture, etc	2,056,617
United Kingdom	1,334,092
India	190,650
United States	185,039
Japan	102,303
Ceylon	65,965
Furs	96,980
United Kingdom	93,330
Italy	2,720
Glass and glassware	1,356,464
United Kingdom	875,221
Japan	285,605
United States	99,846
Glycerin	2,062,822
United Kingdom	1,719,008
Australia	275,872
Argentina	45,317
France	11,144
United States	8,327
Haberdashery and millinery	6,846,066
United Kingdom	4,426,408
Switzerland	942,676
Japan	602,444
France	473,647
United States	253,033
Italy	76,268
Hardware and cutlery	5,536,578
United Kingdom	3,077,453
United States	1,163,222
Canada	600,132
Japan	415,365
Sweden	96,444
Argentina	72,919
Germany	55,809
Hats and caps	1,963,657
United Kingdom	1,713,023
Japan	193,249
Italy	23,038
United States	12,341
India	10,040
Ecuador	5,606

Continued on page 535

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Hides and skins	$365,216
Southwest Africa Protectorate	171,481
Madagascar	139,265
Portuguese East Africa	20,044
India	14,809
Hops	171,194
United Kingdom	121,619
United States	27,038
Australia	18,298
Hose, conveying	278,188
United States	228,044
United Kingdom	31,073
Japan	14,848
Implements and tools	3,207,943
United States	1,569,393
Canada	731,688
United Kingdom	533,529
Sweden	297,615
Denmark	45,443
Japan	5,893
India rubber, including tires	2,112,718
United Kingdom	1,283,476
United States	589,090
France	84,137
Italy	51,488
Canada	45,234
British East Africa	27,462
Japan	15,845
Instruments, musical	391,077
United Kingdom	240,717
United States	88,526
Japan	50,460
Instruments, surgical, dental, etc	237,840
United Kingdom	109,248
United States	99,121
Japan	16,770
Iron and steel manufactures	6,563,580
United States	3,067,053
United Kingdom	2,953,907
Canada	500,909
Jewelry	470,780
United Kingdom	399,875
United States	31,384
Switzerland	21,636
France	5,625
Japan	4,944
Jute and hessian	689,603
India	649,765
United Kingdom	27,213
Japan	10,925
United States	1,698
Lamps and lampware	156,730
United States	63,495
United Kingdom	49,687
Japan	29,729
Canada	5,981
Sweden	5,217
Lead	124,669
Australia	41,701
United Kingdom	35,228
United States	26,551
India	7,845
Japan	5,869
Leather and leather manufactures (including boots, shoes, and slippers)	8,793,999
United Kingdom	4,487,215
United States	2,818,974
Switzerland	652,072
Argentina	528,653
Australia	176,907
Japan	106,143
Linen manufactures	243,242
United Kingdom	223,436
Japan	14,215
India	2,599
United States	1,003
Machinery (except locomotives)	$8,087,013
United Kingdom	4,450,117
United States	3,215,389
Canada	154,487
Switzerland	92,415
Sweden	50,831
Japan	17,777
Manure and fertilizers	569,979
Japan	232,326
Argentina	141,893
United States	140,418
Portuguese East Africa	9,718
Falkland Islands	5,445
United Kingdom	2,896
Metal composition	102,673
United States	56,432
United Kingdom	37,676
Japan	8,020
Nitrates	1,233,531
Chile	776,737
United Kingdom	456,794
Oilman's stores	1,375,813
United Kingdom	603,159
United States	341,054
Argentina	290,661
Brazil	69,202
Canada	36,362
Oils, mineral	5,246,092
United States	3,995,706
Dutch East Indies	986,921
British West Indies	203,546
United Kingdom	52,047
Oils, vegetable	1,655,695
British West Africa	434,248
India	469,093
Argentina	322,698
United Kingdom	144,613
United States	82,959
Zanzibar	70,287
Mauritius	64,442
Paints and colors	1,036,696
United Kingdom	402,654
United States	302,774
Canada	286,963
Paper	4,500,588
United Kingdom	1,365,903
Sweden	1,316,787
United States	729,045
Canada	535,909
Norway	510,345
Japan	31,356
Perfumery	1,034,151
United Kingdom	549,447
United States	335,389
France	134,247
Japan	9,251
Photographic material	309,217
United Kingdom	195,896
United States	79,480
Plate, silver, and plated ware	457,305
United Kingdom	413,696
Japan	35,681
United States	4,847
Plumbago	466,327
Madagascar	460,254
United Kingdom	4,584
United States	1,489
Printers' and bookbinders' material, n. e. s.	119,983
United Kingdom	97,048
United States	10,517
Sweden	4,404
Canada	4,283
Quicksilver	311,076
Spain	278,149

Continued on page 536

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Quicksilver (Continued)	
Italy	$28,780
United States	3,187
Rails (light for industrial purposes)	63,192
United States	41,935
United Kingdom	21,257
Railway material	394,454
United States	295,104
United Kingdom	89,811
Australia	6,972
Saddlers' and shoemakers' material (not leather)	430,452
United Kingdom	262,299
United States	91,271
Canada	49,779
Japan	21,048
Seeds	198,597
United Kingdom	88,137
France	26,333
Argentina	26,250
United States	24,663
Sheep and cattle dip	352,690
United Kingdom	288,861
United States	63,620
Silk manufactures	2,587,791
Japan	1,378,353
United Kingdom	470,736
China	201,921
India	88,595
United States	86,393
Hong Kong	66,150
Switzerland	66,354
Italy	64,339
Soap	343,643
United Kingdom	247,729
United States	78,419
Australia	9,869
Sporting goods	345,074
United Kingdom	324,883
France	8,142
United States	7,519
Stationery and books	5,315,950
United Kingdom	3,736,206
United States	798,340
Netherlands	222,452
Sweden	192,134
Japan	168,016
Norway	64,992
Canada	52,349
Sulphur	471,987
Japan	255,282
United States	200,923
China	13,436
Surgical and dental appliances	538,478
United Kingdom	446,117
United States	74,442
Japan	10,434
Tallow and grease	430,262
Australia	394,705
Argentina	18,775
Portuguese East Africa	14,600
Tar, etc.	91,578
United Kingdom	46,762
Sweden	19,972
Argentina	12,458
United States	7,859
Tin and tinware	$131,814
United Kingdom	106,002
Japan	8,735
Canada	7,490
United States	7,451
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	541,568
United Kingdom	140,496
Cuba	133,230
United States	107,155
Netherlands	59,629
Nyassaland Protectorate	50,087
Egypt	16,614
Tobacconists' wares	507,148
France	227,168
Japan	126,758
United Kingdom	121,862
United States	23,707
Toys and fancy goods	951,668
Japan	453,211
United Kingdom	356,252
United States	89,948
France	30,698
Tramway material	39,584
United Kingdom	22,615
United States	17,456
Vehicles	3,168,705
United States	1,900,393
United Kingdom	659,007
Canada	538,527
Japan	67,824
Wax, paraffin and stearin	2,655,800
India	1,745,249
United States	399,087
Dutch East Indies	356,880
United Kingdom	76,404
Zanzibar	31,983
British East Africa	21,063
Portuguese East Africa	20,595
Wood and timber:	
Unmanufactured	4,204,106
Sweden	2,051,847
United States	914,332
Canada	444,968
Norway	404,605
Japan	146,881
India	145,197
Argentina	15,320
Straits Settlements	13,850
British West Africa	12,390
Manufactured	965,392
Sweden	544,138
Russia	104,420
United States	113,000
Portugal	46,412
United Kingdom	61,347
Canada	55,916
Japan	22,751
Woolen manufactures	7,066,528
United Kingdom	6,809,742
Japan	152,876
France	52,680
United States	17,923
Zinc, unmanufactured	1,165,317
United States	895,207
Australia	253,009
United Kingdom	7,777
Japan	6,862

Four year table of imports showing most important divisions:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917
Animals, living	$583,409	$296,887	$369,073	$270,619
Agricultural implements	1,741,090	1,263,230	2,170,563	2,170,898
Fixtures	879,135	852,133	615,995	219,424
Agricultural produce:				
Coffee, Raw and roasted	2,613,017	2,625,770	2,676,722	2,776,348
Corn and grain	4,344,159	5,385,234	5,952,508	4,502,449
Flour and meal	2,954,326	2,213,584	2,501,471	1,957,039
Fruit, fresh	272,680	254,022	286,001	167,156
Fruit, dried or preserved	271,270	343,543	315,725	226,801
Rice	1,633,766	1,914,888	1,849,769	1,994,437
Sugar and sugar products	1,689,127	881,837	426,061	961,303
Tea	1,432,266	1,555,608	1,418,546	1,750,202
Vegetables, fresh	67,860	64,793	21,811	3,902
Vegetables, preserved	122,826	147,778	146,655	51,331
Dairy Products:				
Butter and butter substitutes	1,211,175	912,659	440,175	286,220
Cheese	764,988	755,564	467,386	146,751
Milk, condensed	2,113,998	1,994,714	1,647,540	2,075,142
Farm Produce:				
Eggs, fresh	288,266	93,472	627	43
Hams, bacon and salted meats	1,125,619	1,039,461	831,317	153,527
Lard	261,560	294,914	269,545	123,527
Meat and poultry, frozen	149,537	17,311	9,170	3,436
Meat, preserved	582,995	659,662	284,713	339,908
Miscellaneous:				
Aerated waters	37,227	25,680	23,255	23,930
Ale and beer	138,330	132,245	158,601	206,734
Biscuits and cakes	310,252	305,664	194,910	35,298
Confectionery, jams and jellies	1,243,999	1,619,390	1,526,987	457,394
Fish, fresh, dried and preserved	1,057,307	1,289,338	1,044,768	877,419
Pickles, sauces and condiments	405,985	457,190	399,686	278,065
Wines and spirits	1,798,914	2,053,943	2,491,527	2,326,452
Iron and Steel:				
Bar, bolt and rod	963,495	1,096,688	2,276,676	2,241,043
Pipes and piping	1,557,741	1,041,833	1,007,181	956,141
Plate and sheet	1,288,784	1,045,930	935,890	875,339
Nitrates	1,071,683	545,899	1,355,167	1,826,912
Machinery:				
Agricultural	491,112	366,191	350,124	325,309
Electrical	2,107,631	866,567	877,196	730,341
Manufacturing	1,516,431	1,480,205	1,155,853	902,864
Mining	3,682,665	3,180,442	3,870,951	3,676,473
Windmills	334,178	167,956	272,553	210,175
Manufactured articles:				
Cement	335,383	205,087	227,171	105,248
Electric cable	943,666	543,294	1,153,477	261,055
Electrical fittings	1,127,855	885,453	1,448,591	1,004,902
Glass bottles and jars	499,180	496,969	893,161	509,021
Printing paper	959,062	825,451	1,900,959	1,752,273
Plate and silver ware	526,858	286,020	490,660	329,269
Soap	356,087	376,393	460,718	358,148
Books	1,091,915	1,042,163	1,180,703	1,061,997
Motor cars	3,663,108	2,252,255	3,739,969	2,959,749
Shoes	5,453,872	4,916,206	7,324,700	4,383,666
Textiles, wearing apparel, etc.:				
Cotton, piece goods	7,370,491	8,752,724	13,985,330	15,442,227
Cotton hosiery	3,251,131	8,752,724	13,985,330	15,442,227
Haberdashery	5,243,070	4,533,801	5,963,453	4,516,573
Hats and caps	995,357	1,018,981	1,662,708	1,150,308
Woolen blankets	1,135,714	3,720,572	5,991,481	4,921,571
Woolen cloth	1,393,503	1,781,880	2,220,796	2,087,739
Total Imports	$176,864,444	$164,431,014	$200,159,007	$186,456,718

Value of imports for years 1913-17, showing principal countries of origin:

Country of origin	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United Kingdom	101,914,005	86,217,192	82,949,532	110,538,960	91,438,110
Canada, Dominion of	4,163,065	3,786,309	4,753,463	4,211,909	4,703,712
India	5,289,105	4,855,898	6,150,927	7,074,237	10,707,513
Ceylon	1,002,875	1,028,732	1,110,835	828,066	1,005,568
Australia, Commonwealth of	9,751,128	7,600,213	2,209,040	6,365,352	6,161,075
New Zealand, Dominion of	333,794	283,026	56,768	58,125	11,284
Mauritius	906,633	608,292	61,872	124,532	224,201
Total: British Empire	$123,360,605	$104,379,662	$97,292,417	$129,201,281	$114,251,463

Continued on page 538

Table Continued:

Countries of Origin	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Austria-Hungary	$730,112	$581,858	$33,169	$9,442	$1,793
Belgium	2,808,487	1,706,559	140,050	141,528	56,152
Belgium Congo	.....	.....	.....	5,147,757	6,703,203
France	2,909,861	2,346,203	2,354,757	2,460,627	2,188,511
Germany	16,540,723	10,665,410	116,323	176,801	31,993
Holland	4,113,018	2,663,707	248,529	2,576,271	1,769,404
Italy	1,540,649	1,286,913	1,647,909	1,380,453	1,059,917
Norway	1,731,682	1,113,494	1,073,267	1,312,754	1,076,945
Sweden	3,382,521	2,495,362	2,186,635	4,356,008	4,097,291
Switzerland	941,513	976,388	1,543,686	1,875,464	1,417,662
China	313,022	222,976	379,439	623,066	346,707
Japan	533,686	535,858	1,077,243	2,628,696	3,628,346
United States of America	17,826,985	14,626,155	21,447,899	30,428,251	31,359,407
Argentina Republic	820,231	146,261	1,532,989	810,983	395,749
Brazil	3,049,858	2,354,451	2,489,671	2,530,543	2,583,906
Chile	1,127,111	1,043,976	540,359	1,348,552	1,749,361
Total: Foreign Countries	$58,369,459	$42,765,571	$36,811,925	$57,807,196	$58,476,347

Chief exports 1913 to 1917:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Gold	$182,684,479	$99,843,820	not available	not available	not available
Diamonds	58,400,311	26,792,786	$8,146,030	$25,660,683	$29,631,449
Ostrich feathers	14,354,432	6,525,604	3,614,732	2,363,719	850,592
Wool, scoured	1,311,269	1,594,434	3,007,868	4,877,962	8,770,584
Wool, grease	26,460,386	18,956,707	23,101,776	27,139,964	33,908,536
Angora hair	4,268,599	4,054,221	3,341,906	5,422,229	1,363,891
Hides	3,863,393	2,644,083	2,799,092	3,977,526	4,074,988
Goat skins	1,584,049	1,307,026	1,287,292	2,015,815	1,788,441
Sheep skins	4,323,509	3,660,906	4,022,087	5,268,978	6,963,363
Fresh fruit	263,971	458,147	319,350	335,058	not available
Wattle bark	1,503,339	1,371,899	948,885	1,251,124	1,096,950
Wattle (extract)	.....	.....	.....	72,559	240,667
Coal (bunker)	5,126,012	4,917,858	4,500,330	9,666,180	not available
Coal	.....	.....	.....	1,566,591	1,567,058
Maize	345,278	2,131,056	3,069,799	4,264,008	not available
Tobacco, all kinds	.....	.....	.....	584,342	488,828
Fish, preserved	410,213	429,254	498,300	711,538	not available

Value of exports 1912-1916, showing principal countries of destination:

Countries of destination	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
British Empire	$274,371,120	$289,134,177	$167,349,163	$52,962,963	$83,261,068
Austria-Hungary	13,000	40,158	8,859	.....	.....
Belgium	3,006,400	3,392,873	2,095,792	.....	.....
France	733,675	958,839	396,051	43,521	845,921
Germany	8,375,665	10,410,071	6,963,903	.....	.....
German East Africa	20,081	19,425	5,924	.....	.....
German South-West Africa	392,007	469,762	221,703	.....	.....
Holland	313,523	39,050	38,481	33,645	243
Italy	235,855	207,293	36,299	45,927	179
Portuguese East Africa	683,111	943,632	551,605	503,476	753,139
Portuguese West Africa	22,759	33,028	37,665	90,677	98,011
United States of America	2,628,414	2,606,014	1,346,783	11,316,655	15,415,973
Other Foreign Countries	266,775	188,247	230,534	529,817	722,992
Total: Foreign Countries	$16,691,265	$19,308,392	$11,933,599	$12,563,718	$17,886,458
Ship's Stores	5,400,922	5,341,086	5,201,468	4,849,546	10,389,013
Grand Total	$296,463,307	$313,783,655	$184,484,230	$70,376,227	$111,536,539

The total purchases of stores by the mines of the Union amounted to $72,624,069 in 1917, as compared with $62,900,359 in 1916. Of the former sum, $66,463,163 and $931,879 were expended by the mines of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. During 1917 the mines surrounding Johannesburg alone purchased goods to the value of $61,824,678.

The following is the official list of stores and their value consumed by the mines during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917
Bags	$97,350	$154,555
Belting	715,059	694,532
Boiler fluid	45,137	39,959
Bricks	99,813	194,723
Brush ware	66,312	74,818
Candles	1,465,133	1,858,419
Carbide	454,478	441,406
Castings:	.....	.....
Brass	188,232	208,023
Iron	447,455	609,894
Cement:	.....	.....
In casks	6,176	4,025
In bags	264,223	399,165
Charcoal	79,039	59,605
Chemicals, assay and smelting requisites	681,198	696,065
Cloth (brattice and filter) and matting	98,493	132,870
Coal cutting machines and parts of	64,029	110,202
Coal:	.....	.....
Smithy	123,046	132,135
Steam	4,517,373	5,223,000
Duff	358,987	449,081
Other	185,677	236,906
Coke	35,579	743,217
Compressed air (purchased)	1,688,983	1,614,744
Cyanide	2,428,350	2,020,342
Disinfectants and hospital requisites	142,034	158,687
Electrical machinery and parts of	1,529,268	1,799,539
Electric power and light (purchased)	6,033,468	6,696,732
Foodstuffs and supplies (For colored laborers)	.....	.....
Sundry food including bread	1,139,409	1,127,505
Vegetables	297,368	332,387
Clothing	126,495	39,876
Medicines, etc	132,652	143,537
Foundry requisites	5,256	94,381
Hand tools (picks, shovels, hammers, etc.)	521,353	625,063
Hose fittings	121,449	140,462
Hosing, steam, suction, and rock-drill	360,949	351,249
Iron:	.....	.....
Bar and angle	375,887	358,914
Galvanized	97,798	173,408
Sheet	11,096	15,373
Pig	13,339	13,334
Ironmongery:	.....	.....
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets	310,675	402,727
Screws, nails, etc	132,958	153,777
Locks, hinges, staples, chains, etc	83,320	77,626
Other	1,348	62,476
Lamps, and parts of	87,675	96,658
Lead:	.....	.....
Pig	9,620	14,828
Sheet	3,452	5,270
Lime:	.....	.....
White	596,974	562,621
Blue	8,648	19,344
Lubricants:	.....	.....
Oils	507,952	702,985
Grease and tallows	383,719	519,913
Explosives:	.....	.....
Blasting gelatin	1,838,234	1,047,266
Geignite and gelatin dynamite	4,519,616	5,543,571
Dynamite and ligdyn	230,133	697,219
Other explosives	$52,383	$47,609
Detonators	365,362	471,470
Electric detonators or fuses	18,191	56,64
Safety fuse	994,226	1,098,00
Lighting torches (tyisa sticks)	78,964	74,297
Fencing and wire netting	19,223	31,204
Fodder (bran, chaff, mealies, forage, etc.)	154,512	293,752
Foodstuffs and supplies (for colored laborers):	.....	.....
Beans	205,785	168,756
Dholl	.....	8,940
Rice	81,592	181,005
Meal	1,832,861	2,464,157
Malt and cereals for beer	145,888	167,709
Meat	2,335,025	2,467,870
Fish	25,649	20,580
Salt	12,220	14,538
Groceries: Coffee, sugar, oil, ghee, molasses, etc.	203,396	289,430
Machine parts, other than electric	1,233,414	1,435,549
Machinery and machine tools	2,784,359	3,602,582
Mercury	209,922	232,692
Metals, antifriction	102,772	137,683
Mill screenings	134,476	.....
Motor cars and accessories	67,143	111,472
Oils, other than lubricating:	.....	.....
Transformer	11,768	14,935
Other	9,802	53,098
Oilskin suits and gum boots	48,564	89,193
Packing	197,162	225,173
Paints, tar, driers, etc	105,199	137,046
Paraffin	121,945	164,381
Petrol	88,590	139,717
Pipes and pipe fittings	2,037,083	2,247,204
Rails, crossings, sleepers, etc	1,315,571	1,537,517
Rock drills, and parts of	1,247,791	1,712,459
Ropes:	.....	.....
Wire	739,299	1,073,042
Vegetable fibre	65,640	79,533
Screening	30,567	275,103
Shoes and dies	907,276	975,402
Skips, cages, kibbles, and parts	73,372	103,807
Soap	55,824	58,403
Soda, crude	115,774	94,634
Stationery and printing	355,274	436,583
Steel:	.....	.....
Bar, tool, cast, etc	137,897	161,996
Sheet	620,572	539,315
Hand drills	404,421	306,774
Rock drills	616,722	936,315
Other	42,475	78,881
Timber:	.....	.....
Building material (ceilings, floorings, doors, etc.)	121,862	164,695
Deals	530,639	514,124
Oregon pitch pine, etc	1,334,307	1,567,903
Mining poles and logging	2,105,127	2,160,449
Other	7,772	614,313
Tube-mill requisites:	.....	.....
Liners	267,741	321,019
Pebbles and flint	803	2,973
Other requisites	64,486	74,915
Trucks, and parts of	618,503	697,262
Waste	59,542	71,500
Water (purchased)	851,216	825,102
Wood fuel	23,721	73,722
Zinc and zinc disks	1,840,700	1,513,559
All other articles	936,722	1,131,047
Total	$62,900,359	$72,624,069

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The estimated production of wheat in 1917 was 5,500,000 bushels; of maize, 36,000,000 bushels. In the same year 19,412,000 pounds of butter and 4,260,000 pounds of cheese were produced. Acreage and production of maize and kaffir corn, according to latest statistics (1911):

Provinces	Maize		Kaffir Corn	
	Acres	Bags*	Acres	Bags*
Cape Province	1,727,864	242,327	299,422	19,333
Natal	1,805,745	231,667	594,132	8,108
Orange Free State	1,788,294	905,502	191,414	85,485
Transvaal	3,310,613	892,113	462,758	52,485
Total	8,632,516	2,271,609	1,547,726	165,411

Note: *Bags of 200 pounds each.

Acreage and production of principal other cereal crops according to latest statistics (1911):

Provinces	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Total
Cape Province acres	485,018	500,038	90,304	90,503	1,165,863
Natal acres	2,327	16,629	2,583	866	22,406
Orange Free State acres	236,682	184,502	8,910	15,445	445,539
Transvaal acres	73,072	102,192	5,949	666	180,879
Total	797,099	803,361	107,746	107,480	1,814,687

Provinces	Wheat Bags of 200 Pounds	Oats Bags of 150 Pounds	Oat Hay Tons of 2,000 Pounds	Barley Bags of 160 Pounds	Barley Cut Green Tons	Rye Bags of 200 Pounds
Cape Province	1,305,006	1,228,927	147,325	373,509	25,248	169,287
Natal	7,231	43,639	4,892	2,807	2,086	828
Orange Free State	265,487	155,067	54,081	12,381	11,180	1,270
Transvaal	232,591	633,289	46,803	18,939	5,625	31,318
Total	1,810,315	2,060,922	253,101	407,636	44,139	202,703

Sugar cane is grown on 140,673 acres, the crop in 1917 amounting to 115,000 tons of sugar. Other crops are cotton, production, 1917, about 2,500,000 pounds; tobacco, acreage, 19,201, production, 13,961,199 pounds; tea, 1,747,000 pounds. There are a total of 2,757,769 bearing, and 1,020,891 non-bearing fruit trees in the Union, of which 1,156,387 bearing and 261,369 non-bearing are peach trees. Wattle-bark for the manufacture of tanning extract is grown on 250,000 acres in Natal.

The latest livestock statistics show a total of 5,796,949 cattle, comprising 145,558 bulls, 1,900,230 cows and 1,620,376 oxen; a total of 30,656,659 sheep, of which 21,842,801 were wooled; a total of 11,762,929 goats, of which 4,275,335 were Angora and 7,487,644 of other kinds; 746,736 ostriches, 719,414 horses, 93,931 mules and 336,710 asses.

Fisheries:

Whaling was carried on in 1916 by three companies in Durban, operating eighteen boats which captured 853 whales and produced 3,039 tons of oil and 1,836 tons of fertilizer valued at $420,516, and employed 596 persons. In May, 1917, only one company was operating. Cray fish canning, sealing and the collecting of penguin-eggs and guano are other industries.

Mining:

A total of 27,863,135 tons of gold was milled in the Union in 1917, having a total value of $186,503,360, of this amount 27,251,960 tons, valued at $175,722,228, were produced in the Witwatersrand and 610,891 tons ,valued at $6,348,559 were produced in other sections of the Transvaal; 289 tons, valued at $6,543, were produced in Natal, and fifteen tons, valued at $1,394, were produced in Cape Province.

Output of gold at Transvaal mines during the first six months of 1919 amounted to 4,147,484 ounces, valued at $85,620,520. This compares with 4,256,334 ounces in the same period of 1918. The following table shows the monthly figures for the last four years, in fine ounces:

	1919	1918	1917	1916
January	676,059	714,182	782,634	787,467
February	636,728	659,759	721,321	753,594
March	712,379	696,281	787,094	796,689
April	694,944	717,099	742,778	754,672
May	724,995	741,317	779,385	777,681
June	702,379	727,696	759,724	761,764
July	.....	736,199	757,839	761,087
August	.....	740,210	756,658	781,150
September	.....	708,206	738,231	771,567
October	.....	679,764	751,290	792,339
November	.....	658,701	722,839	783,066
December	.....	641,245	722,419	774,462
Totals	4,147,484	8,420,659	9,022,212	9,295,538

Value of the output of gold at Transvaal mines by months from January, 1916, to the present time:

	1919	1918	1917	1916
January	$13,856,549	$14,743,553	$16,156,671	$16,256,447
February	13,144,574	13,620,038	14,890,923	15,557,166
March	14,716,321	14,373,904	16,148,744	16,446,826
April	14,346,408	14,803,778	15,331,488	15,579,424
May	14,966,773	15,303,726	16,089,603	16,054,412
June	14,509,882	15,198,065	15,683,710	15,725,841
July	.....	15,022,542	15,644,796	15,711,850
August	.....	15,280,865	15,620,423	16,126,043
September	.....	14,620,177	15,248,062	15,928,202
October	.....	14,433,051	15,509,615	16,357,020
November	.....	13,598,197	14,922,270	16,165,589
December	.....	13,237,842	14,917,605	15,987,966
Totals	$85,540,507	$174,325,738	$186,163,910	$191,896,786

Value of the gold output of the Transvaal for three previous years:

Month	1913	1914	1915
January	$16,317,939	$13,472,759	$14,779,843
February	15,175,460	12,945,795	13,978,564
March	16,341,950	14,197,264	15,585,034
April	16,226,653	14,136,813	15,381,308
May	16,419,561	14,888,278	15,783,748
June	15,443,264	14,840,674	15,612,822
July	13,547,932	15,141,618	15,924,444
August	15,050,887	14,716,476	16,098,260
September	14,597,972	14,514,969	16,056,642
October	14,851,103	15,167,683	16,488,296
November	13,922,025	14,797,455	16,144,779
December	13,908,155	14,369,582	16,146,799
Totals	$181,802,901	$173,189,366	$187,980,539

On December 31, 1918, there were 109,318 mining claims held in the Transvaal, as compared with 113,917 on June 30, 1918, and 102,043 at the close of December, 1917. Of the total for 1918, 15,707 were in the Johannesberg district, 30,659 in the Boksburg district, 19,560 in the Pietersburg district, the others being located in the Barberton, Heidelberg, Klerksdorp, Ohosoop, Pilgrim's Rest and Pretoria areas.

A total of 2,902,417 carats of diamonds were mined in the Union in 1917, having a total value of $37,489,116. Of these, 981,525 carats with a value of $8,101,973 were mined in Transvaal; 1,650,897 carats, with a value of $24,834,249 were mined in Cape Province, and 269,996 carats, with a value of $4,541,793 were mined in Orange Free State.

A total of 10,382,920 tons of coal, valued at $15,919,454, were produced in the Union in 1917, of which 6,641,229 tons, valued at $7,708,261, were produced in Transvaal; 8,300 tons, valued at $28,917, were produced in Cape Province, 843,095 tons, valued at $1,056,039 were produced in Orange Free State, and 2,890,296 tons, valued at $7,126,737, were produced in Natal.

A total of 47,984 tons of salt were produced in the Union in the year 1917, with a total value of $537,394. Of this amount, 13,476 tons valued at $153,449 were produced in the Transvaal, 21,724 tons, valued at $205,019, were produced in Cape Province, and 22,784 tons, valued at $178,872, were produced in Orange Free State.

The output of other minerals in 1917 was: Silver, valued at $840,765; coke, valued at $139,229; copper, 20,131 tons, valued at $5,472,554; tin, 2,678 tons, valued at $1,681,637; asbestos, 6,210 tons, valued at $424,589; graphite, valued at $12,587; magnesite, valued at $9,963; lead, valued at $18,278; lime, 89,057 tons, valued at $1,438,472; flint, valued at $5,443.

Manufacturing:

Number of factories in the Union in each class of industry, with persons employed and capital invested:

Industry	Factories	Employees	Capital
I. Treatment of raw material, the product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits:			
Boiling down, tallow refining and bone milling	8	42	$73,721
Fell mongering and wool scouring	11	850	479,363
Chaff cutting and corn crushing	55	251	456,533
Other industries	13	402	396,167
Total	87	1,545	$1,405,784

Continued on page 543

Table Continued:

Industry	Factories	Employees	Capital
II. Processes in stone clay, earthenware and glass:	117	4,357	3,106,453
Bricks, tiles, earthenware and pottery	11	73	160,812
Glass, ornamental	40	1,433	1,164,815
Lime works	29	435	464,766
Marble,stone and slate dressing	19	1,268	3,658,297
Cement factories, etc	38	2,313	1,381,542
Salt pans, salt works	10	150	111,080
Other industries	264	10,029	$10,047,765
Total			
III. Working in wood:	17	688	226,519
Brushes, brooms, baskets, wickerware	64	689	447,329
Carpentry and joinery	28	488	659,448
Cooperage, packing case and box works	109	2,322	3,933,300
Saw mills	8	69	86,185
Other industries	226	4,256	$5,352,781
Total			
IV. Metal, engineering, machinery and cutlery works:	13	109	160,438
Brass and copper, cutlery	436	23,296	21,383,290
Engineering, foundries, blacksmithing	154	2,178	1,680,243
Galvanized iron works and plumbing	16	157	194,866
Wire working	32	239	217,927
Other industries	651	25,979	$23,636,764
Total			
V. Preparation, treatment and preserving of food, drink, condiments and tobacco:	14	221	$751,460
Bacon and ham curing	36	936	2,241,276
Butter and cheese making	62	1,582	870,994
Fish preserving	65	738	3,291,143
Cold storage, sausage making	241	3,291	4,105,081
Bread and biscuit making	36	1,527	1,704,149
Confectionery	667	4,225	16,287,371
Flour and grain mills	12	1,009	1,272,629
Fruit preserving and jam making	49	2,109	1,525,306
Coffee roasting and grinding, tea, pickles, sauce and spice making	32	8,497	16,762,514
Sugar mills and refineries	164	1,484	1,961,282
Aerated water factories	21	1,917	22,137,212
Breweries and malt works	32	487	3,001,006
Distilleries	67	2,241	6,718,823
Tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories	22	372	939,151
Other industries	1,570	30,636	$83,569,697
Total			
VI. Production of clothing, textile fabrics, etc.:	163	1,459	284,868
Dressmaking and millinery	10	155	68,078
Hats and caps, shirts and ties	352	3,561	2,610,568
Tailoring	27	377	375,648
Other clothing	9	205	149,833
Bags and sacks, mats, and matting, rope, cordage and twine	26	384	395,214
Tarpaulins, tents and sails	7	166	193,389
Other textile industries	594	6,307	$4,277,098
Total			
VII. Books, paper, printing and engraving:	248	5,386	8,815,389
Printing and binding	10	56	118,117
Photo engraving and lithographing	12	289	242,353
Paper bags and cardboard boxes	13	90	110,079
Other industries	283	5,821	$9,285,938
Total			

Continued on page 544

Table Continued:

Industry	Factories	Employes	Capital
VIII. Vehicles (mechanically propelled and otherwise):			
Coach and wagon building	260	2,972	$2,924,412
Cycle and motor repairing	215	1,548	1,605,656
Spokes, wheels, yokes, tires, etc.	5	46	43,317
Total	480	4,566	$4,573,385
IX. Ship and boat building and repairing	11	145	$215,808
X. Furniture, bedding and upholstery:			
Chair factories	5	90	15,109
Furniture, cabinet making and upholstery	109	1,986	1,959,367
Mattress factories	20	206	131,599
Picture frames	11	82	137,756
Other industries	10	77	111,760
Total	161	2,441	$2,355,591
XI. Drugs, chemicals, paints, varnishes, etc.:			
Chemicals, drugs, perfumes	35	521	748,892
Explosives and matches	5	4,788	17,045,439
Fertilizers	15	582	1,058,056
Oil and grease	5	126	1,545,849
Paints and varnishes	7	105	178,143
Soaps and candles	16	1,986	11,059,168
Other industries	10	331	788,763
Total	93	8,439	$32,424,310
XII. Surgical, dental and other scientific instruments:			
Opticians	11	33	55,559
Surgical, dental instruments, etc.	6	43	16,281
Total	17	76	$71,840
XIII. Jewelry, timepieces and plated ware:			
Gold and silver smiths	31	178	153,717
Other industries (including electro plating)	15	92	72,968
Total	46	270	$226,685
XIV. Heat, light and power:			
Electric light and power stations	81	3,844	59,239,823
Gas works	7	213	2,870,209
Other industries (including electrical engineering)	58	852	886,814
Total	146	4,909	$62,996,846
XV. Leather and leather ware:			
Tanning factories	23	920	2,223,887
Boots and shoes	104	2,388	1,842,921
Harness and saddlery	69	986	908,387
Portmanteaux and bags	6	111	61,377
Total	202	4,405	$5,036,572
XVI. House building:			
Building and contracting	440	12,822	.....
XVII. Other industries:			
Miscellaneous	35	1,196	2,906,007
Grand Total	5,305	123,842	$248,382,871

Number of factories in each class of industry in the various States, with number of persons employed and capital invested:

Industries	Cape			Natal			Transvaal			Orange Free State		
	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital
I. Treatment of raw material product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits	63	1,178	$1,008,581	12	239	$292,071	10	121	$97,477	2	7	$5,856
II. Processes in stone, clay, earthenware and glass	103	3,114	1,915,943	34	1,289	1,111,175	97	4,691	5,383,329	30	935	1,637,319
III. Working in wood	115	1,917	3,121,825	52	1,185	917,777	50	1,066	1,219,598	9	88	92,481
IV. Metal, engineering, machinery and cutlery works	221	6,396	7,940,191	89	3,938	5,035,378	288	14,787	9,859,535	53	858	800,660
V. Preparation, treatment and preserving of food, drink, condiments and tobacco	789	10,982	31,182,124	221	13,555	25,442,600	407	4,713	21,051,347	144	1,386	5,893,231
VI. Production of clothing, textile fabrics etc.	321	3,833	2,460,968	63	709	625,584	180	1,579	1,084,928	30	186	104,621
VII. Books, paper, printing and engraving	138	2,955	4,365,621	46	822	1,227,213	85	1,794	3,146,704	14	250	546,400
VIII. Vehicles, fittings and parts	225	2,236	2,362,271	67	765	750,238	147	1,208	1,168,308	40	297	292,508
IX. Ship building and repairing	7	81	185,244	4	64	90,564	.....	491	405,056	.....	20	4,495
X. Furniture, bedding and upholstery	85	1,481	1,552,857	24	449	393,183	50	1,958	10,945,599	2	7	2,187
XI. Drugs, chemicals, paints, varnishes, etc.	37	2,280	9,385,573	24	4,194	12,090,941	31	8	19,245	.....	.....	7,290
XII. Surgical, dental and other scientific instruments, etc.	4	25	36,225	5	15	16,339	8	36	107,619	1	4	1,642,062
XIII. Jewelry, timepieces and plated ware	17	112	48,502	9	57	63,369	19	97	46,477,856	15	151	9,661
XIV. Heat, light and power	49	1,131	10,191,020	29	609	4,686,871	53	3,018	425,375	8	38	.....
XV. Leather and leatherware	124	3,700	4,172,285	38	327	426,251	42	2,740	562,904	26	515	.....
XVI. House building	217	6,738	.....	54	1,866	.....	143	3,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
XVII. Other industries	20	620	994,808	7	449	1,348,286	8	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,544	48,779	$81,924,044	768	30,532	$54,456,849	1,618	39,789	$101,958,240	375	4,742	$11,038,771

Language: English and Dutch are used.

Local Advertising Media:

There are about two English daily papers in each of the more important cities and there are likewise commercial reviews, trade papers and one general magazine of importance. There are several important publications in the Dutch language. Posters and electric display signs, as well as posters in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The coins and standard weights and measures are those of Great Britain. The following old Dutch measures continue in use:

Bulk measure:

1 leaguer	= 152	Dutch gallons	= 126½	English gallons.
1 pipe	= 110	"	= 91½	"
1 aum	= 38	"	= 31⅔	"
1 anker	= 9¼	"	= 7½	"
	1	"	= .7895	"

Dry Measure:

1 muid = 3 bushels = 24 gallons, = 96 quarts.
1 "bag" (Indian corn) "mealies," weighs 200 lbs. net or 203 lbs. gross.

Lineal Measure:

1,000 Cape feet	=	1,033 English feet.			
12 "	=	1 Cape rood	=	12.396 English feet.	
5111.3 "	=	425.944 "	=	1 English mile.	

Square Measure:

144 sq. Cape feet = 1 sq. Cape rood
86,400 " =600 " = 1 Cape morgen = 2.11654 acres.
302.38 Cape morgens = 1 square mile.

Shipping Routes:

Houston Line.
American and African Steamship Line.
American and Indian Line.
Union-Clan Line.
Prince Line.

Customs Tariff:

Duty is levied upon the home consumption value in the country of origin at the date of shipment.

Duty on catalogues, price lists, almanacs, calendars, labels, posters and show cards is 4 cents per pound, or 25 per cent. **ad valorem.** When sent by post the duty may be prepaid by stamps affixed to the letter or parcel. The fees on catalogues of foreign firms are as follows:

Up to 8 ounces	Free	
Over 8 ounces and up to 16 ounces	$0.04	(2d.)
" 16 " " 24 "	$0.06	(3d.)
" 24 " " 32 "	$0.08	(4d.)

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions imposed as to marks, weights, etc. Because of the anti-dumping clause of the South African Tariff, a certificate is required to accompany all shipments. If prices are made F. O. B. New York, a memorandum should be inserted at the bottom of the commercial invoice showing the expenses in detail from factory to F. O. B. New York. Also a memorandum should be inserted showing costs of boxing and crating. Declaration on the certificate must show that the values in the invoice are those of the open market if the goods were sold there for home consumption, and the discounts are the same as those granted in the United States. Should this not be the case, any differences must be shown in parallel columns. This certificate must be signed and the figures authenticated by the principal director, manager or secretary of the firm or company making it.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Cape Town via London, twenty-five days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to South Africa with same conditions as given for Great Britain. Parcels can not be registered.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

BRITISH AFRICA

(EAST)

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE

British East Africa is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the northeast by Italian Somaliland, on the north by Abyssinia, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and on the south by the former German colony of East Africa. Area 246,822 square miles.

Population, white, 5,650; native, 2,848,700; Asiatic, 14,000. The principal towns are Mombasa (population about 30,000, of whom 150 are Europeans); Nairobi, the capital, (population about 14,000, of whom about 800 are Europeans and 3,000 natives).

United States statistics of foreign commerce include in statistics of trade with British East Africa trade with the Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Somaliland, Sokotra, Mauritius and the Seychelles. During the calendar year 1919 the value of the direct trade was: Exports, $1,872,393; imports, $839,040.

Imports and exports for five years:

Year	Imports	Exports
1913-14	$10,438,973	$7,206,777
1914-15	7,140,360	4,883,308
1915-16	8,302,498	7,140,360
1916-17	14,697,237	7,843,325
1917-18	13,665,049	8,465,823

Principal imports, 1917-18, were: Cotton piece goods, $4,619,954; grain and flour, $1,085,895; provisions, $700,092; sugar, $632,446; vehicles and parts, $304,002; machinery and parts, $320,492; building materials, $171,123; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $436,194; spirits, wines and beer, $473,786; oil and petroleum, $206,355; wearing apparel, $257,176; soap, $221,975; bags and sacks, $216,355; hardware, $149,002; agricultural implements, $154,922; iron and steel, $139,462; cotton manufactures, other than piece goods, $209,213; leather and manufactures of leather, $149,289.

Of imports, $6,092,957 were from the United Kingdom, $4,080,742 were from British possessions, $917,436 from the United States, and $444,923 from the highlands.

Principal exports: Hides and skins, $1,215,398; grain and oil seeds, $191,736; fibers, $1,107,304; ivory, $218,053; copra, $91,874; coffee, including that from the Uganda Protectorate, $863,291. Of these exports, $5,169,810 worth were sent to the United Kingdom, $2,765,524 to British possessions, $69,570 to France, and $178,493 to Italy.

The agricultural products in the lowlands are tropical and include rubber, cotton, sisal, rice, and cocoanuts. In the highlands the principal crops are of the temperate zone, such as wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, etc. Coffee and wattle are grown and ostrich, sheep farming, and dairying are important industries. The forest areas of the highlands produce many valuable woods. Graphite, marble, limestone and manganese are mined, and there are carbonate of soda deposits at Lake Magadi.

The total railway mileage is 807 miles. There are steamers of 1,200 tons on Lake Victoria. There are 3,161 miles of telegraph wire.

Goods can be sent to the British East African Protectorate by parcel post at the 12 cent rate plus a transit charge of 36 cents for parcels up to three pounds, 72 cents for seven pounds and $1.08 for eleven pounds.

EAST AFRICA

(Formerly German East Africa Protectorate)

This territory is bounded on the north by British East Africa, on the west by the Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the south by Portuguese East Africa, on the east by the Indian Ocean, with a coast line of about 450 miles. Area, 384,180 square miles. Population, 1913, 5,336 white, and about 7,500,500 natives.

United States statistics of foreign trade until 1920 included trade with East Africa in trade with German Africa. Exports to German Africa in the calendar year 1919 were valued at $462,349; imports at $89,274.

Imports and exports for four years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1911	$11,151,668	$5,452,375	1913	$13,066,115	$8,638,902
1912	12,225,125	7,634,666	1917-18	5,392,296	2,889,984

Principal imports for 1913:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Cotton goods	$3,614,724	Machinery	$492,160
Railway materials	1,113,025	Flour	237,814
Rice	884,097	Cement	257,140

Principal exports for the same year:

Articles	Value
Coffee	$225,990
Copra	570,564
Groundnuts	466,074
Simsim	99,144
Cotton	586,602
Sisal	2,603,502
Timber	99,144
Rubber:	1,496,880
Plantation	973,458
Wild	55,890
Ivory	1,334,070
Hides and skins	343,602
Wax	116,640
Mica	

In the coast district tropical fruits, coffee, vanilla, tobacco, rubber, cocoa, cotton, sugar and sisal are produced. There were in 1912, 3,950,250 head of cattle and 6,398,300 sheep and goats owned by the natives, and 43,600 cattle, and 41,650 sheep and goats owned by whites.

There are 1,000 miles of railway in the protectorate, fifty post offices, thirty-five telegraph offices, and three wireless stations. The roads in general are good.

There are government owned river and coast steamers and steamers on Lakes Victoria, Uganda, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Trade is chiefly with Zanzibar, British East Africa, and India.

Principal towns are Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi and Kiongo on the coast; Mwanza, Bukoba, Shirati on Lake Victoria; Usumbura, Kigoma and Bismarck on Lake Tanganyika, and Langenburg on Lake Nyasa.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius, an English possession situated in the Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar, had in 1911 a total population of 377,083. Its capital, Port Louis, has a population of 50,060. The chief exports from Mauritius are sugar, aloe fibre and cocoanut oil—imports; unrefined sugar, hemp, cotton goods, coal, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, fertilizers and soap. In 1917, imports were valued at $12,662,540 and exports at $20,063,931. The sugar crop for 1919 is estimated at 275,000 tons. The total length of the railways is 119½ miles. There are 621 miles of telegraph and 139 miles of telephone lines. There is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Reunion and Madagascar. Goods can be sent to Mauritius by parcel post via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus a transit charge. For trade of the United States with Mauritius, see page 548.

SEYCHELLES

A group of about ninety islands in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, with a total area of 156 square miles and a total population of 26,000. Principal island, Mahé, with an area of 55½ square miles.

Principal products are: Cocoanuts, grown on about 13,000 acres, which produced over 20,000,000 cocoanuts in 1917; vanilla, Para rubber, mangrove bark and phosphate deposits are other sources of revenue. In 1916 there were about 1,000 head of cattle.

For trade of the United States with the Seychelles, see page 548.

Imports and exports by classification of goods:

Articles	Imports 1916 Quantity	Imports 1916 Value	Imports 1917 Quantity	Imports 1917 Value
Bags, jute ..... No.	17,200	$2,380	34,700	$5,396
Beverages		19,395		14,950
Breadstuffs:				
Dholl and Lentils ..... Tons	421	26,371	103	5,780
Flour ..... Tons	245	14,024	236	15,494
Gram ..... Tons	209	10,939	34	1,189
Rice ..... Tons	2,485	108,940	2,345	106,819
Bullion and specie				14,827
Coffee ..... Tons	51	9,039	50	10,462
Drugs and chemicals		5,598		5,838
Earthenware and porcelain		769		3,265
Ghee		7,264		2,332
Grains				18,177
Haberdashery		18,139		9,849
Matches		1,743		2,012
Metals, manufactured:				
Copper		854		3,957
Iron		4,524		3,015
Machinery		1,908		3,663
Nails and screws				2,085
Other		6,485		6,906
Petroleum and other mineral oils		5,283		7,891
Provisions		3,591		972
Soap		11,555		4,106
Sugar ..... Tons	302	30,328	272	23,936
Textile manufactures:				
Clothing		8,101		7,070
Cotton goods		126,075		48,013
Other		2,826		5,669
Tobacco, manufactured:				
Cigars and cigarettes ..... pounds	1,208,328	1,302	835,993	1,259
Other		1,421		1,894
Yarns				3,264
All other articles		52,715		13,874
Total		$481,600		$412,296

Articles	Exports 1916 Quantity	Exports 1916 Value	Exports 1917 Quantity	Exports 1917 Value
Local products:				
Cinnamon bark ..... Tons	187	$4.004	1	$14
Copra ..... Tons	2,370	271,132	2,114	289,675
Guano ..... Tons	980	9,525	2,020	19,692
Oils:				
Cocoanut ..... Gals.	14,591	9,143	14,918	10,468
Essential ..... Gals.	5,043	30,520	4,905	23,451
Whale		6,804		
Other ..... Lbs.	1,931	64	1,371	4,043
Shells, turtle ..... Tons	103	5,256	28	4,213
Soap, cocoanut-oil ..... Lbs.	45,174	12,805	14,227	16,471
Vanilla		53,158		7,954
All other articles		4,687		
Total		$407,104		$51,983
Re-exports		134,702		60,424
Grand total		$541,806		$436,408

The principal currency of the island is the Indian **rupee**, with a par value of $0.324. Seychelles is best reached by boat from Marseilles.

SOKOTRA

Sokotra, an island off the coast of East Africa, is a British protectorate; area 1,382 square miles, population 12,000. The chief export is butter. The products are dates, and various gums, cattle, sheep and goats are raised. For trade of the United States with Sokotra, see page 548.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

Area about 68,000 square miles. Population about 300,000, principally Mohammedan, and with the exception of the coast district, nomadic. Principal towns Berbera (population 1911, 30,000); Zeyla (population, 1911, 7,000); Bulhar (population, 1911, 7,000).

Principal imports are rice, textiles, sugar, and dates. Principal exports: skins and hides, resin, gum, cattle. Imports, 1917-18, $1,373,994; exports, $1,003,473. The monetary unit is the **rupee**, having the same value as in India. Transportation is by camel. There are four wireless stations and several telegraph stations. For trade of the United States with the Somaliland Protectorate, see page 548.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The protectorate is bounded on the south by the former German Colony and Lake Victoria, on the west by Lakes Albert Edward and Albert and by the Congo Free State, on the north by the Sudan, and on the east by British East Africa and Lake Rudolf. Area about 109,119 square miles. Total population, 1918, 3,361,117, of whom 570 are whites, 3,357,080 are natives and 3,467 Asiatic, about 600,000 natives belonging to the civilized and Christian Buganda races.

For trade of the United States with the Uganda Protectorate, see page 548.

Foreign trade for four years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1913–14	$3,668,104	$2,486,759	1915–16	$2,963,739	$14,403,771
1914–15	2,348,079	1,230,420	1916–17	4,611,629	22,412,516

Principal imports for four years:

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Agricultural Implements	$65,143	$36,673	$16,169	$86,046
Hardware	136,600	82,765	29,733	41,173
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:				
Bafta	201,816	80,228	84,797	157,881
Americani	526,646	289,553	494,694	644,922
Other kinds	657,402	331,170	603,621	950,831
Bicycles	128,945	77,244	21,213	44,206
Bags and sacks	107,410	69,979	65,916	119,502
Provisions	98,619	86,935	93,866	126,612
Blankets	175,742	86,988	104,251	170,206

Principal exports for four years:

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
Coffee	$112,601	$199,284	$423,801	$563,405
Chilies	40,955	28,358	81,891	134,814
Ground nuts	18,176	369	3,994	7,587
Sesame (sim-sim)	60,784	23,153	106,851	103,605
Rubber (wild)	5,380	.....	2,692	194
" (plantation)	14,259	8,932	21,204	34,899
Cotton	1,543,958	1,706,569	1,192,770	1,696,008
Hides	257,220	266,896	313,372	257,589
Skins (goat and sheep)	148,968	95,241	89,564	78,863
Ghee	60,784	59,603	58,310	88,986
Ivory	115,065	30,535	53,902	175,805

In 1917 there were 128 European estates, exclusive of Mission plantations, with a total acreage of 19,690 under cultivation. There were likewise 2,750,910 acres under native cultivation, not including Rudolf Province and certain districts in the Northern Province, for which figures are not available.

Principal crops are coffee, with 13,437 acres under European cultivation and 8,464 under native; sweet potatoes, 279,087 acres; cocoa 3,507 acres under European cultivation; cotton 129,833 acres. There are cotton ginneries at Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja and other places. Other crops are rubber, 5,706 acres under European, and 3,335 acres under native cultivation; bananas, 472,931 acres; beans, 105,612 acres, wheat, and maize.

There are 1,480 miles of telegraph with twenty-two offices, and telephone systems at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja. There are over 500 miles of motor roads in the protectorate. The Busoga Railroad runs from Jinja on Lake Victoria to Mamasagali on Lake Kioga, a distance of sixty-one miles. Regular steamship service is maintained on Lakes Victoria and Kioga. The conditions for sending goods by parcel post to the Uganda are the same as for British East Africa.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

The Protectorate of Zanzibar comprises the islands of Zanzibar, with an area of 640 square miles, and a population of 113,624; and Pemba with an area of 380 square miles and population of 83,109. It is administered under the Government of British South Africa. The principal town is Zanzibar, population 35,000. In both islands there are about 200 Europeans, about 10,000 British Indians and about 10,000 Arabs, who hold the larger commercial interests.

For trade of the United States with Zanzibar, see page 548.

Imports and exports for five years, including bullion and specie:

Years	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$5,362,271	$5,097,488	1916	$6,122,725	$5,113,531
1914	3,710,148	3,960,666	1917	8,554,056	8,985,129
1915	3,906,842	3,844,337			

Distribution of trade during 1916 and 1917:

Countries	Imports		Exports	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
From or to:				
United Kingdom	$1,241,448	$2,234,423	$887,829	$461,631
British India and Burma	2,474,884	2,177,459	1,088,508	1,483,043
British East Africa	333,950	989,622	326,120	1,380,696
Netherlands	242,645	270,031	.....	.....
France	27,614	61,751	523,315	72,938
U. S. America	228,526	263,946	204,401	221,120

Value of chief articles of import and export during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	Imports		Exports	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Bags and Kanda	$64,059	$68,773	.....	.....
Coal	81,900	7,980	.....	.....
Dried fish	40,177	57,100	.....	.....
Flour	136,906	149,415	.....	.....
Groceries and provisions	327,034	508,297	$212,333	$617,696
Ghee	157,988	176,699	33,670	46,607
Hardware	78,911	97,175	.....	.....
Livestock	107,838	97,360	.....	.....
Sugar	222,145	337,964	.....	.....
Tobacco	111,391	253,332	.....	.....
Cloves	.....	.....	2,105,906	2,120,136
Copra	215,492	486,831	750,938	1,456,313
Grain	185,899	221,066	.....	.....
Ivory	61,080	19,026	50,247	46,986
Petroleum	72,715	211,011	33,475	138,043
Piece goods	1,918,295	2,851,818	1,026,150	2,569,564
Rice	502,091	620,121	129,839	155,432
Specie	648,178	680,137	159,932	269,618

The principal industry is the growing of cloves. The average acreage is 60,000 There are 4,750,000 trees, and the average yearly crop is 14,000,000 pounds. Cocoanuts are grown on about 50,000 acres, and there are about 2,500,000 trees.

There are small manufactures of pottery, coir rope, cocoanut oil, soap, and mats. There are 7 post offices, 75 miles of roads, a telephone system, and a light railway in the protectorate. The British Indian **rupee**, with a par value of $0.324 United States currency is the standard in Zanzibar. The weight used in measuring cloves is the **frasila** equal to to 35 pounds.

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Zanzibar via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

BRITISH AFRICA
(WEST)

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

The British possessions in West Africa comprise Ascension Island, the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, the Protectorate and Colony of Gambia, the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories, and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate. Goods can be sent by parcel post to Ascension Island, Gambia, Gold Coast and Nigeria via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus all extra transit charges.

United States statistics of foreign commerce include these possessions in the general classification of trade with British West Africa. Trade of the United States with British West Africa for seven years (statistics for fiscal years ending June 30):

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to	$3,311,370	$3,607,869	$2,924,575	$4,552,749
Imports from	361,546	633,111	394,751	6,439,412

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to	$6,994,977	$8,029,263	$9,120,488	$15,538,363
Imports from	9,578,160	16,761,226	14,598,023	26,503,744

ASCENSION ISLAND

An island with an area of thirty-eight square miles, located in the South Atlantic 700 miles northwest of St. Helena, population about 200. The island is used as a coaling and cable station by the British government and as a sanitarium for naval crews serving on the African coast. The only settlement is Georgetown. Sea turtle is the only important product of the island. For trade of the United States with Ascension, see under British West Africa, above.

ASHANTI

Population, 287,814. Principal town, Coomassie, with a population of approximately 25,000. The principal products are cocoa, rubber, mahogany and cedar, fruits and gums in the west, and corn, yams, bananas, cocoa and ground nuts in the east. Gold output in 1917 was valued at $2,404,271.

Commerce

Principal imports, 1917: Cotton manufactures, $2,164,872; coal, $579,321; spirits, $225,397; tobacco, $441,477. Principal exports: Palm kernels, $4,094,588 (58,019 tons); kola nuts, $1,560,570, palm oil, $303,142 (543,111 gallons). For trade of the United States with Ashanti, see under British West Africa, above.

GAMBIA

A colony at the mouth of the river Gambia with an area of four square miles and a population of 8,000. The protectorate has an area of 4,500 square miles and an estimated population of 200,000. The capital and chief town is Bathurst. For trade of the United States with Gambia, see under British West Africa, above.

Commerce

Imports and exports of Gambia for five years, including specie:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
IMPORTS	$5,302,886	$3,343,714	$2,532,793	$4,299,032	$4,819,302
EXPORTS	4,654,528	4,500,977	2,905,573	3,428,958	5,086,009

Chief imports, 1917, specie, $1,431,634; empty bags, $97,097; cottons, piece goods and other manufactures, $1,273,320; flour, $40,338; hardware, $70,941; kola nuts, $548,557; provisions, $44,746; rice, $295,196; spirits, $33,451; sugar, $46,510; tobacco, $39,191. Chief exports: Ground nuts, $4,227,179; hides, $286,501; palm kernels, $38,850; specie, $454,886.

There is a fortnightly steamship service between Liverpool and Bathurst, and internal transportation is carried on by steamers or launches. There are two post offices and cable connection with Sierra Leone, but no telegraphs or railways. Currency as in Nigeria. The French 5-franc piece is legal tender at the rate of 3s. 10½d.

GOLD COAST

A colony which extends for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland. The area of the Gold Coast, including Ashanti and the protectorate, is estimated at 80,000 square miles, and has a population, (1911), of 1,503,385, of which in 1915, 2,206 were Europeans. Chief towns are Accra, with a population of 19,585, Seccondee with a population of 7,725, Cape Coast Castle with a population of 11,365, Quittah, and Saltpond.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with the Gold Coast, see under British West Africa, page 555.

Imports and exports of Gold Coast for five years, including bullion and specie:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
IMPORTS ①	$24,069,120	$53,748,864	$21,673,354	$29,158,780	$16,458,292
EXPORTS ①	26,375,735	24,021,308	28,886,046	28,268,321	30,933,535

Note: ①Including bullion and specie.

Chief imports, 1917: Specie, $806,575; cotton goods, $2,887,073; machinery, $487,122; provisions, $549,865; coal, $646,282; apparel, $475,239; spirits, $1,036,759; hardware, $603,889; carriages (motor cars, etc.), $655,308; building materials, $346,333. Chief exports, cocoa, 90,964 tons, value, $15,293,685; gold and gold dust, $8,351,827; specie, $4,055,704; kola nuts, $1,162,191; lumber, $335,962; palm kernels, $364,067; palm oil, $120,382; rubber, $535,921.

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1917 amounted to $10,864,233, and from the United States, $3,514,664. The exports to the United Kingdom were $17,441,390; and to the United States, $4,885,291; and to France, $3,237,970.

Production and Industry

The principal products and exports are palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, india rubber, manganese and native woods. Rubber, cocoa, cocoanuts, cotton and spices are being cultivated with government aid. The output of gold in 1918 was 313,445 ounces, valued at $6,483,240. Dried fish forms an important element of trade with the interior. There are 257 miles of railway, approximately 330 miles of main, and 2,000 miles of secondary roads. There are fifty-eight telegraph offices with 2,600 miles of line, and telephone exchanges in three towns.

KAMERUN

The colony was formerly a protectorate of the German Empire and lies between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extending northeast from the west coast of Africa to the south shore of Lake Chad. Area 191,130 square miles. Population, 2,540,000. The population consists chiefly of Bantu negroes near the coast and Sudan negroes in the interior. There were, in 1913, 1,871 whites. Principal towns are Duala, population about 22,000; Büea, Victoria, Kribi, Rio del Rey, and Campo.

The coast region is very fertile, and cocoa plantations occupy an area of 26,315 acres; rubber plantations an area of 17,729 acres; kola plantations an area of 133 acres, and oil palms number 345,820. Ebony and other hard woods are found, and there is an active trade in ivory and palm oil. Cattle rearing is carried on in the interior, and gold and iron are worked. Experiments have been made in the cultivation of spices and tropical products.

Commerce.

Imports into Kamerun in 1917, $2,080; exports, $1,374. Chief exports: palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory, cocoa. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. In 1912 there entered at the five ports 604 trading vessels of 1,733,030 tons. Railway mileage, 149. There are telegraph and cable connections. The country is now being administered by the authorities of French Equatorial Africa, and British Nigeria.

NIGERIA

A colony on the west coast of Africa lying between Kamerun and Dahomey, with a coast line on the Gulf of Guinea. Area approximately 336,000 square miles. Population approximately 16,500,000, of whom 2,700 are Europeans. Capital and principal town, Lagos.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with Nigeria, see under British West Africa, page 555.

Imports and exports of Nigeria 1913-1917:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913	$35,000,840	$25,732,552
1914	33,539,209	5,684,639
1915	24,382,381	27,511,468
1916	28,091,413	29,509,407
1917	36,609,092	42,427,448

The chief imports (1917) were: Cotton piece goods, $10,197,162; spirits, $451,518; bullion and specie, $25,732,552. Chief exports (1917): Palm kernels, $12,547,071; palm oil, $9,685,965; raw cotton, $1,188,882; tin ore, $7,221,410; cocoa, $2,425,159; ground nuts, $3,452,096; hides and skins, $4,310,751.

Production and Industry

The principal products are palm oil, of which in 1917, 74,619 tons were exported; palm kernels, of which in 1917, 185,998 tons were exported; rubber, ground nuts, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, cotton (production, 1917, approximately 15,000 bales), cocoa, coffee, kola nuts, tobacco and mahogany logs. Iron and tin, the latter reaching an output of 9,966 tons in 1917, and lead are mined. Coal and silver are being developed. The chief mining district is in the Northern Provinces, the total area comprising about 9,000 square miles of territory. Maganese, lignite, and monazite sands are likewise worked.

The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Port Harcourt, Bonny and Calabar. There is a macadamized road between Kano and Katsena on which motor transportation is projected. Trade is largely carried on in the northern provinces by caravan from Salaga in the west, Sahara in the north and Wadai in the east, which centers at Kano. There are 975 miles of railway open and 550 under construction. There are several thousand miles of telegraph wire and several hundred miles of telephone wire. There are 116 post offices. The country has a special silver coinage, denominations being 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d., and a nickel coinage, the coins being the penny and tenth of a penny. There are also legal currency notes. There is a weekly mail service between Liverpool, Forcados and Calabar via Lagos.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

A group of territories under British administration bounded on the west and north by French Africa and on the east by Togoland. Agriculture is being developed and mineral resources are believed to be large.

THE PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA

(Formerly German Southwest Africa)

The protectorate is bounded by Portuguese West Africa (Angola) on the north, by the Orange River and Cape Province on the south. Area about 322,200 square miles. Population in 1913, estimated white, 14,830; native, 78,810. Principal industry is livestock raising. In 1914, there were 205,643 head of cattle, 472,580 sheep, 31,500 Angora goats, 485,400 other goats, 15,900 horses, 13,600 mules and asses, 7,700 swine.

United States statistics of foreign commerce until 1920 included trade with the Protectorate of Southwest Africa in trade with German Africa. For the value of this trade, see page 549.

Imports and exports for 1913 (latest available figures), show imports, $10,552,177, exports, $17,083,585. The principal exports in 1913 were diamonds, $14,316,320; copper, $48,609; copper ore, $1,868,349; tin, $167,670; lead, $84,043; other ores, $14,375; horns, hides, and skins, $152,676; ostrich feathers, $30,151; wool, $33,116; cattle and meat, $76,151.

In 1913, there were 1,330 farms of 33,484,015 acres, of which only 13,000 acres were cultivated, the chief products being maize, potatoes, and pumpkins. Diamonds, gold, tin, copper, lead, iron, wolfram, coal and marble are known to exist.

Since the British occupation the production of diamonds has been as follows: 1915, 13,409 karats, valued at $165,400; 1916, 144,920 carats, valued at $1,595,168; 1917, 364,761 carats, valued at $4,054,766. The total railway mileage of the protectorate is 1,422, of which ninety-eight miles are private. The principal towns are Swakopmund, population, white, 1,463, colored, 2,076; Karibib, population, white, about 400, colored, 5,628; Omaruru, population white, about 400, colored, 6,907; Walvis Bay, population white, 144, colored, 636; Grootfontein, population white, 988, colored, 11,409; Windhuk, population white, 2,050, colored, 6,000; Luderitzbucht, population white, 1,616, colored, 3,268.

ST. HELENA

An island on the South Atlantic 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa and a possession of Great Britain. Area, forty-seven square miles. Population, 1911, 3,477.

For trade of the United States with St. Helena, see under British West Africa, page 555.

Imports and exports for five years, including specie:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Imports	$230,894	$34,801	$211,210	$226,058	$249,322
Exports	36,780	47,146	65,182	119,730	266,473

Principal town, Jamestown. The government encourages the cultivation of flax, the acreage being 730. There are one government and three private flax mills, employing 197 persons. Production of the mills in 1917 was 601 tons of fiber, and 259 tons of tow. There is telephone and cable service on the island. Commercially it is unimportant.

SIERRA LEONE

A British colony on the west coast of Africa lying between French Guinea on the north, and the Republic of Liberia on the east and southeast. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula with an area of about 300 square miles terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The colony extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, a distance of 180 miles. The area of the colony is about 4,000 square miles. Population, 1911, 75,572, of whom 702 were white. Principal town, Freetown. Population, 1911, 34,090.

For trade of the United States with Sierra Leone, see under British West Africa, page 555.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1917, $48,600,000; exports thereto, $4,466,340.

Length of railways, 400 miles. There are 536 miles of combined telegraph and tele-

phone line and forty-three post offices. Currency as in Nigeria. The French 5-franc piece is legal tender at the rate of 3s. 10½d. Goods can be sent to Sierra Leone via England at the regular 12 cent fate plus extra transit charges.

THE PROTECTORATE

The protectorate of Sierra Leone has an area of approximately 27,000 square miles, and a population, 1911, of 1,327,560. The chief imports are cotton goods, spirits, tobacco and hardware. The chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil.

TOGO

A former German colony on the west coast of Africa lying between Gold Coast Colony on the west, and French Dahomey on the east. Area of Togo with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, 33,700 square miles, with an estimated colored population of 1,031,978, and an estimated white population of 110. The principal towns are Lome, the only port and former capital, and Anecho on the coast. The southern part of Togo is populated principally by natives of Bantu, and the northern part by descendants of Hamitic tribes. There are thirty languages in use in the southern part and sixteen in the northern.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade until 1920 included trade with Togo in trade with German Africa. For the value of this trade, see page 549.

Imports and exports for four years.

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1912	$2,776,960	$2,420,012	1916	$1,582,095	$1,394,397
1913	2,583,333	2,220,291	1917	1,680,908	2,302,541

The principal imports in 1913 were machinery, rice, sugar. Principal exports were cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, cotton and rubber.

Production and Industry

The principal products are corn, yams, cassava, plantains, ground nuts; forest products include oil palms, rubber, and dye woods. The principal commerce carried on is the barter of palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, rubber and copra with the European factories. There is some breeding of live stock, and the native industries include weaving, pottery work, wood-cutting, and in the Sokode and Misahöhe districts the smelting of iron. Total railway mileage is 204 miles. There are thirteen post and telegraph stations and four sub-stations; telephone connection with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and cable and wireless connection with Europe.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

A small group of islands in the South Atlantic between the Cape of Good Hope and South America, with a total population of 105. The islands are a British possession.

EGYPT

An extensive country in northeastern Africa having coast lines on the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It is a protectorate of Great Britain. Its estimated area, exclusive of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is about equal to that of the combined states of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Of this total area, however, the only productive region is but a little larger than the area of the combined states of New Jersey and Delaware.

The principal cities are Alexandria, which is about as large as Washington, D. C. Cairo, the capital, which is about as large as Boston, Mass., and Port Said, which owes its importance to the Suez Canal.

The chief industry of Egypt is agriculture, the principal products being cotton, cereals, rice and vegetables. Irrigation is conducted on a large scale.

The city of Alexandria is the principal port for the eastern Mediterranean and the largest distributing point for the trade of the Levant.

Area and Population

The area of Egypt, excluding the Sudan, is about 350,000 square miles. The populated and cultivated area, restricted to the Nile Valley and delta, comprise about 12,000 square miles. The total population of the country, according to the provisional figures of the census taken in 1917, is 12,710,120. Of this number 6,086,670 inhabit the six provinces comprising Lower Egypt, which have a total area of 7,600 square miles; 5,149,473 inhabit the eight provinces comprising Upper Egypt, with a total area of 4,293 square miles.

The population of the principal cities and towns, that of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, including Ismailia, and the Suez not included in the foregoing totals for Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, is as follows: Cairo, 790,939; Alexandria, 444,617; Port Said (including Ismailia), 91,090; Suez, 30,996; Damietta, 30,984; Tanta, 74,195; Mansura, 49,238; Zagazig, 41,741; Damanhûr, 40,000; Benha, 18,607; Shîbin el-Kôm, 2,5414; Asyût, 41,000; Aswân, 11,293; Beni Suêf, 31,986; Faiyûm, 44,400; Sohâg, 22,000; Giza, 18,714; Qena, 23,357; Minya, 35,000.

Of every 1,000 of the population, 946 are illiterate. The census of 1917 returned the population according to religion as follows: Moslems, 10,269,445; Copts, 706,322; Jews, 38,635; others, 175,576.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Egypt for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$1,287,593	$6,214	$1,293,807	$11,077,477	$123,364	$11,200,841	98.90	$– 9,907,034
1910	978,747	4,098	982,845	11,983,681	192,427	12,176,108	98.42	–11,193,263
1911	2,112,043	2,553	2,114,596	21,337,586	337,067	21,674,653	98.44	–19,560,057
1912	1,748,394	2,809	1,751,203	17,074,089	290,025	17,364,114	98.33	–15,612,911
1913	1,655,824	5,009	1,660,833	19,772,834	134,994	19,907,828	99.33	–18,246,995
1914	1,929,772	244	1,930,016	12,919,919	391,314	13,311,233	97.06	–11,381,217
1915	2,849,591	30,650	2,879,241	16,933,201	438,791	17,371,992	97.47	–14,492,751
1916	7,746,979	17,374	7,764,353	32,696,365	558,578	33,254,943	98.32	–25,490,590
1917	11,924,543	8,623	11,933,166	29,271,749	456,696	29,728,445	98.46	–17,795,279
1918	3,149,994	.....	3,149,994	20,741,958	166,000	20,907,958	99.21	–17,757,964
1919	.....	.....	10,293,189	.....	.....	23,934,571	.....	–13,641,382

Foreign trade for five years:

Year	Merchandise ①		Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1914	$107,102,307	$118,772,554	$8,776,602	$31,396,690
1915	95,291,935	113,341,078	3,558,005	654,008
1916	152,272,357	184,686,491	6,754,800	656,454
1917	163,553,435	202,528,817	6,110,976	218,399
1918	252,195,658	223,674,198	3,012,274	27,115

Note: ①Excluding re-exports ($1,867,148 in 1918) and transit trade ($70,557,878 in 1918).

Imports and exports by principal countries of origin and destination:

Countries	Imports from		Exports to	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Great Britain	$69,656,196	$133,492,740	$120,509,792	$150,573,505
British Colonies in the Mediterranean	1,583,067	1,404,423	1,656,381	2,152,452
India and Aden	15,832,996	20,185,101	2,218,900	1,587,085
Australasia	7,149,814	12,174,939	236,147	277,248
United States	5,213,401	2,422,202	24,984,332	21,131,547
China	2,680,125	6,163,693	74,245	78,071
Japan	3,298,727	12,492,462	7,010,460	4,769,583
France	4,761,645	9,045,509	12,684,795	10,171,659
Greece	13,800,064	10,701,393	4,417,097	4,297,071
Italy	10,760,617	11,901,365	12,229,358	11,884,415
Switzerland	1,269,355	1,822,887	4,592,900	4,496,145
Spain	861,690	1,555,493	2,094,194	5,049,163

Principal imports and exports for three years:

Merchandise	Imports			Exports		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Animals and animal food products	$10,667,864	$8,201,730	$11,305,890	$3,379,283	$2,381,847	$1,853,305
Hides, skins and leather goods	1,487,671	1,486,035	2,472,168	2,064,205	3,787,299	3,068,146
Other animal products	442,956	518,680	668,133	207,587	187,330	197,471
Cereals, vegetables	7,195,783	7,619,014	6,714,285	22,022,827	17,440,089	16,826,652
Colonial produce	6,990,325	7,246,533	10,405,445	3,352,809	6,669,013	6,146,373
Spirits, oils, etc.	14,006,494	15,720,611	23,354,105	1,468,701	953,604	1,111,390
Rags, paper, books	3,730,886	2,705,327	8,177,257	178,308	301,686	362,685
Wood and coal	28,449,812	17,694,839	26,699,248	79,106	171,160	251,193
Stone, earthenware and glass	3,229,962	1,767,601	3,601,305	2,627	1,848	11,871
Coloring materials	2,416,794	2,106,667	2,859,518	107,695	79,003	34,988
Chemicals, perfumes, etc.	6,181,624	7,918,058	9,270,534	538,296	1,152,259	925,903
Textiles and yarns ①	47,446,901	56,792,462	109,398,400	148,385,363	166,147,049	188,808,203
Metals and manufactures	7,275,274	7,735,574	14,093,765	972,373	562,024	349,862
Miscellaneous	9,532,904	10,051,883	7,887,018	634,002	622,979	114,597
Tobacco	4,016,347	14,989,374	15,287,579	1,293,301	2,000,421	3,609,524
Total	$153,071,597	$162,554,388	$252,194,650	$187,686,483	$202,457,611	$223,672,163

Note: ① The cotton textiles imported amounted, in 1916, to $28,869,960; in 1917, to $34,459,940; in 1918, to $67,472,369. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1916, 107,309 bales of 500 lbs. each, valued at $147,981,452; in 1917, 807,659 bales of 500 lbs. each, valued at $165,131,301; in 1918, $187,509,922.

Production and Industry

The estimated cultivatible area of Egypt in 1918 was 8,233,603 acres; of this amount only 5,386,641 acres were under cultivation. The following table shows the number of land holders and the sizes of holdings:

Size of holdings Acres	Foreigners		Natives		Total	
	Acres	Proprietors	Acres	Proprietors	Acres	Proprietors
Up to 1.15	1,211	2,070	458,327	1,044,371	459,538	1,046,441
From 1.15 to 5.15	5,827	2,171	1,050,934	476,910	1,056,761	479,081
From 5.15 to 10.30	6,407	838	536,210	75,107	542,617	75,945
From 10.30 to 20.60	10,955	738	514,441	36,337	525,396	37,075
From 20.60 to 30.90	9,499	373	272,258	10,845	281,757	11,218
From 30.90 to 51.50	17,924	435	333,093	8,341	351,017	8,776
Over 51.50	641,472	1,617	1,750,722	10,892	2,392,394	12,509
Total	693,295	8,342	4,916,185	1,662,863	5,609,480	1,671,045

The use of perennial irrigation by a canal system in Lower Egypt and the province of Fayum in Upper Egypt enables three crops to be grown. In this district cotton, rice, maize, barley, wheat and clover are grown. In those districts of Upper Egypt, where irrigation is confined to the natural flooding of the fields by the rising of the Nile, which occurs from the end of June to September, the principal crops are vegetables and cereals, planted in November and harvested in May and June. Summer crops, cotton, sugar and rice are planted in March and harvested in October and November. Autumn crops, rice, corn, millet and vegetables are planted in July and harvested in September and October.

The acreage and production of principal crops in 1917 were as follows: Cotton, 1,727,310 acres, 6,308,000 cantars, which is equal to 624,807,400 pounds, or 1,249,614 bales of 500 pounds each. Wheat, 1,116,459 acres, 811,969 tons; barley, 444,790 acres, 296,070 tons; maize, 1,734,637 acres; millet, 277,137 acres; rice, 266,449 acres; sugar (exports) 25,989 tons.

Suez Canal

Yearly return of shipping and tonnage that passed through the Suez Canal during the five years, 1913 to 1917, inclusive.

Year	Number of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Rate of Transit dues per Ton	Transit receipts	Mean Net Tonnage per Vessel
1913	5,085	27,737,180	20,033,180	1.21	$24,443,630	3,940
1914	4,802	26,866,340	19,409,495	1.21	23,594,029	4,042
1915	3,708	21,027,457	15,266,155	1.21	19,049,865	4,117
1916	3,110	16,894,288	12,325,347	(b)	15,606,444	3,963
1917	2,353	11,414,482	8,368,918	(c)	12,380,535	3,557

Note (b) January to March, $1.21; Apr. 1 to Oct. 4, $1.30; Oct. 5 to Dec. 31, $1.40.
(c) First semester, $1.50: second semester, $1.64.

Net tonnage of vessels of various nationalities passing through the canal during the years 1912-1917:

	Austria Hungary	France	Germany	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Various	Total Tons
1913	846,000	928,000	3,352,000	291,000	12,052,000	344,000	2,221,000	20,034,000
1914	632,000	800,000	2,119,000	369,000	12,910,000	354,000	2,225,000	19,409,000
1915	.....	666,000	.....	363,000	11,656,000	566,000	2,015,000	15,266,000
1916	.....	774,000	.....	439,000	9,788,000	70,000	1,254,000	12,325,000
1917	.....	579,000	.....	778,000	6,164,000	155,000	693,000	8,369,000

Railways:

Total mileage, 1918, 2,875, of which 2,078 is under control of the state, and 797 consist of light railways owned by agricultural interests. In addition there is a military railway in the Sudan extending to Khartoum, 375 miles long.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

Total mileage of telegraph and telephone systems, 1918, 6,336; of wire, 20,692. Post offices number 2,070.

Money:

The unit of currency is the gold **pound** of 100 **piastres**, with a par value of $4.93 United States currency and signified by the sign £ E. The coins are: gold, the pound and half pound; silver, 20, 10, 5 and 2 piastres; nickel, 1, ½, 1-5, 1-10 piastre; bronze, 1-20 piastre. Bank notes of various denomination are issued by the National Bank, and during the war were inconvertible.

Weights and Measures:

The **Okieh** equals 1.320 ounce; the **Rotl** equals .9905 pound; the **Oke** equals 2.75 pounds; the **Cantar** equals 99.05 pounds = 100 rotls or 36 okes. The **ardeb** equals 43.55 gallons, or 5.44 bushels. The **feddan** (land measure unit), equals 1.03 acres = 7,468.14 square **pics**. The square pic equals 6.06 square feet.

Language:

English and French are used in foreign trade. Arabic is the language of the country.

Local Advertising Media:

In Alexandria and Cairo there are dailies published in French, English, Arabic and Greek.

Shipping Routes:

Furness-Prince Line.

American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.

American and Indian Line.

Independent S. S. Corp.

Customs Tariff:

Duty on all commodities, with certain exceptions, is levied at the rate of 8 per cent. **ad valorem**. Exceptions are coal, liquid fuel, charcoal, firewood and petroleum, cows, oxen, sheep and goats, either alive or frozen, on which a 4 per cent. **ad valorem** duty is levied; and alcoholic drinks, extracts and perfumes, on which a 10 per cent. **ad valorem** duty is levied.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:

Alexandria and First Region, $0.50 per word; Second Region, $0.52; Third Region, $0.58, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time:

Alexandria, via Brindisi, thirteen days. Cairo, via Brindisi, thirteen days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Egypt under conditions applicable to parcels for Great Britain. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Delivery charges are collected as follows: One pound to three pounds, 24 cents; four pounds to seven pounds, 42 cents; eight pounds to eleven pounds, 60 cents. Contents and value must be stated in the customs declaration. Parcels for the Sudan must be packed in wood, tin, canvas or linen and be securely sealed with wax or lead.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan extends southwest from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and extends westward from the Red Sea to Wadai in Central Africa. The area is estimated at 1,014,400 square miles, and the population at 3,400,000. The principal towns are Khartoum, the capital, population 1917, 16,325; Omdurman, the former Dervish capital, population 1917, 84,033; Khartoum North, population 1917, 10,828; Halfa, Merowe, El Damer, Port Sudan and Atbara.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce include trade with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in trade with Egypt. See page 561.

Imports and exports for six years:

Year	Imports ①	Exports ②	Year	Imports ①	Exports ②
1912	$9,699,624	$6,769,476	1915	$8,401,952	$7,779,459
1913	10,399,716	5,842,965	1916	13,121,037	11,281,826
1914	9,325,065	5,029,881	1917	15,293,436	17,208,458

Note: ① Including government stores. ② Excluding re-exports, which were $1,119,662 in 1916, and $1,176,376 in 1917.

Imports and exports by major countries of origin and destination:

Articles	Imports ①		Exports	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Egypt	$2,918,801	$3,901,261	$5,153,082	$12,766,437
United Kingdom	5,287,375	5,868,494	3,203,647	3,488,645
Italy	196,435	2,775,313	47,194	102,894
India and Aden	2,345,496	363,163	62,438	88,813
France	74,600	131,655	940,264	37,714
United States	119,024	34,155	313,676	167,515
Abyssinia	375,912	565,278	36,960	81,058
Arabia	143,246	93,689	753,402	235,565

Note: ① Goods imported via Egypt are credited to the country of consignment.

Imports and exports by classification of goods:

Articles	Imports		Articles	Exports	
	1916	1917		1916	1917
Cotton fabrics	$3,231,965	$3,844,330	Gum	$2,889,482	$3,669,620
Sugar, refined	1,627,639	2,019,106	Ivory	346,253	282,247
Wheat flour	446,160	329,466	Sesame	854,566	997,348
Coffee	571,574	728,072	Cotton, ginned	326,628	2,782,013
Tea	253,278	370,573	Cotton seeds	192,792	226,178
Machinery	382,380	246,608	Dates	215,406	267,585
Coal	1,438,835	1,570,648	Dura (millet)	1,725,766	3,252,069
Timber	61,595	32,059	Cattle	513,636	1,261,019
Soap	157,725	208,179	Sheep and goats	366,570	1,156,035
Iron and steel	195,430	296,189	Hides and skins (untanned)	551,395	918,429
Tobacco	368,980	335,816	Gold	314,972	332,937

Production and Industry.

The principal products of the Sudan are gum arabic and ivory, of which it is the chief source of the world's supply. Other important products are cotton, ostrich feathers, palm nuts, which produce a specie of vegetable ivory used in the manufacture of buttons, dates, sesame, senna leaves, hides, skins, and gold. In the southern districts, rubber and dura, the principal grain crop, which is a species of millet, are produced. The area under cultivation in 1916 was estimated at 3,178,750 acres.

Egyptian cotton is cultivated on the Nile and in the Tokar district of the Red Sea Province, and is being cultivated experimentally in the Gezira country, between the Blue and White Niles. The cattle trade is prosperous, and live stock is increasing. The forests, especially those of the White Nile, are rich in ebony, gum fiber, and rubber. Gold mines are located at Um Nabardi and Gabait.

Railways:

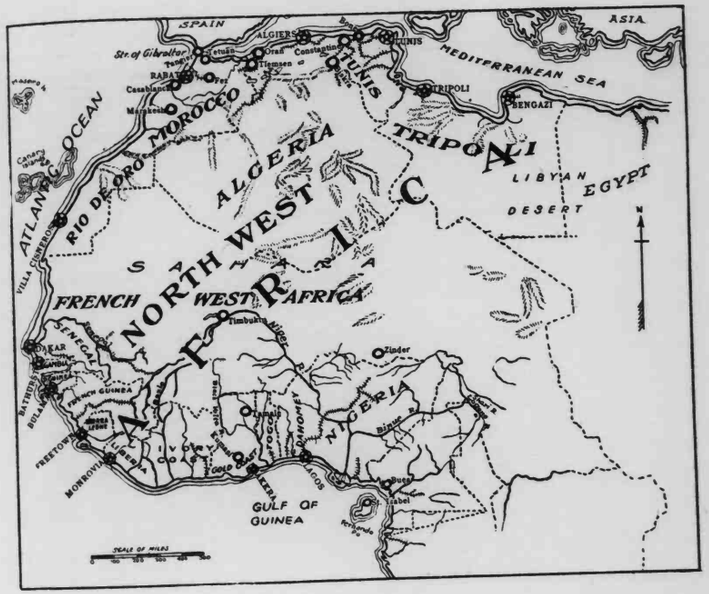
Total length of line approximately 1,500 miles. There is extensive passenger service on the various arms of the Nile and its tributaries, between Assouan in Egypt and Rejaf.

Telegraphs:

There are 4,687 miles of open line, and 6,836 miles of wire.

Post Offices:

There are 80 stationary and 12 travelling post and telegraph offices.



FRENCH AFRICA

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

French West Africa comprises (1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) The Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) Upper Senegal and Niger, (French Sudan), (6) Military territory of the Niger, and Territory of Mauritania. Over all of this territory there is a Governor General, assisted by a council. The seat of the government is at Dakar. Each colony is under a lieutenant governor subject to the Governor General.

Area and Population

Approximate area and population of French West Africa:

Colonies	Area in Sq. Miles	North African Races		African Races		Total
		French	Foreign	French	Foreign	
Senegal	74,000	4,229	646	1,239,503	3,601	1,247,979
Guinea	93,000	1,082	84	1,808,893	2,520	1,812,579
Ivory Coast	125,000	716	.....	1,528,535	.....	1,529,351
Dahomey	39,000	617	118	910,902	212	911,749
Upper Senegal and Niger	568,000	1,134	45	5,597,580	214	5,598,973
Military territory of the Niger	502,000	79	.....	850,000	15	850,094
Mauritania	344,000	163	1	256,000	.....	256,164
Total	1,745,000	8,020	894	12,191,413	6,562	12,206,889
		8,914		12,197,975		

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce include in statistics of trade with French Africa trade with Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, French Somaliland, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, French Congo, Dahomey, Reunion, Mayotte and the Comoro Islands.

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with French Africa:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	$1,606,792	$2,291	$1,609,083	$419,327	$130,186	$549,513	76.31	+$1,059,570
1910..	1,273,432	1,961	1,275,393	448,807	278,163	726,970	61.74	+548,423
1911..	1,460,152	803	1,460,955	401,535	271,316	672,851	59.68	+788,104
1912..	2,143,937	6,885	2,150,822	492,253	195,052	687,305	71.62	+1,463,517
1913..	4,139,130	3,382	4,142,512	589,702	143,157	732,859	80.47	+3,409,653
1914..	2,754,026	202	2,754,288	680,448	164,360	844,808	80.54	+1,909,420
1915..	2,488,696	1,508	2,490,204	359,117	293,136	652,253	55.06	+1,837,951
1916..	2,371,379	4,985	2,376,364	1,406,777	604,445	2,011,222	69.95	+365,142
1917..	2,935,403	755	2,936,158	798,753	519,404	1,318,157	60.59	+1,618,001
1918..	2,079,066	23,377	2,102,443	514,164	385,669	899,833	57.14	+1,202,616
1919..	.....	.....	7,895,308	.....	.....	1,138,922	.....	+6,746,386

Imports and exports for each of the colonies during 1916 and 1917:

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Senegal	$22,535,805	$23,814,126	$15,875,081	$25,522,834
Upper Senegal and Niger	938,558	924,615	301,320	546,089
French Guinea	3,896,236	4,159,100	3,134,414	3,678,281
Ivory Coast	2,228,521	2,491,357	1,803,401	2,083,219
Dahomey	3,356,035	2,991,048	3,444,047	2,721,872
Military Territory of the Niger	326,256	244,025	303,337	299,998
Total	$33,281,411	$34,624,271	$25,061,600	$34,852,293

The chief imports into West Africa are textiles, mechanical instruments, food substances and beverages. The exports are, oils, oil seeds, fruits, cotton, cocoa, rubber and timber. In 1916, 1,826 vessels of 5,119,558 tons entered the ports of French West Africa.

In 1916 the distribution of post offices was as follows: Upper Senegal, 73; Senegal, 59; Guinea, 38; Ivory Coast, 38; Dahomey, 30; Mauretania, 13; and the Military Territory of the Niger, 12; making a total of 263 post offices.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to French West Africa.

Consular Representatives: United States has a consul stationed at Dakar, Senegal.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Fabre Line (via Marseilles).

Customs Tariff:

There is a small schedule of ad valorem duties with specific duties on textiles.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:

To Dahomey, $1.15; French Congo, first region, $1.29, second region, $1.35, third region, $1.39; French Guinea, $0.97; Ivory Coast, $1.05; Senegal, $0.60 from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-five to thirty days.

Parcel Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to French West Africa via France at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

DAHOMEY

Dahomey with an area of about 40,000 square miles has a coast line about 70 miles long, which opens into a wide-interland which stretches northward. Its population is estimated at 900,000 including 457 Europeans.

The chief business centre and the seat of the government is Porto Novo. It has a population of 20,000 inhabitants.

The natives, who are of pure Negro stock are industrious agriculturists. They raise maize, manioc, yams and potatoes. The forests are rich in palms and cocoanut trees. Cotton is now being cultivated successfully in Dahomey.

The principal imports are machinery, cotton, liquors and tobacco. The exports are palm oil and kernels, copra, kola nuts and rubber. For trade of the United States with Dahomey, see under French West Africa, page 568.

From the port of Kotonu, where an iron pier has been erected, a railway runs inland to Savè, 156 miles, with a 20-mile branch line to Whydah and Segboruè on Lake Aheme. It is eventually to run to Chaoru a distance of 400 miles. Another line runs 50 miles from Porto Novo to Pobè.

The roads of Dahomey have been improved within recent years. A new macadamized road for motor traffic having been constructed from Save to Niger, 310 miles in length.

There are 1,389 miles of telegraph line in the colony: Kotonu is connected with Abomey, Tgoland, the Niger and Senegal. There are 70 miles of telephone line.

Both French and English coins are in circulation.

Value of imports and exports during 1913, 1915 and 1916:

IMPORTS

Articles	1913	1915	1916
Biscuits, sea	$11,394	$2,509	$2,869
Cotton goods	725,965	641,442	1,157,344
Flour	25,007	9,845	24,363
Kerosene	138,172	192,561	131,483
Lumber	33,774	6,003	9,574
Rice	18,107	6,205	13,154
Soap	28,049	15,540	28,200
Spirits (gin)	245,365	70,196	155,502
Sugar	61,007	6,102	25,313
Tobacco, leaf	72,480	204,579	297,433
All other articles	1,565,414	896,850	1,610,900
Total	$2,924,414	$2,051,832	$3,356,035

EXPORTS

Articles	1913	1915	1916
Copra	$15,947	$18,563	$19,560
Fish, dried	32,774	45,531	1,210
Maize, corn	204,675	83,149	68,859
Palm kernels	1,950,060	1,097,827	1,668,082
Palm oil	750,097	933,063	1,312,392
All other articles	149,129	226,530	573,939
Total	$3,102,682	$2,404,663	$3,644,042

FRENCH GUINEA

French Guinea, a French colony in West Africa with an area of approximately 95,000 square miles, a population of 1,808,895, including 1,166 Europeans, under the administration of a lieutenant governor, includes the territories of Dinguiray, Siguiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidugo, Beyla, Macenta and N'zerekore. The capital is Konakry which is also the main seaport, having within the last years developed into one of the most important ports on the West African coast. There are dense forests containing many varieties of rubber vines, and bamboo. The most important tree of the coast belt is the ox-palm. The soil is fertile and rich in tropical produce. The chief products are rubber, palm oil and palm kernels, cotton is cultivated in the Niger basin. Gum copal, ground nuts and sesame are largely cultivated, minor products are coffee, wax and ivory. Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are raised in Futa Jallon. The trade in hides is of considerable value. The livestock census for 1914 was as follows, 400,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 140,000

goats and 3,000 horses. Gold is found in the Tinkisso river and in the Boure and Siecke districts. The principal exports are rubber, cattle, ground nuts and palm kernels. In 1916 imports amounted to 9,689,291 francs ($1,870,033) and exports to 16,240,488 francs ($3,134,414).

A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Konakry to the Niger. The French Guinea railway which runs from Konakry on the coast of the Niger at Kourassa (366 miles long) was opened in January 1911 and in August 1914 was continued to Kankan, a distance of 46 miles. A jetty 1,066 feet long at Konakry has been completed.

There are 2,556 miles of telegraph line and 43 miles of telephone line with 6 miles of submarine line in French Guinea. The colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco, also with Freetown, Moravia, and Grand Bassam.

For trade of the United States with French Guinea, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Imports by articles for 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916
Apparel	$123,504	$72,388	$70,480	$139,790
Blue long cloth	48,322	33,631	89,288	31,097
Coal	49,766	42,291	2,149	1,971,824
Construction materials	36,558	32,378	6,313	61,808
Cotton goods	736,165	617,004	924,645	101,487
Flour	50,198	61,537	38,612	45,830
Liquors	52,370	.....	28,039	42,756
Oils, kerosene	48,143	30,105	29,875	1,320
Rice	51,886	67,947	19,559	89,644
Soap	20,441	15,383	23,422	37,945
Sugar	43,856	20,299	20,598	80,450
Tobacco	73,466	73,338	88,760	1,213,437
Wines	66,642	62,187	63,059	.....
Other articles	1,345,819	555,478	265,234	.....
Total	$3,747,136	$1,782,966	$1,870,033	$3,896,236

Exports by articles for 1913, 1914, and 1915:

Articles	1913	1914	1915
Beeswax	$34,065	$50,275	$82,402
Bullocks	298,426	291,430	295,145
Gum copal	52,583	57,292	65,687
Hides	338,749	200,642	811,943
Palm kernels	339,129	287,345	315,018
Palm oil	19,022	11,931	36,153
Peanuts (ground nuts)	106,022	121,359	32,332
Rubber	1,847,289	610,328	916,266
Sesame seed	29,425	51,491	24,447
All other articles	146,880	218,692	555,021
Total	$3,212,437	$2,200,785	$3,134,414

IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast is situated between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony and extending inland to the Upper Senegal Niger, has an area of about 125,000 square miles and a population of 1,559,251, including 716 Europeans. The most important communes are: Bingerville, seat of the government, Grand Bassam, Assinie, Grand Lahou, Sassandra,

Tabou and in the interior Abijean, Bouakè, Aboisso, Dimbokro, Tiassali, Bonduku and Korhogo. Grand Bassam is on a lagoon, 124 miles long and 12 to 15 feet deep. Grand Lahou is now connected with the lagoon by means of a canal. The chief produce is, maize, bananas, plantains, pine apples, and other fruits, cocoanuts and rubber. There are fine mahogany forests in the interior. Gold is found on the Comoe and Bia Rivers as well as near Grand Bassam. The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and rice; and exports are palm kernels, palm oil and rubber. The vessels of French, Belgian, and British companies visit the ports. A railway has been constructed from Abijean on the north side of the lagoon to Bouakè, 197 miles. Telegraph lines connect the principal towns, there being about 2,042 miles of line, 142 miles of telephone lines, and 5 miles of submarine wires. Tabou has a wireless station.

For trade of the United States with the Ivory Coast, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Value of the principal articles imported into the colony in 1913, 1915, and 1916:

Articles Imported	1913	1915	1916
Biscuits, sea	$32,210	.....	$3,781
Construction materials	46,181	$18,128	22,475
Cotton goods	805,408	223,346	518,165
Flour	69,735	30,947	38,027
Kerosene	31,528	39,774	44,855
Rice	223,433	116,920	90,013
Soap	47,639	41,902	76,141
Spirits	140,674	50,6919	86,727
Sugar	34,626	14,49	28,671
Tobacco:			
Leaf	54,109	63,653	167,632
Manufactured	.....	.....	21,011
Wines	40,247	40,556	87,609
Other articles	1,977,956	741,805	1,043,412
Total	$3,508,818	$1,382,221	$2,228,521

Value in 1913, 1915 and 1916 of the principal articles exported from the Ivory Coast:

Articles Exported	1913	1915	1916
Cocao	.....	$27,495	$53,953
Hides	$16,966	20,789	38,130
Ivory	.....	7,664	13,273
Mahogany	940,222	306,846	156,985
Palm kernels	455,815	329,177	469,926
Palm oil	583,268	441,224	670,636
Rubber	992,332	182,174	205,169
Other articles	208,535	70,180	195,329
Total	$3,197,138	$1,385,547	$1,803,401

MAURITANIA

Mauritania is a civilian territory under the command of a commissioner of the Governor General; its area is 344,967 square miles and its population, chiefly Moorish Mussulmans, is 256,000. Mauritania is composed of the territories of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Tichit, Adrar, Levrier Bay, and Tagant.

For trade of the United States with the Ivory Coast, see page 568.

SENEGAL

Senegal with a total area of 74,012 square miles and a population of 1,444,621 (inclusive of 5,015 Europeans) consists of the following communities and territories. The four municipal communes of St. Louis, the capital of the colony (population 23,326, French 307); Dakar, seat of the governor general of French West Africa and a fortified naval station (population 24,609, French 3,418); Rufisque (population 11,112, French 114); and Coree (population 1,195, French 61). The total area is 438 square miles. The territories of the direct administration, in which the government exercises absolute authority and which consist of: The territories of Roco, Sakal, Guesul, Thies, Pont, Sebikotane and Tivaouane and one kilometer on each side of the Dakar-St. Louis railway.

The main industries of Senegal are the making of pottery, weaving, brick making and jewelry. Ground nuts, millet, maize, rice, cocoanuts, and castor beans are raised; gum comes from the Sahara and rubber from the Casamance river. A salt industry is being developed. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, metal work and coal. Exports are peanuts, rubber, hides and skins.

There are 1,494 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. There are four cables, one from Brest to Dakar, one Spanish, one French West African, and the fourth belonging to a South American company.

The railways are from Dakar to Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles), and from Dayes to the Niger (344 miles).

The River Senegal is being extensively used for trade. It is however closed to foreign flags. The service is from St. Louis to Kayes. In 1915, 1,007 vessels of 2,227,150 tons entered Dakar, the principal port, which is in regular communication with French and English ports.

For trade of the United States with Senegal, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Commerce

Principal imports into Senegal for 1913, 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1913	1915	1916
Apparel	$270,522	$737,326	$1,139,559
Biscuits	235,816	149,230	208,331
Coconuts	893,467	1,072,554	1,189,051
Coal	1,110,198	2,451,277	6,654,998
Cotton goods	3,778,325	1,535,365	3,652,841
Cotton long cloth	437,174	449,512	1,157,571
Construction material	282,551	118,991	.....
Flour	253,090	280,452	554,016
Lumber	244,709	87,601	192,250
Oil, kerosene and other	324,930	230,646	169,818
Provisions	117,840	423,837	330,926
Rice	893,467	994,891	580,397
Silver in bars	419,414	41,918	29,589
Soap	.....	.....	271,008
Spirits	410,477	139,529	268,219
Beer	64,862	62,994	96,508
Wines	384,329	326,765	559,145
Sugar	1,046,112	443,910	619,492
Tobacco:			
Leaf	321,455	451,118	443,622
Manufactured	56,557	76,504	129,291
Other articles	5,452,368	3,679,574	4,191,973
Total	$16,997,663	$13,753,994	$22,535,805

Value of the principal articles exported from Senegal in 1913, 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1913	1915	1916
Beef, frozen		$177,146	$273,195
Beeswax	$30,407	30,250	50,789
Birds' skins	7,084	1,213	1,940
Gum	411,117	296,317	474,379
Hides	152,798	373,749	517,722
Palm kernels	146,750	133,088	123,430
Peanuts	11,054,810	10,865,718	5,408,451
Rubber	91,662	28,836	63,119
All other articles	2,182,372	3,687,080	8,962,056
Total	$14,077,000	$15,593,397	$15,875,081

UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER

The colony of Upper Senegal and Niger is practically surrounded by the French West African territories. It comprises the valley of the Upper Senegal, more than two thirds of the course of the Niger, the whole of the countries inclosed in the Great Bend, and a large part of the Sahara and the Algerian sphere of influence; area 568,273 square miles; population 5,645,355 natives and 1,054 Europeans.

The following are the most important towns; Auaghadougou (population 8,736), Bamako, the capital, (population 8,734), Sikassa (population 7825), Segou (population 8,405), Kayes (population 5,820), Djennè (population 5,450), Timbulatu (population 4,270), Goundam (population 3,200) and Moro (population 3,400).

The Upper Senegal-Niger is a rich cattle country. Large stocks of cattle abound there. The products of the country are millet, maize, rice, cotton, ground nuts, castor oil plants, sesame, rubber and kariti. The native industries are pottery, brick-making, jewelry, weaving and leather making. The imports are, cotton, foodstuffs and metal work; exports are ground nuts, cattle, rubber, gum, kopak, skins and wool.

The Military Territory of the Niger (Zinder-Chad), although administered separately, may for commercial purposes be considered a part of Upper Senegal and Niger.

For trade of the United States with Upper Senegal and Niger, see under French West Africa, page 568.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

(French Congo)

French Congo is the general name of the French possessions in equatorial Africa. The total area is estimated at 669,000 equare miles, population at 9,000,000 Negro and other races.

It comprises: (1) the Gabun Colony; (2) The Middle Congo Colony; (3) the Ubangi-Shari Circumscription; (4) the Chad Circumscription. The last two named divisions form the Ubangi, Shari-Chad Colony.

The chief towns are Liberville, capital of the Gabun Colony; Brazzaville, seat of the Governor General; Loango, an important sea port; N'Jale, a busy trading centre on the lower Ogowe; Kunde, Lame, and Binder are native trading centres near the Cameroon frontier.

The chief wealth of the colony is in the products of its forests, and ivory. Among the more characteristic forms of vegetation are baobabs, screw pines and palms. In addition to manioc, bananas, ground nuts and tobacco are raised. Coffee, cocoa and vanilla are grown on the plantations belonging to Europeans.

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville. In the Chad region there are several stations connecting Fort Lamy, Ati, Faya and Mao. A line has been laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui and another to connect Bangui with Fort Lamy; total length of the line in operation is 2,366 miles.

Kanem, northeast of Lake Chad, and Wadai, east of Kanem both came under French protectorate in 1903. The latter has an area of 170,000 square miles and a semi-civilized population of 1,000,000.

Goods can be sent to the French Congo by parcel post via France, at the regular 12 cent rate plus extra transit charges.

For trade of the United States with French Equatorial Africa, see under French West Africa, page 568.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

French Somaliland is situated on the east coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Aden at the entrance to the Red Sea, and lies between British Somaliland and the Italian Colony of Eritrea. Its area is 5,790 square miles and the population is 206,000. The principal town and chief port is Djibuti, on the gulf of Aden, with a population of 13,600. The principal industries of the protectorate are salt mining, the growing of cotton, and the turtle and mother of pearl fisheries on the coast. The commerce of French Somaliland is considerable, due to the fact that the majority of the imports and exports of Abyssinia pass through the port of Djibuti, which likewise has an extensive trade with Aden. The principal exports are coffee, hides, wax, ivory, and civet, all coming through Abyssinia. The principal imports are cotton and other textiles, coal, beverages, cereals, and tobacco.

There are salt mines in Somaliland from which 13,158 tons were exported in 1917.

For trade of the United States with French Somaliland, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Imports by articles for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1915	1916	Articles	1915	1916
Horses	$193	$4,863	Soap	$565	$3,099
Mules	530	2,702	Candles	5,343	10,233
Meats, preserved	1,257	61,365	Crockery	4,343	6,705
Goat skins	52,798	69,538	Glasses	124	2,729
Honey	669	3,853	Glassware	5,037	7,358
Butter	51,705	88,546	Cotton thread, undyed	12,329	44,243
Barley	4,549	6,779	Jute fabrics	38	2,798
Flour	33,097	89,395	Sacks, empty	56,515	63,424
Biscuits	1,461	7,198	Cotton cloth	1,641,295	2,325,180
Rice	43,628	118,977	Cotton cloth, dyed	170,211	449,080
Vegetables	7,881	28,334	Hosiery	4,733	13,129
Potatoes	1,830	10,182	Cotton trimmings	1,035	6,388
Dourah	87,685	102,565	Silks	11,553	17,002
Oil seeds	2,282	4,839	Linens	314	8,121
Dates	29,320	54,977	Covers	125	7,040
Sugar	54,940	135,447	Velvets	13,341	19,045
Coffee	166,287	288,518	Men's clothes	2,919	7,392
Tobacco	38,314	92,868	Paper and cardboard	6,534	15,057
	9,721	22,060	Prepared hides	17,786	22,370
Medicines	7,778	21,111	Shoes	4,641	17,836
Oil	464	3,012	Leather articles	190	4,224
Onions	3,727	6,674	Locomotives	.....	4,699
Wines	21,526	42,842	Hides	15,088	18,466
Liquors	12,443	18,336	Butter	3,311	5,540
Cement	594	5,729	Wheat	3,700	5,690
Coal	379,293	1,544,872	Olive oil	13,211	22,597
Steel, iron, galvanized	18,942	23,098	Other oil	6,238	16,848
Wire	11	6,195	Gums, Arabic	11,388	14,509
Iron	.....	2,354	Wines	7,018	16,362
Copper wire	.....	11,631	Absinthe and liquors	7,529	17,030
Antimony	146	2,669	Alcohol	2,904	6,912
Sea salt	566	2,703	Petroleum	38,398	58,890
Nitrate of soda	697	5,303	Cotton thread	162,209	255,147
Naphthaline	6,558	29,191	Cotton fabrics	683,834	716,656
Chemicals	2,070	7,182	All other articles	27,982	88,714
Perfumes	38,362	9,552			

Table of imports by countries of origin for two years:

Countries	1915	1916	Countries	1915	1916
France	$270,363	$589,802	Japan	$1,584	$206,080
French colonies	8,536	56,683	Portuguese colonies	.....	363,588
England	777,611	1,325,997	United States	51,301	.....
English colonies	3,294,345	4,418,641	Abyssinia	87,676	185,118
Italy	.....	19,449	Other countries	85,991	174,543
Egypt	47,165	59,922			
Arabia	14,742	145,793	Totals	$4,652,497	$7,573,091
China	13,183	27,475			

Classification of exports for two years:

	Exports	Transit	Re-exportation	Total
1915	$32,500	$7,138,672	$741,063	$7,912,235
1916	51,121	7,494,391	2,418,141	9,963,653

Table of exports by articles and countries of destination:

Articles	France	French Colonies	England	English Colonies	Italy	Italian Colonies
Horses	.....	.....	.....	$153	.....	.....
Cattle	$579	$3,242	.....	39	.....	$38
Sheep and goats	144	1,444	.....	628	.....	8
Fresh meat	.....	720	.....	40	.....	.....
Hides:						
Cows	228,807	.....	82,634	857,629	224,950	.....
Sheep	30,118	.....	.....	554,757	8,784	.....
Other	880	1	154	10,067	193	.....
Feathers	.....	.....	.....	746	.....	.....
Wax	149,092	.....	17,023	94,634	.....	.....
Butter	.....	719	.....	43,870	.....	.....
Civet	1,204	.....	.....	38,075	.....	.....
Elephants' tusks	4,128	.....	.....	112,574	.....	.....
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	469	.....	3,937
Vegetables, dry	.....	.....	.....	10,307	.....	.....
Potatoes	.....	.....	.....	2,431	.....	.....
Coffee	658,389	7,215	41,916	804,911	9,436	21
Rubber	.....	.....	.....	3,073	.....	.....
Plants of dye	.....	.....	.....	15,639	.....	28
Gold nuggets	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OTHER FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA

ALGERIA

A country and possession of France in northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean, and bounded on the west by Morocco, on the east by Tunis, and on the south by the Sahara. Its area is slightly smaller than the combined states of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, North and South Carolina. The principal cities are Algiers, the capital and chief port, Oran, the second largest port, and Constantine, an inland city.

The principal industries of Algeria are agriculture and mining. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, cotton, fruits, especially oranges, and vegetables. Grapes and olives are extensively cultivated. Wine making and the production of olive oil are important industries. Large quantities of "vegetable horsehair" are made from the leaf of the dwarf palm, and esparto grass is extensively gathered for subsequent use in the manufacture of certain kinds of paper. The fisheries of the sea coast are of some importance.

The mineral wealth of Algeria is considerable, and the most important products are iron and zinc, mined chiefly in the department of Constantine; phosphate, worked at Tebessa, Setif, Guelina and Ain Beida; lignite, mined in the department of Algiers, and petroleum, in the department of Oran. Onyx and white and red marble are quarried.

Algiers is provided with an extensive system of railways, the most important line being the trunk railway which runs from the frontier of Morocco across Algeria to the city of Tunis, in Tunis, with branch lines connecting the seaports with the trunk line and with the towns to the south. Several lines likewise penetrate into the Sahara.

The per capita imports of Algeria in 1918 amounted to $21.46. The per capita exports of Algeria in the same year amounted to $24.75.

Area and Population

The population of Algeria is 172,397. Other towns, with their population in 1912 are: Oran, 123,086; Constantine, 65,173; Bone, 42,039; Sidibe Abbes, 30,942; Plenician, 39874; Setif, 36,261. The total population of Algeria is 5,563,828. The total area of Algeria is 343,500 square miles.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with Algeria, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Totals of imports and exports for 6 years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$129,723,120	$97,423,560	1916	$103,785,300	$103,785,300
1914	102,485,040	72,822,240	1917	106,920,000	137,635,200
1915	91,120,140	104,387,940	1918	119,351,880	137,717,820

In 1917, 67.8 per cent of the imports came from France, and 81.3 of the exports went to France.

Chief imports and exports for 3 years:

Imports

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Cottons	$8,748,883	$11,644,848	$17,209,424
Woolens	1,109,750	1,521,033	423,512
Clothing and linen	2,781,323	2,055,450	3,996,644
Skins and manufactures of	2,921,634	2,694,859	3,415,135
Machinery and parts	5,767,805	2,160,635	2,266,399
Other metal works	3,877,563	2,015,885	1,983,268
Furniture and woodwork	3,600,801	5,273,146	3,465,920
Toys and brushes	1,168,229	1,733,526	1,217,251
Paper, etc	3,320,629	3,902,653	4,390,943
Coal	145,715	3,664,298	3,772,764
Sugar	2,781,286	4,471,231	4,221,682
Vegetable oil	2,217,763	2,101,577	1,087,555
Iron and steel	1,839,290	924,084	1,369,142
Coffee	2,567,865	2,662,242	2,776,691

Exports

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Sheep	$5,559,558	$8,397,816	$6,185,071
Hides and skins	1,553,457	1,660,186	1,767,494
Wool	1,889,856	3,803,644	2,199,235
Wheat	7,710,157	6,719,874	4,571,977
Oats	2,593,727	2,247,292	4,789,488
Barley	2,919,511	1,420,094	6,584,581
Olive oil	1,109,750	1,428,393	2,136,703
Cork	1,987,707	952,262	1,285,187
Wine	18,757,863	40,071,239	50,099,712
Phosphates	2,056,222	1,083,871	1,834,465
Iron ore	2,862,190	2,243,818	2,572,690
Zinc ore	1,399,636	810,407	1,398,092
Fruit	2,537,371	2,938,232	3,354,919
Tobacco, cigars	2,556,671	4,107,755	4,303,707

Production and Industry

Algeria is noted for the fertility of its soil. Over two-thirds of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits and more than 7,500,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of cereals; wheat, barley and oats being the principal crops. The soil everywhere favors the growth of the vine. Olives and tobacco are cultivated with success. Large quantities of vegetables are likewise grown, and an imitation horeshair, an excellent fibre, is made from the leaves of dwarf palm. The wine yield for 1918 was 175,088,563 gallons. In 1916, 432 acres of cotton were sown.

There are in Algeria 226,764 horses, 192,484 mules, 279,315 asses, 1,113,952 cattle, 8,528,610 sheep, 3,861,847 goats and 110,012 pigs.

Over 11,000 square miles of the mountainous country near the coast are covered with various species of oak, pine, fir, cedar, elm, ash, maple and olive. Cork, carob and fig trees are also very common.

There are large fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny fish and shell fish. In 1917, 3,480 persons and 913 boats of 3,480 tons were employed in fishing. The total value of the fish catch was $140,037.

Shipping:

In 1917, 1,906 vessels of 1,962,833 tons net entered Algerian ports in French and foreign trade.

On January 1, 1918, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 1,322 vessels of 17,486 tons net. There are 3,310 miles of national roads.

Railways:

There are (1917) 2,172 miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), 807 miles of which are privately owned.

Post Offices:

In 1917, there were 712 post offices; postal receipts were $1,073,572.

Telegraph and Telephone:

There were in 1917 9,151 miles of telegraph lines in Algeria and 25,147 miles of wire, with 786 offices. The receipts were 2,732,307. January 1, 1916, there were 8,010 subscribers to telephones. There are 5,568 miles of urban line and 13,085 miles of interurban lines. Total receipts were $304,864.

Consular representatives: United States has a consular official stationed at Algiers.

Money, weights and measures: French money, weights and measures are used.

Language: French is the commercial language of Algeria.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several French daily papers and several publications in the native language.

Shipping routes:

Fabre Line

Independent S.S. Corp.

Customs tariff: French tariff prevails.

Consular regulations: Same as for France.

Cable rates: From New York or New England States, $0.32 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Algiers, with same regulations as given for France. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Two customs declarations must be attached to each package. Parcels cannot be registered.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

THE CAMEROONS

(See Kamerun, page 557).

MADAGASCAR

Area and Population

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world, situated in the Indian Ocean, has since 1896 been a French colony. Its area is 228,000 square miles, population 3,545,264, of whom 15,157 are French, 2,101 European, 5,272 Hindus, 1,007 Chinese, 631 African and 3,520,096 are Malagasy. A Governor General is at the head of the administration.

The Island may be divided into three tribal territories. (1) Eastern: Antankáraná, in the north; along the coast of the country of the Bétsimisárak, and the Bésánazáno country; and to the south the districts of Taimbahoáka, the Taimóro, the Taifásy and the Taisáka and to the southeast Tanósy. (2) Central: the districts of Tsimihéty and the Sihánaka; Imérina, the Hova province; the Betsiléo; the Tanala, the Bara and the emigrant Tanosy. (3) Western: from the north to the southern extremities of the island, the tribe known as the Sakolava, subdivided into smaller tribes, south of these the Mahafaly and the Tandray.

The capital of Madagascar is Antananariva (population 63,115). The chief seaport is Tamatane (population 8,647), Mojunga or Mojangá (population 7,205), and Diego-Suarez (population 19,377). On the northwest coast are important ports for foreign trade. Other large towns are Fianarantsoa (population 8,231), Ambositra (population 3,580), Tulcar (population 2,467), Manangary (population 8,927), Marcantsetra (population 3,294).

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Madagascar:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	$16,640	.....	$16,640	$4,027	$351	$4,378	91.98	+$12,262
1910..	7,731	.....	7,731	2,363	4,263	6,626	35.66	+1,105
1911..	14,294	.....	14,294	58,496	3,079	61,575	95.00	–47,281
1912..	36,779	.....	36,779	41,884	982	42,866	97.71	–6,087
1913..	3,804	.....	3,804	41,812	.....	41,812	100.00	–38,008
1914..	25,795	.....	25,795	12,939	156	13,095	98.81	+12,700
1915..	57,269	.....	57,269	35,635	10,098	45,733	77.92	+11,536
1916..	392,290	2,996	395,286	55,856	48,710	104,566	53.42	+290,720
1917..	97,454	.....	97,454	97,245	89,187	186,432	52.16	–88,978
1918..	149,344	.....	149,344	.....	25,298	25,298	.....	+124,046
1919..	.....	.....	539,656	.....	.....	26,979	.....	+512,677

Total value of Madagascar imports and exports for five years:

	1913	1914	1915	1915	1917
Imports	$9,087,714	$9,206,132	$8,505,456	$19,670,487	$26,399,809
Exports	10,897,092	9,206,633	9,927,249	16,256,954	16,758,825

Imports during two years by classification of articles:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Arms and ammunition	$51,332	$25,705	Screws and hinges	$28,995	$19,200
Bags and jute	986,955	543,857	Tools	76,608	85,992
Beverages	1,051,423	752,943	Other	917,316	899,797
Breadstuffs:	169,792	223,125	Other metals	709,605	339,537
Flour	10,029	2,637	**Oils:**	41,435	48,399
Potatoes	6,057	818	Olive	156,003	217,794
Rice	22,729	25,961	Petroleum and other mineral	83,847	95,482
Other	129,733	161,133	Paints and dyes	512,246	663,107
Cement	161,811	202,685	Paper and appliances	130,009	149,734
Chemicals	2,180,834	9,556,694	Shoes	130,535	184,618
Clothing	1,045,617	1,574,305	Silk goods	150,756	158,055
Coal (est.)	7,810,418	5,569,131	Soap uncented	164,576	278,275
Cotton piece goods	568,503	1,005,761	Sugar	64,971	37,662
Household effects	25,358	24,659	Textiles	146,600	159,672
Lime hydrated	418,412	368,837	Tobacco, manufactures	39,497	72,445
Machinery	28,624	54,698	Toys	104,538	140,120
Matches	55,618	50,331	**Wood:**	32,372	2,135
Dairy products	19,674	15,962	Manufactured	368,539	391,274
Margarine and greases	18,063	9,010	Unmanufactured	149,202	155,957
Meats, salted and preserved	69,615	54,629	Woolen goods	510,405	1,685,354
Medicinal compounds			Yarns		
Metals:	12,755	15,553	All other articles	$19,670,487	$26,399,809
Cutlery	222,714	258,496	Total		
Ironmongery	11,766	10,366			
Locks	74,580	107,887			
Nails					

Imports and exports by articles and countries in 1917:

Imports	France	French Colonies	England	British Colonies	United States	Other Countries
Animal produce and by-products	$55,501	$462	$2,448	$17,069	$876	$1,659
Arms and ammunition	12,099	377	.....	13,176	.....	.....
Beverages	474,257	238,031	10,700	28,959	.....	1,097
Breadstuffs	50,654	2,159	.....	199,200	.....	529
Chemicals	154,102	41	3,605	6,026	.....	38,921
Colonial produce	109,175	363,877	7,218	26,361	.....	448
Esparto and wicker wax	22,442	1,975	1	367	.....	.....
Fabrics	1,295,196	721,500	612,215	1,904,939	177,498	.....
Fish	14,076	735	136	4,917	.....	.....
Fruits and seeds	7,578	17	64	4,483	174	16
Glass and crystal	28,367	323	2,184	8,073	9	2,051
Leather and leather articles	1,236,534	36,588	2,940	20,642	463	324
Marble, stone, earth, and combustible materials	143,605	280	283,850	223,304	135,074	1,275,546
Metals:	1,786,856	1,475	116,463	157,532	147,227	.....
Manufactured	275,598	198	6,258	45,423	10,035	1,799
Other	159,308	1,318	22,925	101,387	.....	517
Miscellaneous compounds						
Miscellaneous products and by-products	10,502	220	209	3,157	53	4,257
Paints and dyes	85,462	147	5,332	5,930	257	.....
Paper and appliances	96,313	69,008	6,921	80,322	3,365	21,162
Pottery	14,524	110	98	13,081	1,963	187
Vegetable oils and juices	82,873	1,516	49	35,435	185	2,447
Wood:	129,814	732	718	3,580	7,057	.....
Manufactured	1,409	.....	5	33	.....	926
Other	124,611	1,812	3,849	23,485	.....	2,212
Yarns	502,408	8,067	52,264	114,863	1,181	.....
All other articles						
Total imports	$6,873,274	$1,450,978	$1,140,463	$3,041,756	$485,424	$1,354,106

Exports by articles and countries in 1917:

Exports	France	French Colonies	England	British Colonies	United States	Other Countries
Animal produce and by-products	$6,377,373	$327,231	$84,559	$149,625	.....	$30,977
Animals, live, (chiefly beeves)	35,452	18,369	88	55,924	.....	8,673
Beverages	24,456	3,739	674	4,837	.....	16,611
Breadstuffs	285,067	341,069	1,216,752	229,832	.....	28,931
Colonial products	1,273,533	65,035	208	1,071	$78,292	5,531
Dyes and tanning material (chiefly mangrove bark)	1,887	.....	22,113	4,837	.....	12,157
Esparto and wicker wax	112,841	6,186	52	1,804	.....	89
Fabrics	79,277	14,939	.....	28,915	.....	2,292
Fibers, stems and fruits for manufacturing purposes	608,828	35	40,762	13,222	1	.....
Fish	1,262	1,762	1	16,997	.....	226
Fruits and seeds	25,609	6,424	3	4,461	.....	.....
Marble, stone, earths and combustible minerals	2,689,989	23	985,468	2,403	3	209
Materials for carving	3,374	.....	182	18,353	.....	.....
Metals:						
Manufactured	117,790	2,559	31,925	1,895	.....	56
Other (chiefly gold)	544,156	187	.....	628	.....	.....
Miscellaneous compounds	208,493	211	24,164	217	.....	476
Miscellaneous products and by-products	14,570	286	6	3,501	.....	2,309
Paper and appliances	17,045	16,961	.....	763	.....	18
Vegetable oils and juices	91,671	451	1,748	4,607	.....	1,028
Wood:						
Manufactured	10,510	8,192	.....	8,762	.....	2,242
Other	1,020	3,622	43,532	.....	.....	2,153
All other articles	21,623	12,805	2,037	16,662	.....	.....
Total	$12,545,936	$875,094	$2,410,750	$612,857	$78,293	$113,987

Principal articles of export for two years:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Animals, live, beeves	$121,931	$112,767	**Meats:**		
Other	12,168	5,740	Canned	$1,481,304	$1,971,074
Bark, mangrove	50,365	39,488	Frozen, salted, smoked etc.	827,904	2,391,245
Beeswax	485,906	305,274	Tallow	130,549	115,467
Breadstuffs:			Minerals	658,356	1,231,844
Corn	43,172	20,511	Oil, fruits and seeds	20,662	27,572
Manioc-Fecula	149,697	138,715	Oils, volatile or essential	65,449	68,965
Flour	88,787	58,377	**Kaffia:**		
Raw or dried Manioc	289,884	43,964	Fiber	501,953	639,494
Tapioca	39,902	73,908	Rabannax woven fiber	32,833	10,415
Rice	1,200,667	340,674	Rubber	67,266	24,601
Cocoa	39,427	36,064	**Timber:**		
Cloves	78,903	33,614	Ebony	29,253	2,611
Coffee	231,777	225,726	Other	45,769	47,709
Couindumm	88,713	39,995	Vanilla	836,257	1,075,685
Gold dust	839,718	533,428	**Vegetables, Dried:**		
Graphite	2,276,225	2,417,738	Lima beans	473,612	1,465,541
Hides	2,886,300	1,682,267	Other	868,416	149,008
Meat Products:			All other articles	912,966	834,950
Lard	430,717	463,677	Total	$16,306,823	$16,628,124

Imports and exports by countries for four years:

From	Imports			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
France	$7,287,472	$4,646,053	$11,928,607	$19,051,938
French colonies	422,912	968,758	1,932,885	1,461,630
United Kingdom	687,437	966,065	1,709,615	1,148,733
British possessions	397,368	889,039	2,909,657	3,063,447
Germany	120,921	3,703	.....	.....

Continued on page 583

Table Continued:

To	Exports			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
France	$6,032,883	$9,695,320	$11,941,228	$12,636,942
French colonies	396,410	618,716	1,130,086	881,438
United Kingdom	1,012,231	959,189	1,934,445	2,428,245
British possessions	374,657	776,603	1,183,911	617,322
Germany	1,017,902	.....	.....	.....

Production and Industry

The forests of Madagascar are estimated to cover 30,000 square miles. They contain a large variety of hard wooded and valuable timber trees. There are also many varieties of palms. The most important of the crops is rice; other crops raised are maize, millet, manioc, yams, sweet potatoes, arrow root and various vegetables. Other products are, coffee, sugar cane, indigo, vanilla, tobacco, cotton, hemp, gourds, dye woods, gums, mulberry and other trees and plants for silk culture, as well as spices, such as ginger, capsicum, etc.

The rearing of cattle and the dressing of hides, the collection of rubber and bee culture are important industries.

Madagascar has considerable mineral wealth. Gold is found in the region of the crystalline rocks in the north, in a strip of country running parallel with the east coast. Silver and platinum have also been found. Iron is abundant. Other minerals found in Madagascar are copper, zinc, lead, nickel, antimony and manganese. The following precious stones are reported; corundum (rubies and sapphires), beryl, topaz zireon, garnet, Amazon stone and tourmaline. Bitumen and petrol have been found, graphite is plentiful and sulphur, salt, saltpetre, and lime are also procured. Coal has been found in the valley of Sakameira.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people. There were on Dec. 31, 1916, 6,911,947 cattle in the island, 2,930 horses, 308,751 sheep, 199,657 goats, 680 ostriches and 543,585 pigs.

Important industries are the weaving of silk and cotton, the working of metal and the making of Panama and other hats. Preparation of sugar, rice, soap, beer, as well as the canning of meat are being undertaken by Europeans. There are meat preserving factories at Boanamary (Majunga) Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Antananarivo and Antsirabe.

The total railway mileage of Madagascar, June 30th 1918, was 245 miles. The through railway line between Antananarivo and Tamatave 229 miles in length was opened in 1913. A railroad is under construction between Antananarivo and Antsirabe, eleven miles of which are open. The last named city is noted for its thermal springs. A branch of the Tamatave railway from Moramanga to Butsihanaka province was opened for traffic 1917, as far as Anosiroa, a distance of 61 miles. At the end of 1915 there were 1,543 miles of macadamized roads. Motor cars are being increasingly used for mail and passenger service. A fortnightly service of motor cars has been established between Antananarivo and Fianarantosa, capital of the southern province (259 miles) and Mananjary on the east coast (328 miles). Wagon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from there to Inaevatanana, and between most of the military posts.

There is postal communication throughout the island. The telegraph line had, in December 31, 1915, a length of 4,166 miles and 6,083 miles of wire. There were 366,521 telegrams sent in 1918.

There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Reunion and Aden. In 1915 there were 107 miles of urban telephone line, 1,023 miles of interurban circuits and three government wireless stations.

Language: French is the commercial language of Madagascar.

Shipping routes:

Union-Clan Line.
American & African S. S. Line.
Prince Line.
Houston Line.

Customs tariff: French tariff with a few exceptions.

Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: From New York or New England states, $0.90 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Via Paris, 29 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Madagascar via France at the regular 12 cent rate plus an extra transit charge.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

Consular representatives: United States has a consul at Antananarivo.

COMORO ISLANDS

Attached to the general government of Madagascar is the Archipelago of the Comoro Islands, comprising Mayotta, Anjouan, Grande Comore, and Moheli. The island of Mayotta has an area of 140 square miles. Its population is approximately 13,500. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. The chief product is vanilla; sugar is also raised. There are two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cocao, aloes and perfume plants are cultivated.

Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and some of the smaller islands have an area of about 650 square miles and a population of 84,117 (1914). Vanilla plants and cocao are cultivated. There is a fine forest in Grande Comore. Timber for building and railway sleepers is exported.

Imports are cotton fabrics, metals and rice. Exports are hides, sugar and vanilla.

For trade of the United States with the Comoro Islands, see under French West Africa, page 568.

REUNION

Reunion is a French island possession, situated about 400 miles east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Total area 621,000 acres, population 173,822. St. Denis is the capital and principal town. It has a population of 24,000, and is situated 25 miles from Pointe des Galets, the leading port. Other towns are St. Pierre (population 29,000), St. Paul (population 19,000), St. Louis (population 13,000), St. Andre (population 11,000) and St. Beniot (population 10,000).

Reunion's resources are agricultural. 210,000 acres of the total area are under cultivation. The chief crops are sugar-cane, corn, manioc, coffee, vanilla, geranium and other volatile oil and essence plants. There are 150,000 acres of forest land.

There are 20 sugar factories in Reunion, which handle 500,000 metric tons of cane per year, and 8 tapioca and fecula establisments, handling from 18,000 to 20,000 tons of manioc annually which produce from 3,600 to 4,000 tons of tapioca and fecula. The annual production of rum amounts to 1,250,000 gallons of which 100,000 gallons are exported annually.

In 1917, 74 vessels of 156,454 tons entered and 74 vessels of 162,876 tons cleared the ports of Reunion.

The Tamatave-Reunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic.

For trade of the United States with Reunion, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Comparison of the values of the principal articles imported and exported in 1916 and 1917:

Articles Imported	1916	1917	Articles Exported	1916	1917
Flour	$102,485	$88,642	Coffee	$13,103	$1,828
Rice	1,089,802	807,689	Fecula	11,441	3,393
Coal	319,579	294,797	Tapioca	301,686	10,691
Cotton piece goods	690,588	635,535	Geranium oils	383,253	435,119
Lard	187,529	348,659	Other oils	34,726	103,877
Petroleum and gasoline	28,506	79,600	Rum	424,047	426,348
Soap	179,984	74,937	Sugar	4,615,876	3,417,899
Wine	114,901	124,197	Tobacco	121,145	142,421
All other articles	1,802,260	1,792,297	Vanilla	268,871	253,303
			All other articles	228,532	374,139
Total	$4,515,634	$4,246,353	Total	$6,402,680	$5,169,108

TUNIS

A territory on the north coast of Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Tunis is a possession of France, and is termed a Regency. Area 64,600 square miles. Population, 1,953,000. Principal city and capital, Tunis; population about 277,000. Other towns of importance are Sfax, population, 85,000; Sousse, population about 25,000; both located in the Sahel, and centers of trade in oil, soap and phosphates. Bizerte, which has an estimated population of 25,000, is a naval base, and is of growing importance as an ore port and coaling station.

For trade of the United States with Tunis, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Total values of the foreign commerce of Tunis for ten years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	$23,744,431	$18,171,916	$41,916,347
1909	22,088,226	21,069,054	43,157,271
1910	20,360,978	23,237,409	43,598,387
1911	23,484,901	27,726,537	51,211,438
1912	30,164,742	29,848,451	60,013,193
1913	27,841,153	34,482,075	62,323,228
1914	25,570,152	20,578,266	46,148,418
1915	20,698,601	24,228,578	44,927,174
1916	25,911,414	22,927,425	48,838,839
1917	27,414,045	24,254,712	51,668,757

Values of the most important imports during the years of 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1915 Value	1916 Value	1917 Value
Alcohol	$103,220	$62,625	$56,438
Automobiles	57,802	111,503	72,570
Basketry	37,579	75,568	67,104
Beans and peas, dry	272,490	215,702	215,375
Beer	75,979	95,807	69,147
Binder twine	61,615	98,073	142,615
Blankets:			
Cotton	29,314	49,695	31,058
Woolen	8,490	31,760	52,251
Bottles	16,686	28,228	36,189
Butter	109,605	105,352	76,490
Calcium carbide	17,819	69,816	78,757
Candles	114,406	119,098	124,583
Caustic soda	48,191	86,415	133,137
Cement	69,302	59,046	79,754
Cheese	237,135	215,530	189,055
Chocolate	83,428	116,602	98,144
Clothing, men's	139,665	480,004	340,121
Cloths, woolen	27,256	216,590	205,018
Coal	1,366,603	1,888,762	537,047
Briquets	78,535	157,862	1,274,864
Coal tar	42,732	130,720	67,480
Coffee	263,324	383,546	621,059
Coke	56,958	86,632	131,787
Cordages	51,318	94,107	61,335
Dynamite (mining)	43,618	67,067	53,075
Fish:			
Canned	33,507	93,412	27,232
Dry	47,146	45,433	44,911
Fruits:			
Dried	97,635	149,486	155,153
Fresh	176,086	73,129	85,673
Glass and glassware	60,078	95,228	100,439
Household articles	89,622	143,184	149,108
Iron and steel wire	18,751	51,995	64,459
Iron:			
Bar and structural	75,211	35,278	26,354
Cast	18,280	26,953	4,212
In sheets	37,687	58,170	19,123
Ore	27,570	94,963	19,541
Jewelry	102,759	84,017	181,604
Knit Goods:			
Cotton	141,761	191,290	168,456
Woolen	.....	9,870	32,003
Lead:			
Pigs and bars	88,517	7,390	2,183
Ore	.....	324,536	133,739
Leather	607,573	539,257	575,875
Lime, hydraulic	70,641	84,199	26,132
Linseed oil	20,916	34,342	41,412
Liquors, distilled	19,343	63,364	22,747
Lumber:			
Fir	22,746	134,960	196,613
Pine	.....	4,197	3,486
Walnut	12,079	43,043	4,503
All other	183,362	315,253	119,866
Machinery:			
Agricultural	70,556	187,068	55,163
Other and parts	364,396	425,660	231,773
Margarine	78,399	76,342	102,032
Matches	62,725	327,332	133,363
Meat products	114,401	50,733	184,257
Meat, salt	32,001	35,535	25,526
Medicines	50,103	66,425	52,260
Milk, condensed:			
Pure	26,838	47,935	83,823
Sweet	110,633	186,970	290,688
Mineral waters	32,072	44,953	18,179
Nails, screws, etc	69,205	88,578	176,340
Olive oil	118,738	90,039	27,045
Parcels post	907,090	1,019,114	937,285
Paper and cardboard	310,974	428,317	403,743
Peanuts	52,166	61,831	3,085

Continued on page 587

Table Continued:

Articles	1915 Value	1916 Value	1917 Value
Petroleum products:			
Gasolene	$22,087	$179,830	$144,766
Lubricating oils	95,236	275,318	391,123
Refined	193,813	489,837	355,031
Potatoes	236,610	327,783	403,726
Rice	59,251	115,928	239,659
Shoes	39,368	110,280	70,742
Silk:			
Raw	172,438	220,442	283,423
Thread, dyed	172,438	12,974	52,656
Soap	251,482	296,956	221,812
Sodium chlorate and other	19,712	57,758	45,376
Spices	60,341	84,724	326,493
Spices prepared	37,816	79,157	45,151
Sugars	1,314,512	1,955,460	1,755,532
Steel bars	59,637	61,110	45,423
Sulphur	15,774	48,647	102,367
Sirups and candies	49,561	73,695	15,768
Tea	106,749	196,545	258,225
Textiles:	.....	.....	.....
Cotton	936,066	1,529,021	1,715,185
Bleached	1,080,260	1,898,150	1,978,599
Dyed	148,982	250,264	381,932
Prints	323,820	543,550	717,786
Unbleached	53,442	106,875	241,177
Jute	396,344	474,621	987,058
Jutesacks	37,006	71,582	40,711
Linen and hemp	56,542	108,723	109,297
Woolen suitings	26,658	69,082	75,931
Tinplate	12,427	112,306	30,070
Tires, rubber			
Tobacco:	245,102	517,339	193,809
Leaf	52,121	152,752	71,979
Manufactured			
Tubing:	11,982	96,674	20,833
Cast iron	23,492	127,521	74,382
Iron and steel	55,332	12,336	58,826
Twine, ordinary	28,370	34,374	28,117
Varnish	425,742	63,357	386,219
Wheat	1,517,960	260,398	581,963
Wheat flour			
Yarn:	134,739	253,044	286,557
Cotton	73,964	124,226	203,553
Wool, pure and mixed	4,615,372	3,562,367	4,755,859
All other articles	$20,698,601	$25,911,414	$27,414,045
Total			

Values of the most important exports of Tunis during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1915	1916	1917
Animals, live	$2,115,903	$843,898	$686,876
Breadstuffs:			
Barley	2,342,096	883,355	285,493
Oats	2,014,897	1,165,670	2,109,528
Wheat	900,484	653,882	8,175
Cork	40,442	184,730	68,920
Dates	268,211	276,766	155,822
Esparto	468,026	378,117	24,745
Fish	542,758	253,010	221,270
Hides	774,502	729,668	578,596
Oil, Olive	1,761,854	2,115,106	5,568,848
Ores:			
Iron	772,061	1,250,132	1,567,818
Lead	493,027	954,722	508,397
Lead, pig	793,056	2,605,918	3,048,893
Zinc	.....	251,803	196,797
Phosphates	4,945,351	4,593,204	2,718,626
Sponges	654,700	629,083	296,264
Wines	383,408	313,230	524,018
All other articles	4,987,802	4,845,131	5,376,076
Total	$24,228,578	$22,927,425	$24,254,712

Value of imports and exports by countries during 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Countries	Imports		
	1915	1916	1917
Algeria	$2,639,616	$2,228,130	$2,362,326
Austria (inbound 1914)	45,190	55,303	.....
Brazil	253,828	367,833	616,493
British India	179,174	156,247	774,576
China	182,682	166,235	293,945
Egypt	54,104	227,863	1,320,012
England	3,135,190	5,682,800	6,322,017
France	9,255,339	10,583,569	10,475,069
French colonies (other than Algeria)	70,405	40,237	275,567
Germany (inbound 1914)	16,395	.....	.....
Greece	113,636	41,843	1,183
Italy	2,558,390	2,728,195	2,483,073
Japan	6,308	14,872	5,850
Malta	74,119	46,271	26,064
Morocco	346,733	47,126	34,443
Netherlands	41,460	119,977	78,258
Norway	26,581	34,344	22,160
Paraguay	10,615	.....	23,160
Portugal	28,453	42,628	2,016
Russia	38,476	4,125	13,445
Spain	296,726	442,122	325,013
Sweden	39,842	309,000	87,619
Switzerland	261,068	306,417	334,754
Tripoli	204,673	114,382	86,155
Turkey (occupied area)	26,101	34,028	1,790
United States	674,199	1,576,608	1,373,471
All other countries	119,292	51,274	71,684
Total	$20,698,601	$25,911,414	$27,414,045

Countries	Exports		
	1915	1916	1917
Algeria	$611,130	$916,281	$1,432,115
Bulgaria	3,088	.....	.....
Denmark	218,811	349,829	46,884
England	3,541,104	4,118,909	2,893,368
Egypt	522,233	284,238	511,105
France	12,001,207	10,034,853	15,583,431
French colonies	.....	15,547	583
Gibraltar	83,897	.....	.....
Greece	175,002	1,271,573	991,787
Italy	4,364,411	3,076,015	1,719,498
Malta	706,592	484,825	329,582
Morocco	70,628	53,060	25,974
Netherlands	30,309	241,540	24
Norway	13,194	5,877	1,852
Portugal	257,116	277,273	59,837
Serbia	33,692	.....	.....
Spain	613,746	687,234	80,894
Sweden	20,895	42,284	405
Switzerland	2,386	.....	697
Tripoli	827,759	645,334	357,488
Uited States	34,776	245,343	28,695
All other countries	101,060	13,055	2,199
Total	$24,127,933	22,808,160	$24,066,437
Ship supplies	100,645	119,265	188,275
Grand Total	$24,228,578	22,927,425	$24,254,712

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the most important industry. There are about 6,424,720 acres of tillable land and about 2,000,000 acres of forest. There are some 540,000 acres of olive groves.

Yield of the principal crops in 1916 and 1917:

Products	1916	1917	Products	1916	1917
Wheat:			Chick-peas (tons)	1,800	2,000
Hard (tons)	131,000	160,000	Potatoes (tons)	2,000	2,500
Soft (tons)	19,000	30,000	Almonds (tons)	1,800	2,500
Barley (tons)	107,000	170,000	Dates (tons)	23,200	27,300
Oats (tons)	36,000	58,000	Oranges (tons)	1,200	1,500
Maize and sorgo (tons)	3,300	9,000	Olive oil (tons)	65,000	15,000
Beans (tons)	5,800	8,000	Wines (gallons)	11,885,000	11,300,000

Livestock includes 32,960 horses, 77,051 asses, 15,320 mules, 224,900 head of cattle, 1,033,173 sheep, 459,630 goats, 111,027 camels and 10,144 pigs. About 2,500,000 acres are under cultivation by French and Italian colonists.

There are important cork forests in the northwest with an area of 351,247 acres. Wool and hides are important products, the normal product of the latter being 50,000 cowhides, 150,000 sheep skins, 12,000 dozen lambskins and 35,000 dozen goat skins. About 3,748,500 pounds of wool is produced annually.

Next to agriculture, mining is the most important of Tunisian industries.

Annual production of the 26 mines in operation during two years;

Ores	1916 Tons	1917 Tons	Ores	1916 Tons	1917 Tons
Iron	500,935	606,000	Manganese	2,027	5,800
Lead	63,830	41,400	Lignite	10,620	32,700
Zinc	.....	15,000	Phosphate	1,695,295	1,000,000

The principal manufacturing industry is soap-making, which is of considerable importance. Native industries include spinning, weaving and leather manufacturing.

The sponge and tunny fisheries are important. The sponge export to France and Italy in 1916-17 amounted to 137,860 pounds valued at $296,264; the normal tunny catch is 25,000, but in 1917 only 4,439 were caught. There were 2,151 boats and 8,039 men engaged in the fisheries in 1917.

Railways:

The length of the railways in 1918 was 910 miles. There are 2,735 miles of good roads.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

There were in 1917, 4,201 miles of telegraph lines, 52 telegraph offices (the number of messages sent was 144,775,336), and 748 miles of urban telephone lines. The interurban systems had 2,763 miles of wire.

Post Offices:

In 1915 there were 456 post offices. The number of letters sent and received in the domestic service was 41,077,660, and in the foreign service 71,111,196.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but grain is still sold in kaffis (16 bushels) and whibas (one bushel).

Money: As in France.

Consular representatives:

Interests of Tunis in the United States are cared for by the French consuls.

Language: The commercial language of Tunis is French.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several French daily papers and several publications in the native language.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.

Independent S. S. Corp.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of Tunis consists of specific duties levied upon the weight of the articles imported, usually gross weight. About 650 articles are enumerated in the tariff list.

Consular Regulations: As in France.

Cable Rates:

Via Havre, or Marseilles, $0.32 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: About twenty days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Tunis with same conditions as given for France, except that an additional charge of 35 cents is made on delivery of each package.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

ITALIAN AFRICA

ERITREA

Eritrea, situated on the Red Sea, is an Italian possession; its total area is 45,800 square miles and population 450,000. The chief industry is pearl fishing, the annual value of the pearls and mother-of-pearl produced being $48,250 and $154,400, respectively. Camels, oxen, sheep and goats are raised, the produce consisting of hides, butter and meats, supplying articles of local trade. Gold mines are worked 6 miles from Asmara. In 1916 the value of palm nuts exported was $189,526. In the same year the total imports at the port of Massawah were $4,062,220, exports $2,180,756. A railway 74 miles in length connects Massawah and Asmara. Wireless stations have been opened at Massaua and Assab, being in communication with Italian Somaliland and Italy. United States statistics of foreign commerce include under the general classification of trade with Italian Africa, trade with Eritrea, Somaliland and Tripoli. During the calendar year 1919 exports were valued at $352,311, and imports at $495,923.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland, situated on the east coast of Africa, have an area of 139,430 square miles, population 450,000. Cattle raising is the chief occupation of the people. The principal imports are cottons, yarn, timber, petroleum, rice and sugar; exports cotton, hides, butter and dura. In 1917 imports were valued at $748,378, exports $1,170,662. There are thirteen wireless telegraph stations, the one located at Magadisho connecting with Italy via Massua (Eritrea). For trade of the United States with Somaliland, see above under Eritrea.

TRIPOLI

Tripoli, an Italian possession on the northern coast of Africa, is divided in two districts known as Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, its area is 406,000 square miles, population 523,176 (1911). The principal coast towns are Tripoli (population 73,000) and Benghazi (population 35,000). Palm, olive, lemon and fruit trees are extensively grown. Sponge fishing is an important industry, amounting annually to $388,800. One of the chief articles of export is ostrich feathers. Exports in 1917 were valued at $934,716, imports at $11,806,445. There are 321 miles of railways in operation. Tripoli is connected by cable with Malta and Syracuse. Another cable connects Benghazi with Syracuse, see above. For trade of the United States with Tripoli, see above under Eritrea.

LIBERIA

A republic on the west coast of Africa extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west, to the French Colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, with about 350 miles of coast line. The country projects inland about 200 miles. The total area is about 40,000 square miles, of which a strip of land about twenty miles broad along parts of the coast is under the administration of the government. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, all of whom are Negroes.

The republic was originally founded through the efforts of several American colonization societies for the main purpose of providing a permanent home for freed American slaves. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 50,000 of the coast population are civilized. The language of the country is English. There are about 160 Europeans within the country. The capital and principal town is Monrovia, with an estimated population of about 6,000.

Commerce

During the calendar year 1919 United States exports to Liberia were valued at $212,966, and imports from Liberia at $172,765.

Imports and exports during four years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1911	$1,154,924	$1,013,849	1913	$902,063	$1,288,915
1912	1,194,128	1,150,491	1917	.....	618,536

The chief imports are rice, cottons, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanized roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil (336,407 gallons in 1917), palm kernels, piassava fibre (5,911,903 pounds in 1917), cocoa (65,016 pounds in 1917), coffee (761,300 pounds in 1917), ivory, ginger, camwood, and anatto. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain.

Production and Industry

The resources of the country both as regards agriculture and mining are as yet practically undeveloped and industrial enterprises are negligible. There are large forests in which lumbering operations have not yet been begun. Coffee is the principal product. Raphia, palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, gum, beeswax, anatto, rice, and tortoise shell are important products. Cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities. Exports of rubber in 1917 amounted to 69,835 pounds, as compared with 116,712 pounds in 1913. Iron, gold, tin, copper, zinc, monazite sands, lead, lignite, and diamonds, have been found at various times.

Communications:

There are no railways in Liberia. There is a motor road twenty miles in length, and roads for ox-carts. The Saint Paul River is navigable for about twenty-five miles, four launches providing the service. There is cable connection with Europe and New York and two wireless stations at Monrovia.

Money, Weights and Measures:

There is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper, but the principal money used is British and American gold and silver. Accounts are kept in terms of American currency. Weights and measures are those of the United States and Great Britain. The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has a branch at Monrovia, and agencies at other places.

Parcel Post: Extends to Liberia.

MOROCCO

Morocco, a country on the northern coast of Africa, is administered by France and Spain. In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French protectorate, and the office of French Resident General was created. The French Resident General is also appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the officer in command of the French troops is the Minister of War.

The capitals of Morocco are unchanged, Fez, Mequinez, and Rabat. The latter is the seat of the government.

The Franco-Spanish treaty of Madrid signed November 27, 1912, established the respective rights of these two nations in Morocco. The Spanish zone is administered under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner by a caliph appointed by the sultan. His headquarters are at Tetuan. By this agreement Tangier and its district became a special international zone, having an area of about 140 square miles.

Area and Population

Morocco's area is approximately 231,500 square miles. It has been estimated by the French Service des Renseignements (Nov. 1911) that the population of the French zone is 5,400,000, the urban population is put at 525,430 of whom 388,500 are Mussulmans, 74,900 Jewish natives, 62,030 Europeans, of whom 1,005 are British, 35,780 French, 13,450 Spanish and 8,955 Italian. The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shellah, Beduin and Mued Arabs and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes. The population of the Spanish zone and Tangier, roughly estimated, is 600,000, making an approximate tota[illegible] 000,000 for Morocco as a whole.

Official estimate of the population of the principal towns:

French Zone

City	Total	European	City	Total	European
Rabat	37,548	9,748	Meknes	36,705	1,265
Sale	20,542	452	Fez	105,855	855
Kenitra	3,250	1,150	Marakesh	99,415	1,415
Casablanca	82,500	37,500	Oujda	18,150	4,150
Mazagan	21,630	1,630	Mulai Idris	9,000	.....
Safi	20,240	740	Wazan	16,000	.....
Mogador	19,085	585	Sefrou	9,070	70

Spanish Zone

City	Total	European	City	Total	European
Tetuan	18,066	3,650	Alcazar	11,942	1,828
Arzila	2,857	1,000	Tangier	46,000	11,000
Laraiche	16,283	3,765			

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Morocco for 3 calendar years.

	Exports	Imports
1917	$403,208	$179,859
1918	982,089	326,202
1919	1,412,224	717,774

Import and export trade of Morocco by countries of origin and destination in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	Imports		Exports		Total trade	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
France and Algeria	$20,847,129	$24,191,596	$10,861,693	$17,929,004	$31,708,822	$42,120,600
Great Britain and Gibraltar	13,002,810	15,092,141	1,461,467	2,387,006	14,464,277	17,479,147
Germany	20,822	1,633	.....	.....	20,822	1,633
Spain	6,401,082	9,795,312	1,185,116	920,540	7,586,198	10,715,852
United States	1,215,518	1,612,076	235,117	274,009	1,450,635	1,886,085
All other countries	1,857,578	1,124,916	563,728	168,585	2,421,306	1,293,501
Total	$43,344,939	$51,817,674	$14,307,121	$21,679,144	$57,652,060	$73,496,818
Trade over the Algerian border (estimated)	$9,841,842	$10,495,340	$2,579,831	$2,369,847	$12,421,673	$12,865,187
Grand total	$53,186,781	$62,313,014	$16,886,952	$24,048,991	$70,073,733	$86,362,005

Imports by articles for 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Beds	$24,018	$62,908	Tinware	$39,613	$37,268
Beer	124,543	123,158	Lime	75,197	109,243
Boots and shoes	412,763	366,525	Linen garments	170,678	139,004
Barley	410,094	383,714	Matches	164,316	332,492
Biscuits	147,651	71,804	Meats, canned	113,055	77,779
Corn	.....	75	Meats, salted	254,865	232,288
Flour	1,843,656	1,598,060	Butter	97,608	97,517
Oats	.....	62	Margarine	54,246	142,651
Rice	247,844	334,672	Lard	167,755	59,373
Semolina	13,853	763	Cheese	167,153	181,424
Wheat	13,207	96,298	Milk	211,230	217,904
Bricks	16,897	17,953	Nickel goods	27,235	37,808
Candles	1,447,001	1,129,463	Medicines (prepared)	169,436	167,972
Cars and carriages:			**Oils, mineral:**		
Automobiles	233,839	226,749	Gasoline	359,268	573,848
Carriages and wagons	68,394	63,344	Petroleum	354,772	350,162
Cement	674,540	730,330	Other	169,169	197,442
Clocks	10,819	6,183	**Oils, vegetable:**		
Watches	15,920	15,230	Cotton seed	10,602	7,564
Clothing, ready made	309,410	509,944	Linseed	20,649	42,171
Coal	729,336	972,758	Olive and other	453,225	1,036,263
Coffee	382,392	673,639	Paints, etc	54,117	53,309
Copper	2,152	51,567	Paper	233,491	386,083
Manufactures, miscellaneous	73,505	57,209	Plaster	31,835	24,936
Cotton manufactures:			Rope	58,611	107,303
Piece goods:			Salt	41,984	43,395
Bleached	5,332,920	6,776,081	Seed for sowing	10,975	17,770
Unbleached	98,203	82,068	Silk goods	512,214	845,938
Colored	1,170,633	1,692,378	Skins	67,648	202,125
Prints	350,882	466,169	Soap	655,685	385,862
Thread	228,319	283,664	Sugar	9,180,213	11,657,742
Fish, canned	104,726	57,069	Sirup and sweets	188,933	67,905
Fruit, canned	29,861	18,562	Tar	25,250	39,336
Glassware	254,260	270,243	Tea	2,346,968	2,482,244
Grease	9,889	6,416	**Tobacco:**		
Hardware and household articles	620,812	352,160	Cigars and cigarettes	272,856	208,538
Iron and steel manufactures:			Other	304,645	446,799
Cutlery	14,321	27,414	Vegetables, canned	140,694	112,158
Other manufactures	326,875	608,330	Wine	1,613,884	2,066,984
Machines:			Wire, copper, iron	284,400	391,048
Sewing	35,743	48,929	**Wood, manufactures:**		
Motors, etc	212,973	159,151	Furniture	106,881	113,302
Other machines	307,681	401,564	Lumber of all kinds	263,205	551,094
Nails	71,163	135,420	Woolen goods	412,975	855,341
Rails	52,312	514	All other articles	6,684,519	7,446,179
			Total	$43,344,939	$51,817,674

Exports by articles, 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Animals:			**Hides and skins: (Con.)**		
Cattle	$119,924	$650,610	Goat skins	$671,469	$881,552
Fowls	86,521	9,693	Sheep skins	255,525	514,558
Beeswax	167,526	207,853	Leather work	4,468	1,224
Bones	3,592	581	Oil, olive	547	.....
Breadstuffs:			Rags	219,527	161,764
Barley	3,343,002	4,498,938	**Seeds:**		
Corn	697,516	1,272,771	Canary	679,332	533,117
Wheat	1,394,670	1,099,525	Coriander	98,764	462,960
Carpets	3,414	2,842	Cumin	347,548	539,256
Eggs	2,196,889	2,939,939	Fenugreek	82,681	442,034
Fruits and nuts:			Linseed	237,601	1,067,576
Dates	601	72	Others	87,569	48,212
Almonds	326,980	207,700	**Vegetables:**		
Other	835	4,616	Beans	710,340	1,804,049
Gums	142,353	153,757	Chickpeas	365,245	743,334
Guts:			Wool	1,487,838	1,376,017
Dry	2,340	4,309	All other articles	344,764	1,615,080
Fresh	10,055	7,609			
Hair, goats, etc	27,281	32,576	Total	$14,307,121	$21,679,144
Hides and skins:					
Hides	278,404	403,920			

Value of trade passing through the eleven ports of the Empire open to international commerce:

Ports	Imports			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Ports of the French Protectorate:				
Casablanca	$9,072,495	$11,549,970	$16,572,865	$19,881,689
Mazagan	2,118,527	2,524,514	3,202,473	3,998,127
Mogador	2,174,776	2,598,692	3,136,347	3,741,902
Rabat	3,655,584	5,014,352	6,245,624	6,904,014
Saffi	2,266,763	2,298,596	2,465,025	3,315,027
Kenitra	765,250	3,746,003	2,691,869	3,775,096
Fedalah	60,142	11,755	37,707	15,678
Ports of the Spanish zone of influence:				
Laraiche	3,806,712	2,973,439	2,678,809	2,944,247
Tetuan	1,627,332	2,054,661	2,399,183	2,884,333
Arzila	101,309	164,290	173,914	257,515
International Port of Tangier	4,110,960	3,439,969	3,741,123	4,099,446
Total	$29,759,850	$36,376,268	$43,344,939	$51,817,674

Ports	Exports			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Ports of the French Protectorate:				
Casablanca	$1,672,928	$3,395,838	$4,240,813	$7,577,839
Mazagan	1,011,902	2,431,365	4,147,662	4,855,446
Mogador	887,426	1,258,487	1,592,827	1,435,338
Rabat	311,359	260,014	635,851	1,160,159
Saffi	329,272	1,699,722	2,316,921	3,760,176
Kenitra	9,459	194,517	242,977	1,177,675
Fedalah	.....	155,381	44,388	80,099
Ports of the Spanish zone of influence:				
Laraiche	540,078	550,058	722,222	919,214
Tetuan	23,734	23,972	39,654	75,190
Arzila	746	7,346	4,552	75,361
International Port of Tangier	272,456	197,992	319,254	562,647
Total	$5,059,360	$10,174,692	$14,307,121	$21,679,144

Production and Industry

The soil of Morocco is capable of agricultural production, but not much has been done to cultivate it. The interior of the country cannot be permanently occupied on account of lack of security to both life and property. The inhabitants raise only enough for their own immediate use. Barley is the most used cereal; wheat, maize, millet, rye, beans, peas, chickpeas and canary seed are raised.

The greater part of the country has been cleared of forests. In some of the Atlas valleys, conifers are found.

The fisheries are capable of expansion. They are at the present time chiefly in the hands of the Spanish and Portuguese.

Morocco possesses valuable, but largely unworked mineral resources. Though many of the mines have not been worked for a long time, copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold and petroleum are said to exist.

Manufactures are relatively unimportant, the principal one being the making of leather articles. Other manufactures are carpets, rugs, and curios for decorative purposes. The Moors do much spinning, weaving and dyeing, chiefly of wool.

Consular Representatives: The United States has a Consul General stationed at Tangier.

Post Offices:

A permanent postal service is now established in Morocco by the Moorish government under French management. There is a daily post to Europe via Cadiz and Algiers, also a parcels post and money order system.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

There are telegraphic submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz (Eastern Telegraph Co.), Tarifa (Spanish government), and Oran (French government), and a cable from Brest to Casablanca; also wireless telegraphic stations belonging to the Moorish government at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez, Marakesh, and Mogador. Land telegraph lines have been laid from Mazagan, Saffi and Mogador, and from Rabat to Taourirt and Oran. Lines also exist to Fez, Mequinez, Marakesh and other places in the interior of the French zone. The total length of the telegraph lines open to the public on December 31, 1917, was 2,338 miles, employing 6,110 miles of wire.

Telephone systems are now in operation in Tangier and in the following towns of the French protectorate: Casablanca, Rabat, Kenitra, Fez, Mequinez and Marakesh. Tangier, Arzila, and Laraiche are now connected by telephone, and connections are being effected between Casablanca, Fez, Rabat and Marakesh. There are also telephones at Salli, Mazagan, Ber Rechid and Sellat and interurban lines connecting them all.

Railways:

The total length of railways is 550 miles, of which 509 are the principal routes. There are 621 miles under construction, and 391 miles under survey.

Roads:

The French are constructing many public highways. The roads under construction comprise 875 miles. There are: A coast road from Kinitra to Mazador, connecting all the chief coast towns in the French zone; two roads from Fez; one direct to Kenitra, and the other passing through Mequinez. The Fez-Kenitra road when joined with the Tangier road, will connect the three zones of the Empire. There are also plans for the construction of an additional 350 miles of road.

Money:

Spanish pesetas as well as Moorish coins are current. The silver coinage comprises

Moorish **dollars,** ½ dollars and ¼ dollars and **dirhems** (1/10 dollar) and ½ dihrems (1/20 dollar). The Moorish dollar equals 5 francs. At Tangier European goods are paid for in French and Spanish coin. French coin is much used at Casablanca and other ports in the French zone; Moorish coin is almost exclusively used in other parts of Morocco.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system is employed in foreign trade. The chief local weights and measures are: the **Kantar,** used for the produce of the country sold by weight, which contains 100 **Rotals** and is generally the equivalent of about 168 pounds, but varies in different districts. The Kantar by which articles of weight of importation are sold contains 100 Rotals, and is equivalent to 112 pounds. The principal lineal measurement is the **Drah** of 8 **tominis,** equivalent to about 22 inches.

Language: French and Spanish are ordinarily used in foreign trade.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.
Independent S. S. Corp.

Customs Tariff:

There is a special import tax of 2½ per cent. **ad valorem** upon all goods brought into Morocco, besides the general import duty of 10 per cent. **ad valorem** levied upon practically all goods.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: To Tangier, from New York or New England states, $0.36 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be shipped by parcel post to Morocco via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

SPANISH AFRICA

CANARY ISLANDS

(See under Spain)

FERNANDO PO

The island of Fernando Po, a Spanish possession in the Gulf of Guinea, is considered one of the most fertile spots on the West Coast of Africa. Area 1,185 square miles, the population of 17,000 consists chiefly of natives. Other Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea are The Islands of Annobon (6½ square miles), Little Elobey (35 acres), Great Elobey (¾ square mile) and Corisco (1½ square miles) and on the mainland the district of Rio Muni (9,470 square miles). The capital of all of these colonies is Santa Isabel on Fernando Po. Exports from the United States to Spanish Africa, excluding the Canary Islands, were valued in the calendar year 1919 at $83,019; no imports are recorded.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Portuguese West Africa.)

Portuguese West Africa, lying between British South Africa and the French Congo, is divided into eight districts: Congo, Guanza-Norta, Guanza-Sul, Mazico, Huila, Cunene, Cubango and Lunda. The capital is Loanda. Other important towns are: Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Wedondo, Benguella, Mossamedes and Port Alexander. The native population numbered 2,124,361 in 1914. Coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, vegetable oils, cocoanuts, ivory, oxen and fish are the chief products. Tobacco and cotton are both grown. A British syndicate controls the petroleum and asphalt. There are malachite, copper, iron, petroleum and salt mines. Some gold has also been found.

Angola's trade is largely with Portugal. The shipping is mainly controlled by the Portuguese National Navigation Company. There are also three British lines and one German line that send their steamers to its ports. Textiles are the chief imports of the colony. Its exports are coffee, rubber and dried fish. In 1914, 195 vessels of 293,531 tons entered the port of Laonda and 187 vessels of 270,917 tons cleared. United States statistics of foreign commerce include trade with Angola, the Cape Verde Islands, Guinea and St. Thomé and Principe under the general classification of "Portuguese Africa." Exports during the calendar year 1919 were valued at $5,131,859, imports at $1,672,673.

Total imports and exports exclusive of Congo for 1913, 1914 and 1916:

Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$5,562,901	$5,438,403
1914	5,631,624	4,695,015
1916	9,503,502	7,250,315

Railways:

The railways open for traffic are as follows Loanda Lucalla line 226 miles (meter guage); Lucalla Malange line, 149 miles (meter gauge); built to connect with the Central African Railway; Canraca Golungo Alto, 9 miles; Lobito-Chinguar, 323 miles; Mossamedes-Chela Mountains, 111 miles; making a total of 818 miles. Angola is connected by cable with East, West and South African telegraph systems.

Language: Portuguese is used in commercial correspondence with Angola.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:

The import duties are **specific** with few exceptions. Articles imported from Portugal have preferential rates.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $1.58 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-eight days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Angola.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The Cape Verde Islands, of which there are fourteen, have a population of 149,793 (census of 1912) of whom only 4,799 are whites. Praia is the capital and is the seat of the Governor, chief administrator of the islands. Coffee, medicinal produce and millet are the chief products. For trade of the United States with the Cape Verde Islands, see under Angola, page 597. Total imports and exports for 1913, 1914 and 1916:

Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$2,008,740	331,218
1914	2,185,545	319,429
1916	5,310,502	358,408

Language: Portuguese is used in commercial correspondence with the Cape Verde Islands.

Shipping Routes:
British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:
The general tariff is 3 per cent. **ad valorem.** Wines of national production pay a **specific** duty.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:
To St. Jago, $1.01 per word; to St. Vincent, $0.78 per word; from New York or New England states.

Parcels Post:
Goods can be sent by parcel post to the Cape Verde Islands via England at the regular 12 cents rate plus transit charges.

Mail Time: Eighteen days.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Portuguese Guinea is on the coast of Senegambia and includes the archipelago of Bijagof, with the island of Bolama. The chief port is Bissau. Rubber, wax, oil, seeds, ivory and hides are its main products. The population of Portuguese Guinea is estimated at 289,000. For trade of the United States with Portuguese Guinea, see under Angola, page 597. Total imports and exports for 1914, 1915 and 1917:

Year	Imports	Exports
1914	$1,515,402	$1,139,281
1915	3,584,273	2,081,864
1917	2,222,813	3,111,675

Languages: The commercial language of Portuguese Guinea is Portuguese.

Shipping Routes:
British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:
An **ad valorem** duty of 3 per cent. is levied on all imports, except tobacco, gunpowder, arms and ammunition, alcohol and spirits, which have **specific** rates.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $1.11 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-eight days.

Parcels Post:
Goods can be sent by parcel post to Portuguese Guinea via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

S. THOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

The islands of S. Thomé and Principe which constitute a province under the rule of a Governor, are located about 125 miles off the coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea. They are hilly, the soil is volcanic, the vegetation rich and various. The estimated population for 1914 for both islands was 58,907; 53,969 in S. Thomé and 4,938 in Principe 24,520 natives, 34,387 whites of which 24,833 are males, 9,554 females.

There are 125,000 acres of cacao plantations. In 1916 the production was 84,975,750 pounds.

There is a railroad 9 miles long on the Island of S. Thomé. The number of vessels visiting the ports in 1914 was 133 with a tonnage of 431,381. For trade of the United States with the Islands, see under Angola, page 597. Total of imports and exports for 1913 to 1916:

Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$1,785,676	$7,824,629
1914	4,093,193	8,009,355
1915	4,526,042	6,770,108
1916	6,608,094	8,121,938

Language:
Portuguese is used in commercial correspondence with São Thomé and Principe.

Shipping Routes:
British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:
The duties are mainly **specific.** Municipal imports are collected, levied to protect articles of Portuguese origin.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, $1.48 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-eight days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to São Thome and Principe.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA

An island continent in the southern Pacific, and one of the British self-governing dominions. In area it is equal to that of continental United States excluding the state of South Carolina. The principal cities, Sydney and Melbourne, are as large as Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

The seasons in Australia are the reverse of those in the United States owing to its geographical position south of the equator. Winter in Australia is from June 21 to September 21, spring from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21 and autumn from March 21 to June 21. The climate of Melbourne is similar to that of Washington, D. C.

The principal industries of Australia are the raising of livestock, agriculture and mining. Sheep raising is the most important of the pastoral industries, and wool has

been the most important single commodity exported. The cattle and horse breeding industries, although of less importance than that of sheep raising, are likewise extensively developed, and Australian beef and mutton are largely exported. The dairy industry is also important.

The second most important industry of Australia is agriculture, and wheat, grown chiefly in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales; corn, grown in New South Wales and Queensland; hay, potatoes, sugar cane and vines are the principal products. Sugar cane is grown principally in New South Wales and Queensland, and the grape, while grown in all the states, are most extensively cultivated in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. Fruit growing is extensively carried on, principally in Tasmania, and oranges, pineapples, bananas and apples are to some extent exported. Tobacco is cultivated in New South Wales and Victoria.

The lumber industry is important in West Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and Queensland. The fisheries are of some importance, the chief product being pearl oysters.

Australia is one of the world's great gold producing countries, the principal gold region being West Australia. There are, however, important gold mines in Queensland and New South Wales. Silver is also extensively mined, principally in New South Wales. Copper is mined in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, tin in Queensland and the Northern Territory. Iron and coal are extensively mined in New South Wales and Tasmania, and coal is also mined in West Australia. Manganese, bismuth, lead, mercury, wolfram, nickel, and zinc are other mineral products.

The manufacturing industries of Australia while of considerable importance, do not yet compare in point of the value of annual production, with the pastoral, agricultural or mining industries. However, the manufacturing industries have been greatly developed during the war, and Australia is now producing a great variety of manufactured products.

The railway system of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia is extensive, and a trans-continental railway runs from Adelaide on the south coast to Perth in West Australia.

The per capita imports of Australia in 1919 amounted to $90.64. The per capita exports of Australia in the same year amounted to $103.36. In 1917 the United States supplied 24.9 per cent of the total imports and purchased 14.1 per cent of the total exports.

Area and Population

Population and area in square miles of the states and territories comprising Australia:

States and Territories	Area	Population Census April 3, 1911	Estimated June 30, 1918
New South Wales	309,432	1,646,734	1,897,084
Victoria	87,884	1,315,551	1,416,982
Queensland	670,500	605,813	705,588
South Australia	380,070	408,558	439,275
West Australia	975,920	282,114	311,121
Tasmania	26,215	191,211	202,842
Northern Territory	523,620	3,310	5,269
Federal Territory	940	1,714	2,404
Total Commonwealth	2,974,581	4,455,005	4,980,565

The statistics given in the above table exclude aborigines of which there are estimated to be about 100,000. Population of principal cities: Melbourne, 728,240; Sydney, 777,300; Adelaide, 225,317; Bresbane, 173,504; Newcastle, 59,560; Broken Hill, 27,000; Parramatta, 12,250; Ballarat, 40,404; Bendigo, 35,640; Geelong, 34,037; Rockhampton, 20,915; Townsville, 13,835; Ipswich, 25,000; Toowoombs, 24,200; Hobart (Tasmania), 38,391; Launceston (Tasmania), 23,726.

In 1911 there were 924,259 dwellings occupied in the Commonwealth, of which 499,653 were of wood, 235,460 of brick and 75,565 of stone.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Australia for eleven years:

Year ended June 30—	Exports			Imports			Per cent free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	$23,966,909	$109,351	$24,076,260	$5,660,919	$8,132,300	$13,973,219	40.15	*$10,103,041
1910	27,559,042	137,515	27,696,557	5,219,254	9,587,510	14,806,764	35.25	*12,889,793
1911	37,419,384	105,202	37,524,586	5,743,430	3,359,438	9,102,868	63.10	*28,421,718
1912	39,217,569	42,934	39,260,503	5,640,326	3,966,097	9,606,423	58.71	*29,654,080
1913	43,226,675	85,180	43,351,855	8,606,637	2,349,563	10,956,200	78.55	*32,395,655
1914	45,663,067	112,149	45,775,216	16,071,733	1,016,801	17,088,534	94.05	*28,686,682
1915	43,463,666	157,010	43,620,676	22,825,278	879,732	23,705,010	96.29	*19,915,666
1916	58,526,443	304,067	58,830,510	50,483,807	3,690,517	54,174,324	93.19	*4,656,186
1917	63,277,656	277,222	63,554,878	10,572,912	2,145,876	12,718,788	83.13	*50,836,090
1918	65,987,417	594,084	66,581,501	47,730,747	1,740,738	49,471,485	96.48	*17,110,016
1919	.....	.....	109,034,686	.....	.....	74,643,999	.....	*34,390,687

Foreign trade of Australia, 1914-1918:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1914-15	$313,138,718	$294,479,919	1916-17	$370,471,371	$476,063,642
1915-16	376,752,740	363,422,640	1917-18	295,595,696	364,671,178

Classification of imports according to commodities, 1914-1918:

Articles	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18
Ale, spirits, beverages	$8,783,730	$7,370,228	$9,764,449	$7,053,692
Tobacco and preparative of	4,386,009	4,709,548	5,418,948	3,143,185
Sugar	1,012,537	9,204,519	8,074,870	1,460,619
Agricultural products and groceries	38,291,065	58,610,574	31,446,761	30,270,859
Textiles, belts and furs, clothing	79,435,839	98,712,077	110,650,813	100,615,646
Metals and machinery	73,935,432	73,376,401	63,758,208	43,033,462
Oils, paints and varnishes	13,097,597	15,678,782	18,558,629	16,945,536
Earthenware, cement, china, etc	6,972,505	8,000,721	6,593,455	4,932,890
Drugs and chemicals	11,691,366	14,350,102	14,642,222	14,520,601
Wood, wicker and cane	12,468,198	10,244,656	8,841,443	8,251,482
Jewelry and fancy goods	7,024,230	7,372,391	7,747,223	7,452,829
Leather and rubber	8,879,438	10,428,631	11,127,553	8,972,055
Paper and stationery	13,344,719	14,391,966	21,685,514	14,597,194
Vehicles	9,326,869	12,393,029	10,281,208	8,245,966
Musical instruments	1,338,191	1,601,924	1,762,872	1,887,225
Miscellaneous	15,139,099	17,655,791	28,912,523	13,896,601
Free goods	3,793,142	8,859,420	9,881,429	9,486,180
Total Merchandise	$308,919,966	$372,960,760	$369,148,120	$294,766,022
Specie and Bullion	4,218,752	3,791,980	1,323,251	829,674
Grand Total	$313,138,718	$376,752,740	$370,471,371	$259,595,696

Exports according to commodities, 1914-1918:

Articles	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18
Foodstuffs of animal origin	$70,427,052	$26,882,268	$74,191,190	$72,059,827
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and salt	9,828,849	54,663,841	92,699,397	65,945,237
Beverages, non-alcoholic	80,846	84,636	91,436	215,506
Spirits and alcoholic liquors	612,058	740,907	770,499	1,004,586
Tobacco and products of	387,808	788,000	560,727	850,602
Live animals	2,607,939	1,585,579	1,910,762	2,563,248
Animal substances	125,891,058	142,682,693	151,869,109	135,243,851
Vegetable substances and fibres	940,201	893,360	960,131	1,138,877
Apparel, textiles, etc	506,703	945,649	1,608,105	2,471,251
Oils, fats and waxes	9,976,083	3,958,170	7,529,398	6,123,894
Paints and varnishes	13,292	14,915	33,694	306,067
Stones and minerals used industrially	3,506,089	2,633,415	2,288,306	1,566,635
Specie	7,220,676	43,442,286	54,700,617	133,615
Metals, unmanufactured and ores	35,180,985	54,680,705	57,054,523	44,248,560
Metals, partly manufactured	693,313	1,063,747	1,543,934	603,752
Machines and machinery	857,031	1,395,475	1,277,319	2,625,475
India rubber, etc., leather	6,162,407	6,046,141	6,275,956	4,497,118
Wood and wicker	3,908,594	1,923,364	1,526,419	1,293,547
Earthenware, cement, china, glass, etc	75,519	232,497	225,411	239,014
Paper and stationery	270,201	292,465	297,441	371,362
Jewelry, etc	168,679	151,860	200,897	382,540
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments	44,609	74,14[illegible]	67,780	186,094
Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers	1,525,359	2,322,263	2,154,108	3,566,627
Miscellaneous	1,468,079	1,313,274	1,994,869	2,539,558

Production and Industry

Agriculture: Number and area of private agricultural properties in the several states and territories of the Commonwealth, according to the latest available statistics:

Classification	States				Territories			Total
	New South Wales	Victoria	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Northern	Federal	
1 and under 50 acres	40,033	18,757	7,272	3,813	4,392	..	36	74,303
50 " " 100 "	8,586	7,356	1,867	620	2,293	4	26	20,752
100 " " 500 "	26,405	24,735	6,016	3,267	5,134	19	65	65,641
500 " " 1000 "	9,326	10,181	4,057	3,605	727	4	27	27,927
1000 " " 5000 "	7,971	5,634	4,006	4,146	672	..	34	22,193
5000 " " 10000 "	942	267	127	268	167	..	4	1,775
10000 " " 20000 "	411	116	43	82	69	..	..	721
20000 " " 50000 "	233	34	24	28	35	..	2	356
50000 acres and over	76	1	....	4	3	..	..	84
Total	93,983	66,811	23,412	15,833	13,492	27	194	213,752

Acreage under crops in the several states and territories (1916-1917):

Crops	New South Wales	Victoria	Q'land.	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	North Tasmania	Federal Territories	Total
Cereals:									
Barley—									
Malting	2,874	43,131	8,518	77,984	5,175	4,122	....	....	141,846
Other	2,321	49,884	4,096	25,643	5,948	515	....	....	88,407
Maize	155,373	23,076	181,405	117	50	....	45	5	360,072
Oats	67,003	441,598	6,564	151,609	122,220	55,028	....	108	844,130
Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	....	25
Rye	2,341	3,481	131	1,868	520	714	....	....	9,055
Wheat	3,805,699	3,125,692	227,778	2,778,357	1,566,608	27,789	....	905	11,532,828
Other Cereals	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	....	....	80
Grass Seed	60	1,769	1,588	10	.....	1,155	....	....	4,582
Green Forage	149,824	49,667	117,174	37,352	28,653	8,133	24	49	390,876

Continued on page 604

Table Continued:

Crops	New South Wales	Victoria	Q'land	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	North Tasmania	Federal Territories	Total
Hay:									
Lucerne	61,584	28,749	55,928	2,855	230	.....	....	....	149,346
Oaten	160,898	672,905	30,041	148,881	51,255	79,274	....	825	1,144,079
Wheaten	633,438	195,532	21,047	323,633	188,272	.....	....	167	1,362,089
Barley	866	.....	1,056	1,168	274	.....	....	....	3,364
Rye	747	.....	586	1,124	695	.....	....	7	.....
Other	.....	.....	4,306	5,379	.....	.....	140	....	12,984
Pulse:									
Beans	13	314	26	35	13	334	....	....	735
Peas	344	9,642	36	5,840	483	15,326	....	....	31,658
Root Crops:									
Arrow Root	18	.....	324	.....	.....	.....	....	....	342
Carrots	3	.....	.....	25	.....	82	....	....	110
Mangolds	19	860	203	104	46	726	....	....	1,952
Onions	180	6,234	189	288	57	21	....	....	1,974
Potatoes:									
White	22,437	73,618	8,908	4,737	5,838	34,345	....	12	7,059
Sweet	385	.....	1,581	.....	3	.....	5	....	149,825
Beet:									
Sugar	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1,974
Edible	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1,230
Turnips	442	524	162	113	203	2,186	....	....	.....
Other	2	.....	147	32	40	.....	10	....	3,630
Vinegars:									
(Productive)									
Table use	2,171	930	890	886	1,226	.....	....	....	6,103
Wine	2,442	3,349	233	17,132	1,045	.....	....	....	25,201
Drying	563	14,325	.....	6,358	223	.....	....	....	21,469
Unproductive	2,490	4,660	133	4,801	537	.....	....	....	12,621
Hops	.....	87	.....	3	.....	1,248	....	....	1,331
Sugar Cane:									
Productive	5,223	.....	75,914	.....	.....	.....	....	....	81,137
Unproductive	5,746	.....	91,307	.....	.....	.....	....	....	97,053
Tobacco	952	73	317	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1,342
Brown Millet	1,720	1,143	1,063	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3,931
Flax	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	443
Pumpkins and Melons	3,119	2,064	12,566	345	659	.....	26	....	18,773
Market Gardens	10,683	10,764	2,305	1,522	2,153	448	....	27	27,884
Orchard and Fruit Gardens:									
Productive	39,494	56,631	22,506	20,809	13,253	24,401	....	26	177,120
Unproductive	20,866	26,456	2,787	7,985	8,494	13,979	....	....	80,567
All other Crops	1,094	2,342	3,397	482	708	713	....	....	8,736
Total Area Under Crops	5,164,439	4,851,335	885,259	3,627,477	2,004,955	270,526	274	2,131	16,806,380

Total yield of crops in the several states and territories of the Commonwealth in 1916-1917:

Crops	Unit of Quantity	States				
		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	North Australia
Cereals:						
Barley (Malting)	Bushel	40,310	806,280	173,210	1,340,302	66,143
Barley (Other)	"	33,060	993,504	76,957	394,118	67,912
Maize	"	4,333,430	1,172,330	3,018,934	993	949
Oats	"	1,083,030	8,289,289	108,664	1,839,541	1,689,352
Rice	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye	"	30,860	42,953	1,668	11,346	3,504
Wheat	"	36,585,380	51,162,438	2,463,141	45,745,064	16,103,216
Other Cereals	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	267
Grass Seed	"	3,175	13,174	14,219	28	.....

Continued on page 605

Table Continued:

Crops	Unit of Quantity	States				
		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	North Australia
Hay:						
Lucerne	Ton	147,365	42,014	74,797	6,681	466
Oaten	"	209,180	929,401	39,303	163,243	44,472
Wheaten	"	813,582	261,306	23,297	436,813	191,421
Barley	"	1,205	.....	1,219	1,484	240
Rye	"	746	.....	634	770	390
Other	"	.....	.....	6,029	6,068	
Straw:	"	6,162		1,398	4,967	740
Oaten	"	9,903	78,302	24,663	8,440	775
Wheaten	"	394		778	2,450	128
Other						
Pulse:	Bushel	1,020	7,987	1,506	985	116
Beans	"	8,167	154,964	726	100,282	6,135
Peas						
Root Crop:	Ton	146	.....	3,506	.....	.....
Arrow Root	"	6	.....	.....	169	.....
Carrots	"	226	10,307	1,639	998	357
Mangolds	"	861	28,163	421	2,252	233
Onions						
Potatoes:	"	45,296	187,992	19,457	20,343	16,841
Ordinary	"	2,333	.....	5,331	.....	4
Sweet	"	.....	15,159	.....	.....	.....
Beet Sugar	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beet Edible	"	1,477	2,025	827	587	647
Turnips	"	9	.....	252	285	153
Other						
Grapes:	"	2,214	2,606	668	758	1,940
For table	"	4,908	9,262	170	18,956	2,134
For wine	"	326	38,792	.....	15,360	640
For raisins and currants	"	7,448	50,660	838	35,074	4,714
Total grapes and currants	Gallon	628,950	1,302,660	23,171	2,951,048	220,439
Wine made	Pound	474,768	15,932,640	.....	3,989,888	148,184
Raisins, dried	"	2,276	66,449	.....	50,147	1,843
Currants, dried	"	.....	975	.....	10	.....
Hops, dried	Ton	143,558	.....	1,579,514	.....	.....
Sugar cane	Pound	103,152	.....	229,952	.....	.....
Tobacco						
Brown Millers:	"	8,795	5,256	2,271	.....	.....
Fibre	Bushel	8,860	4,095	4,239	.....	.....
Grain						
Flax:	Pound	.....	153,152	.....	.....	.....
Fibre	Bushel	.....	2,962	.....	.....	.....
Seed	Ton	11,504	11,103	37,511	2,253	1,674
Pumpkins and Melons						

Livestock: The raising of fine (merino) sheep and the export of wool continues to be the most important industry apart from mining.

Number of sheep in the several states and territories:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Federal	Commonwealth
Under 500	2,232,926	2,926,979	202,338	1,131,603	608,176	12,013	7,114,033
500 and under 1,000	2,649,735	2,261,996	301,962	691,220	489,516	12,220	6,406,649
1,000 " " 2,000	4,572,215	2,255,242	604,779	627,536	451,906	11,851	8,523,529
2,000 " " 5,000	7,247,502	2,000,010	1,652,135	738,636	613,563	16,350	12,268,196
5,000 " " 10,000	5,353,597	1,494,718	2,131,248	536,478	541,626	26,733	10,084,400
10,000 " " 20,000	5,869,576	1,101,273	2,631,461	620,239	1,266,713	30,975	11,520,237
20,000 " " 50,000	5,789,363	504,799	3,985,965	505,267	1,186,020	.....	11,971,404
50,000 " " 100,000	1,850,872	.....	2,942,157	106,089	372,440	.....	5,271,568
100,000 and upwards	520,455	.....	1,072,238	134,214	.....	.....	1,726,907
Traveling flocks	.....	31,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,572
Total	36,086,241	12,576,587	15,524,293	5,091,282	5,529,960	110,142	74,918,505

Wool production in 1916-1917 amounted to 547,702,295 pounds, valued at $174,784,604.

Details of the number of flocks in the several states and territories classified according to their size:

Size of Flocks	States						
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Federal	Commonwealth
	Number of Flocks						
Under 500	13,603	20,292	2,027	6,983	3,092	61	46,058
500 and under 1000	3,705	3,311	401	977	674	19	9,087
1000 and under 2000	3,213	1,670	400	444	318	9	6,054
2000 and under 5000	2,371	699	488	216	190	5	3,969
5000 and under 10000	777	218	301	85	74	4	1,459
10000 and under 20000	417	82	183	43	89	2	816
20000 and under 50000	202	19	134	18	40	..	413
50000 and under 100000	28	.....	43	2	5	..	78
100000 and upwards	4	.....	9	1	..	..	14
Total	24,320	26,291	3,986	8,769	4,482	100	67,948

An important and rapidly developing branch of the livestock industry is the raising of cattle for slaughter and the preparation of frozen and salted meat products.

The most recent estimates of livestock in Australia show the following figures:

Sheep	91,676,281	Horses	2,563,147
Cattle	11,040,391	Pigs	1,045,610

Statistical information covering a period of nearly sixty years shows that the livestock of the Commonwealth increased as follows: Horses by 479 per cent, cattle by 202 per cent, sheep 322 per cent, and pigs 233 per cent. These total increases represent an annual advance of 3.13 per cent in the case of horses; cattle, 1.96 per cent; sheep, 2.56 per cent, and pigs, 2.13 per cent.

Cattle raising is extensively carried out throughout the Commonwealth for dairying, the product of which is used both for home consumption and for export. The sub-tropical portions of the continent are best adapated to this industry and the greatest progress has been made in Victoria, New South Wales, and the southern portion of the state of Queensland. The tropical areas of Australia, however, produce the finest quality of beef cattle and these are extensively raised in Northern Queensland, Northern Territory, and the northern parts of West Australia. There is practically no export of livestock in Australia and the Commonwealth's imports are limited to animals for stud purposes. The products both of cattle-raising and dairy farming form a very important element in the export trade of Australia. The number of cattle slaughtered in Australia in 1917-18 was 1,345,459 and the quantity of beef preserved by the cold storage process and exported during the same year was 180,249,301 pounds.

Details of livestock other than sheep in the several states and territories:

Livestock	States						Territories			Commonwealth
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Northern	Federal	
Horses:									
Under 1 year	48,956	45,597	697,517	24,228	18,375	2,960	21,674	101	2,440,857
1 year and upwards	683,348	468,806		233,194	151,355	43,360	.....	1,356	
Total horses	732,304	514,403	697,517	257,422	169,730	46,320	21,674	1,457	2,440,857
Cattle:									
Dairy, in milk	423,720	413,688	247,855	62,884	21,580	41,762	50	304	1,211,582
Dairy, dry milk	318,815	74,398	95,456	23,427	12,008	9,060	20	415	535,499
Other under 1 year	498,152	274,267		64,830	150,733	39,048		1,140	8,711,886
Other 1 year and upwards	517,017	412,745	4,422,346	137,746	679,409	87,790	420,292	6,371	
Total cattle	2,757,713	1,175,098	4,765,657	288,887	863,930	179,360	420,362	8,230	10,459,237
Sheep:									
Under 1 year	8,394,454	3,059,811	15,524,293	1,489,761	1,467,094	412,453	47,520	21,642	76,668,604
1 year and upwards	27,691,757	9,516,776		3,601,521	4,062,866	1,290,126		88,501	
Total sheep	36,086,241	12,576,587	15,524,293	5,091,282	5,529,960	1,702,579	47,520	110,142	76,668,604
Pigs:									
Under 1 year	273,441	254,436	129,733	92,720	67,976	53,033	500	187	1,006,763
1 year and upwards	86,063			25,522	22,780			72	
Total pigs	359,504	254,436	129,733	118,542	90,756	53,033	500	259	1,006,763
Goats:									
Angora	7,360	6,217	4,462	1,881	3,202	1,290	7,514	5	224,401
Other	31,930		119,645	7,661	28,185	1,276		15	
Total goats	39,290	6,217	124,107	9,542	31,387	2,566	7,514	20	224,401
Camels	(c) 2,434	2	829	3,234	5,195	.....	210	.....	11,904
Mules	(c) 198	6	1,009	997	1,061	.....	120	.....	3,391
Donkeys	(c) 147	9	(d)	3,455	4,581	.....	130	.....	8,322
Ostriches	(c) 560	44	18	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,194

Mining: Mining is carried on in all the states of Australia, but is most profitable in New South Wales and Queensland. Value of the production of each mineral in the several states and territories in 1916:

Mineral	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Commonwealth
Alunite	$9,622	$375,656	$19,269	$3,256	$2,818	.....	.....	$12,878
Antimony	64,803	.....	.....	1,020	.....	$145	.....	462,446
Asbestos	.....	.....	100,111	.....	646	5,146	.....	1,165
Bismuth	26,598	1,054,012	1,892,231	.....	718,419	134,796	.....	132,501
Coal	16,214,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,014,454
Coke	1,883,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,883,595
Copper	2,848,577	.....	11,099,950	3,997,481	315,088	4,308,166	$26,812	22,596,074
Diamonds	6,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,682
Diatomaceous Earth	3,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,406
Gems unspecified	.....	.....	71,602	160,380	21,911,465	325,969	12,412	71,602
Gold	2,232,538	5,298,342	4,441,801	86,629	.....	.....	.....	34,382,907
Gypsum	.....	9,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,634
Iron Pipe	957,833	.....	.....	972,520	.....	.....	.....	957,833
Iron Oxide	13,097	.....	183,615	1,236	.....	.....	.....	985,617
Ironstone Flux	3,683	5,832	.....	12,713	.....	.....	.....	190,214
Kaolin Flux	.....	.....	93,277	.....	364,159	.....	1,336	22,228
Lead (pig, etc.)	3,886,211	8,206	223,428	113,359	.....	.....	.....	4,344,963
Limestone Flux	100,602	1,458	13,573	13,122	.....	.....	.....	445,167
Manganese	7,012	.....	167,033	.....	.....	.....	218	35,165
Molybdenite	107,240	.....	2,430	3,645	.....	.....	.....	274,491
Opal	103,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,461
Platinum	3,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,338
Radium and Uranium Ore	.....	.....	.....	40,338	.....	.....	.....	40,338
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,128	.....	.....	68,802
Scheelite	66,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,249	.....	92,620
Shale	86,371	6,021	152,579	2,498	106,173	.....	.....	1,967,194
Silver	1,697,923	.....	.....	22,642	58,480	747,443	.....	15,095,702
Silver Lead Bullion }	14,267,132	.....	.....	.....	238,630	1,705,140	131,803	4,509,717
Silver Lead Ore }	1,489,575	62,961	881,608	136	622	82,182	98,507	614,356
Tin Ore	151,452	486	280,971	.....	3,061	.....	.....	4,677,647
Wolfram Ore	4,674,586	.....	8,607	98,142	58,310	77,055	.....	424,417
Zinc Concentrates and Spelter	181,866	437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$51,004,061	$6,822,318	$19,542,085	$5,529,217	$23,781,999	$7,392,296	$271,088	$114,433,064

Gold production of Australia, 1899 to 1917, inclusive:

Year	Value	Year	Value
1899	$70,631,303	1909	$61,290,271
1900	65,844,324	1910	56,180,822
1901	70,473,557	1911	51,260,441
1902	71,986,062	1912	48,004,198
1903	79,192,164	1913	45,559,622
1904	76,991,084	1914	40,240,552
1905	75,577,422	1915	40,193,847
1906	71,184,283	1916	34,382,910
1907	65,699,472	1917	30,050,220
1908	63,479,862	Total for 19 years	$1,118,222,416

Fisheries: Statistics as to the fisheries of the several states and territories:

State or Territory	Number of Boats engaged	Value of Boats and Equipment	Number of Men employed	Total take of		Value of take	
				Fish lbs.	Spring Lobster (Crayfish) doz.	Fish	Spring Lobsters (Crayfish)
New South Wales	1,007	$281,602	3,006	18,963,952	10,561	$1,126,941	$38,496
Victoria	685	290,943	883	9,900,464	15,071	528,058	40,955
Queensland	613	147,914	1,138	6,070,400	.....	337,808	.....
South Australia	850	155,520	1,203	14,672,000	cwt.11,000	1,144,530	68,040
Western Australia	243	101,753	487	2,771,552	7,057	218,700	15,717
Tasmania	170	99,144	310	.....	.....	225,990	.....
Northern Territory (1915)	13	1,701	75	213,920	.....	26,691	.....
Commonwealth	3,581	$1,078,577	7,102	52,592,288		$3,608,718	$163,208

Timber: The forest area of Australia is estimated at 102,000,000 acres; of this amount 14,137,746 acres have been specially reserved for timber. The amount of timber cut in the several states during 1916 totaled 472,331,701 superficial feet, and was distributed as follows: New South Wales, 125,243,000 superficial feet; Victoria, 70,038,400 superficial feet; Queensland, 121,850,658 superficial feet; South Australia, 2,824,265 superficial feet; West Australia, 100,356,217 superficial feet; and Tasmania, 52,019,221 superficial feet.

Manufacturing:

The tables on the following pages give the number of factories and employes in each manufacturing industry in the various states:

Nature of Industry	N. S. W.		Vic.		Q'land		S. A.		W. A.		Tas.		Total	
	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.
I. Treating of Raw Material, Boiling down, Tallow Refining, Bone Milling, etc:	26	301	31	228	7	43	7	42	3	23	3	12	77	649
Tanneries	76	1,060	52	1,720	18	209	12	206	3	51	2	57	163	3,303
Wool Scouring and Fellmongering	49	1,474	30	445	18	389	3	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2,379
Chaff-Cutting, etc	108	631	201	810	.....	.....	72	437	30	152	35	287	446	2,317
Bark-Milling	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	11	88	3	41	3	23	20	170
Sausage skins, Catgut, etc	5	62	5	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	11	191
Total	264	3,528	322	3,345	43	641	105	844	39	267	44	384	817	9,009
II. Oils and Fats, etc.														
Oil and Grease	10	267	8	101	.....	.....	5	21	.....	.....	1	1	24	390
Soap and Candles	30	836	17	639	15	157	5	200	4	153	1	24	72	2,009
Total	40	1,103	25	740	15	157	0	221	4	153	2	25	96	2,399
III. Stone, Clay, Glass, Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, Earthenware	187	3,058	89	1,906	21	321	46	556	18	244	11	149	372	6,234
Glass (including bottles)	6	998	7	765	1	22	1	223	1	14	1	6	17	2,028
Glass (ornamental)	20	254	21	204	2	30	2	66	3	32	.....	.....	48	586
Lime, Plaster, Cement, Asphalt	39	891	21	503	5	43	10	264	9	79	6	26	90	1,806
Marble, Slate, etc	15	261	39	334	12	102	8	70	5	32	2	10	81	809
Modelling, etc	2	8	9	96	.....	.....	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	127
Other industries	.....	.....	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14
Total	269	5,470	189	3,822	41	518	71	1,202	36	401	20	191	626	11,604
IV. Working in Wood:														
Cooperage	15	175	8	91	11	871	3	31	.....	.....	1	2	38	386
Joinery, Boxes, Cases	188	2,645	222	4,125	58	621	63	539	41	379	25	141	597	8,450
Saw-mills	402	4,344	138	1,763	230	3,734	24	674	25	1,826	110	1,442	929	13,723
Wood-turning, etc	40	233	34	284	2	5	2	6	.....	.....	4	9	82	537
Other industries	4	72	8	142	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	1	70	15	240
Total	269	7,649	410	6,345	301	4,447	94	1,269	66	2,205	141	1,601	1,661	23,336
V. Metal Work, Machinery, etc.:														
Agricultural implements	23	597	64	1,678	6	86	54	912	3	261	1	4	151	3,538
Brass and Copper	30	309	65	884	6	42	8	181	.....	.....	2	25	111	1,441
Cutlery	12	45	14	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	109
Engineering Iron Work and Foundries	316	11,202	397	8,999	90	2,388	64	1,739	67	986	22	404	956	25,718
Galvanized Iron Working and Tinsmithing	101	1,760	79	1,395	80	879	33	741	.....	.....	5	62	298	4,837
Lead Mills and Shot Works	2	25	4	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	62
Metal and Ore Reduction Cyanide	.....	.....	44	192	.....	.....	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	209
Metallurgical	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Pyrites	.....	.....	4	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	64
Smelting	29	2,957	2	12	12	119	2	1,713	.....	.....	2	498	47	52,291
Railway Cars, Railway Tram car workshops	40	10,222	17	5,491	11	2,746	9	2,721	8	1,526	7	289	92	2,229
Stoves and Ovens	12	364	19	179	8	170	2	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	775
Wire Working	19	486	20	218	5	52	1	16	3	28	2	5	50	799
Total	584	27,967	731	19,217	218	6,482	117	8,096	81	2,801	41	1,287	27,769	65,850
VI. Food and Drink, etc.														
Bacon Curing	21	216	25	394	8	361	12	68	3	15	5	18	74	1,072
Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk	167	1,007	190	1,194	122	816	44	152	5	20	31	98	559	3,287
Butterine and Margarine	4	69	4	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	116
Meat and Fish Preserving	8	370	15	883	14	4,273	2	116	.....	.....	3	18	42	5,654
Biscuits	7	1,386	7	1,361	21	561	3	127	5	139	3	121	46	3,695
Confectionery	55	1,641	36	1,987	9	480	9	285	4	152	4	25	117	4,570
Corn flour, Oatmeal, etc	12	561	30	628	13	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	57	1,250
Flour Mills	63	1,026	51	651	12	212	42	469	16	287	13	124	197	2,769
Jam and Fruit Preserving, Pickles, Sauces and Vinegars	36	1,160	30	1,689	22	334	26	422	8	66	17	998	139	4,669
Sugar Mills	3	463	.....	.....	42	4,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	4,991
Sugar Refining	1	598	2	521	2	373	1	125	.....	.....	22	102	6	1,617
Aerated Water, Cordials, etc	225	1,283	144	1,093	147	781	42	401	59	232	5	117	639	3,892
Breweries	24	940	22	903	10	385	11	348	14	486	.....	.....	86	3,179
Condiments, Coffees, Spices	24	554	12	301	1	22	9	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1,046
Distilleries	3	31	9	92	3	39	19	83	.....	.....	3	12	34	245
Ice and Refrigerating	98	1,095	19	125	43	245	16	200	20	120	4	14	199	1,797
Malting	4	50	21	224	2	18	4	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	348
Tobacco, Cigars, etc	12	1,969	13	1,601	2	99	2	31	6	39	.....	.....	35	3,739
Salt	.....	.....	1	84	.....	.....	6	242	1	10	.....	.....	8	336
Total	767	14,409	631	13,778	473	13,585	248	3,274	141	1,566	112	1,660	2,372	48,272
VII. Clothing and Textile Fabrics, etc.														
Woolen, Cotton and Tweed Mills	5	1,169	10	2,063	2	221	2	216	.....	.....	4	258	23	3,927
Boots and Shoes	103	4,199	174	6,847	26	1,076	26	719	13	231	10	250	352	13,322
Clothing (Tailoring and Shop)	451	10,544	466	10,247	135	3,744	127	2,254	60	969	35	474	1,274	28,232
Dressmaking and Millinery	277	5,143	446	8,107	54	1,350	46	763	50	718	17	302	890	16,383
Dyeworks and Cleaning	11	116	8	165	2	8	2	16	2	10	1	6	26	321
Furriers	7	59	21	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	271
Hats and Caps	36	1,559	42	1,651	4	93	2	107	1	3	1	3	86	3,416
Waterproof and Oilskins	4	200	4	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	422
Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, etc	66	2,719	206	7,218	13	824	11	460	8	292	1	14	305	11,527
Rope, Cordage, Bags and Flax	8	301	15	897	3	102	5	84	3	51	.....	.....	34	1,435
Tents, Tarpaulins and Sail Making	16	446	18	275	8	108	4	28	4	15	2	9	52	881
Other Industries	1	11	5	137	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	155
Total	985	26,466	1,415	38,041	247	7,526	226	4,654	141	2,289	71	1,316	3,085	80,292

Nature of Industry	N. S. W.		Vic.		Q'land		S. A.		W. A.		Tas.		Total	
	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing:														
Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Printing and and Binding	415	7,833	383	7,577	137	2,795	71	1,271	65	1,045	23	726	1,094	21,247
Paper Making, Paper Boxes, Bags, etc.	30	1,359	32	984	3	120	8	520	4	42	.....	.....	77	3,025
Photo Engraving and Lithographing	13	176	4	60	3	47	4	35	4	31	.....	.....	28	349
Other Industries	.....	.....	24	260	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	269
Total	458	9,368	443	8,881	143	2,962	85	1,835	73	1,118	23	726	1,225	24,890
IX. Musical Instruments, etc.:														
Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines	14	381	5	145	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	542
Total	14	381	5	145	.....	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	542
X. Arms and Explosives:														
Arms and Explosives	8	1,243	12	1,324	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,571
Total	8	1,243	12	1,324	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2,571
XI. Vehicles, Saddles, Harness, etc.:														
Coach and Wagon building, Carriage Lamps, etc	228	2,367	310	2,381	80	576	89	697	39	248	23	177	769	6,446
Cycles and Motors	112	961	167	1,424	25	230	34	441	25	141	20	153	383	3,350
Perambulators	3	50	5	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	129
Saddlery, Harness, etc	61	671	47	709	39	363	10	137	9	125	7	76	173	2,081
Total	404	4,049	529	4,589	144	1,169	133	1,275	73	514	51	410	1,334	12,006
XII. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing:														
Docks and Slips	6	2,551	5	234	4	74	4	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,906
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing	24	672	7	851	7	44	4	78	5	22	6	32	53	1,609
Total	30	3,223	12	1,085	11	118	8	125	5	22	6	32	725	4,605
XIII. Furniture, Bedding, etc.:														
Bedding, Flock, Upholstering, etc	47	961	51	740	5	37	8	62	6	44	7	58	124	1,902
Billiard Tables, Cabinet Making and Furniture	174	2,311	187	1,755	65	980	31	692	28	309	10	219	495	6,286
Picture Frames	17	139	23	174	7	50	8	49	5	23	2	5	62	440
Window Blinds	8	53	4	20	1	24	1	2	1	5	1	4	16	108
Total	246	3,464	265	2,689	78	1,091	48	805	40	381	20	286	697	8,716

XIV. Drugs and Chemicals, etc.:														
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	44	930	32	685	3	77	2	112	6	346	4	15	91	2,165
Fertilizers	3	181	5	643	.....	.....	7	472	.....	.....	3	7	18	1,303
Paints, Varnishes and By-Products	12	125	6	65	.....	.....	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	236
Essential Oils	.....	.....	23	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	145
Blacking, Blue, Baking Powder, etc	35	455	13	322	.....	.....	1	64	7	48	.....	.....	56	889
Total	94	1,691	79	1,860	3	77	11	694	13	394	7	22	207	4,738
XV. Surgical and other Scientific Instruments:														
Surgical, Optical and other Scientific Instruments	14	115	23	115	7	37	2	6	5	20	.....	.....	51	293
Total	14	115	23	115	7	37	2	6	5	20	.....	.....	51	293
XVI. Timepieces, Jewelry and Plated Ware:														
Electrotyping	13	163	17	162	8	31	5	23	.....	.....	1	1	44	320
Manufacturing Jewelry, etc	43	525	77	723	8	83	9	93	8	61	6	30	151	1,515
Total	56	688	94	825	16	114	14	116	8	61	7	31	195	1,835
XVII. Headlight and Power:														
Electric Apparatus	37	462	24	217	.....	.....	5	69	5	7	.....	.....	71	755
Electric Light and Power	126	1,122	633	957	11	205	7	388	23	236	15	171	245	3,079
Gas, Kerosene and Coke Works	59	2,021	47	2,175	18	542	5	387	4	57	2	173	135	5,355
Lamps and Fittings	5	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	87
Hydraulic Power	1	36	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	52
Other Industries	1	43	6	647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	690
Total	229	3,771	142	4,012	29	747	17	844	32	300	17	344	466	10,018
XVIII. Leatherware:														
Leather Belting, Fancy Leather, Portmanteaux and Bags	26	582	33	604	4	139	3	24	3	27	.....	.....	69	1,376
Total	26	582	33	604	4	139	3	24	3	27	.....	.....	69	1,376
XIX. Minor Wares:														
Baskets and Wickerware Matting, etc	9	138	17	118	.....	.....	4	81	3	48	3	19	36	404
Brooms and Brushware	23	319	17	295	8	165	3	82	3	85	2	26	56	972
Rubber Goods	9	524	11	1,834	.....	.....	2	11	4	20	1	2	27	2,391
Toys	8	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	4	.....	.....	10	55
Umbrellas	5	121	8	170	1	8	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	308
Other Industries	19	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	270
Total	73	1,414	53	2,417	9	173	12	192	11	157	6	47	164	4,400
GRAND TOTAL	5,210	116,401	5,413	113,834	1,782	39,983	1,266	25,496	771	12,676	568	8,362	15,010	316,752

Railways:

The Trans-continental railway from Port Augusta, South Australia, to Kalgoorie in West Australia was completed in 1917. The length is 1,052 miles and the gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. There are 21,642 miles of government railway, 1,117 miles of private railway open for general traffic, and 1,951 miles not open for general traffic.

Details of traffic on Australian railways, including area and population per mile of railroad:

Government Lines	Miles	Per Mile of Line		Train Miles Run	Passenger Journeys	Tonnage of Goods and Stock Carried	Rolling Stock			
		Population	Area Square Miles				Locomotives	Passenger Vehicles	Other Vehicles	Employees
New South Wales	4,193	415	69	21,500,000	92,750,000	12,000,000	1,211	1,626	22,179	38,782
Victoria	4,100	339	21	13,750,000	115,750,000	5,750,000	808	1,576	19,775	22,928
Queensland	4,967	105	124	11,500,000	24,500,000	4,500,000	645	745	13,681	12,766
South Australia	3,026	141	124	5,500,000	20,750,000	2,250,000	470	505	9,496	10,460
Western Australia	3,743	67	207	5,250,000	13,750,000	2,250,000	424	378	10,081	7,215
Tasmania	562	260	24	1,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	80	173	1,767	1,425
Northern Territory	146	33	3,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				58,786,102	274,563,503	27,656,795				

Post and Telegraph:

Offices number 8,483. Wireless telegraph stations are in operation in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and other places.

Money, Weights and Measures:

As in Great Britain.

Language:

English only is used.

Local Advertising Media:

Principal advertising media in Australia are the daily and weekly newspapers. There are likewise important monthly magazines and trade and class papers. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes:

American & Australian S. S. Line.
United States & Australasia S. S. Co.
Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

Shipments to Australia may also be made via the Western Pacific or Canadian Pacific railways, for transshipment at San Francisco or Vancouver, B. C., or via England.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of Australia embraces many classifications on which both **ad valorem.** There is a preferential tariff in favor of the products of the United Kingdom. Catalogues are subject to a duty of about 16 cents a pound, or 35 per cent **ad valorem,** whichever returns the highest duty. There is a duty of 10 d. ($0.20) per pound on advertising matter including catalogues.

Consular Representation: United States consular officials are stationed at Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required. Invoices should show fair market value for home consumption in country of export at date of invoicing.

Cable Rates: Via Azores, $0.99 per word, via Northern, $2.23, from New York or New England States.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Brisbane, via Victoria, B. C., 28 days; to Adelaide, via Victoria, 30 days, to Melbourne, 29 days.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Australia. Packages cannot be registered. A delivery charge of 12 cents per pound is collected on all packages.

Money Orders: Issued for Western Australia and Victoria.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

NORFOLK ISLAND

Attached to the administration of Australia is Norfolk Island, population 985. Imports 1916–1917, chiefly from Commonwealth and New Zealand, $80,995, exports $42,768.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Islands in the Pacific include the Caroline Islands, the Fiji Islands, Marshall Islands, Marquesas Islands, New Caledonia, Society Islands, Samoan Islands, Tonga, or Friendly Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and other smaller island possessions of France and Great Britain.

THE CAROLINE, MARIANNE AND PALAU ISLANDS

These islands have a native population of about 55,000 and a white population of less than 300. The native population is of Malay, Chinese and Japanese origin. The island of Yap, with 7,155 inhabitants, is chiefly important as a possible cable and wireless station. The principal export of these islands is copra.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne Islands, is a possession of the United States, and has an area of 225 square miles and a population of 14,344. It is a naval station, and the ports are closed except by special permission of the Navy Department. Imports, 1918, $358,146; exports, $131,757. Principal products are copra, maize, rice, sweet potatoes and coffee. There are about 4,000 head of cattle, including 900 water buffaloes. Monthly mail service from San Francisco by government transports. A government radio station is on the island, and it is a cable station. Currency, weights and measures as in the United States.

Shipping routes: See Philippine Islands.

Cable rates: Via San Francisco, $0.97 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: United States domestic postage rates to Guam.

Parcels post: As in United States to Guam.

Money orders: Issued for the Caroline Islands.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

THE FIJI ISLANDS

The Fiji Islands, a possession of Great Britain, comprises a group of 200 islands, of which about 180 are inhabited. The three principal islands, Viti Levu, Vanua Levu and Rotuma have a combined area of 7,083 square miles. In 1911 the total population was 139,541, of whom 3,707 were Europeans, 87,096 Fijians, 40,286 natives of British India and 2,758 Polynesians. The principal town and seat of government is Suva, on the southern coast of the island of Viti Levu, with a European population of 1,376 in 1911.

Area under cultivation in 1917, 142,474 acres, of which 45,800 acres were under cocoanuts, 68,500 were under sugar cane, 18,500 were under rice, 1,170 were under rubber, 2,300 were under maize and 2,870 were under bananas. Tobacco, tea and sisal are grown in small quantities. There were about 48,000 head of cattle, and 11,000 goats on the islands in 1917.

Manufacturing enterprises include six sugar mills, twenty-two boat building yards, four saw mills, five fibre mills, two rice and two soap mills, one butter and one rubber mill.

United States statistics of foreign trade include trade with the Fiji Islands and various other British possessions in Oceania in the general classification of trade with British Oceania other than Australia and New Zealand. The value of this trade in the calendar year 1919 was exports, $725,354; imports, $4,736,956.

Foreign trade: 1913, imports, $4,393,304; exports, $6,929,068; 1914, imports, $4,496,376, exports, $6,755,743; 1915, imports, $4,258,296, exports, $7,164,572; 1916, imports, $4,269,510, exports, $10,954,649; 1917, imports, $4,915,442; exports, $10,052,428. Over three-quarters of the trade of the islands is carried on with Great Britain and its possessions. Principal imports are clothing, flour and crackers, hardware, oils, bags, timber, machinery and foodstuffs. Principal exports are sugar (97,335 tons in 1917), copra (15,368 tons in 1917), fruit, shell and rubber.

Language: English is the commercial language of the Fiji Islands.

Shipping routes: See Australia.

Cable rates:

Suva, $0.58 per word; Pevuka, $0.60; Labasa, Savusavu and Taveuni, $0.64 from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Twenty-three days.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Fiji Islands.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Two chains of islands, one of thirteen islands, called the Ratack, and one of eleven islands, named the Ralick. European population, 180; native, about 15,000. Principal product, phosphate. Area of cocoanut plantation, 4,384 acres.

THE NEW HEBRIDES

A group of nine large and many smaller islands under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and France. Area, about 5,000 square miles; population about 75,000. There are about 250 British and 420 French subjects resident. Copra and kauri wood, prepared in a factory on one of the islands are the principal exports. Maize, bananas and coffee are grown and exported to a limited extent. Imports are clothing, foodstuffs, furniture and metal work. There is steamship communication with other Pacific Islands and with Australia.

Cables: Mail from Sydney.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

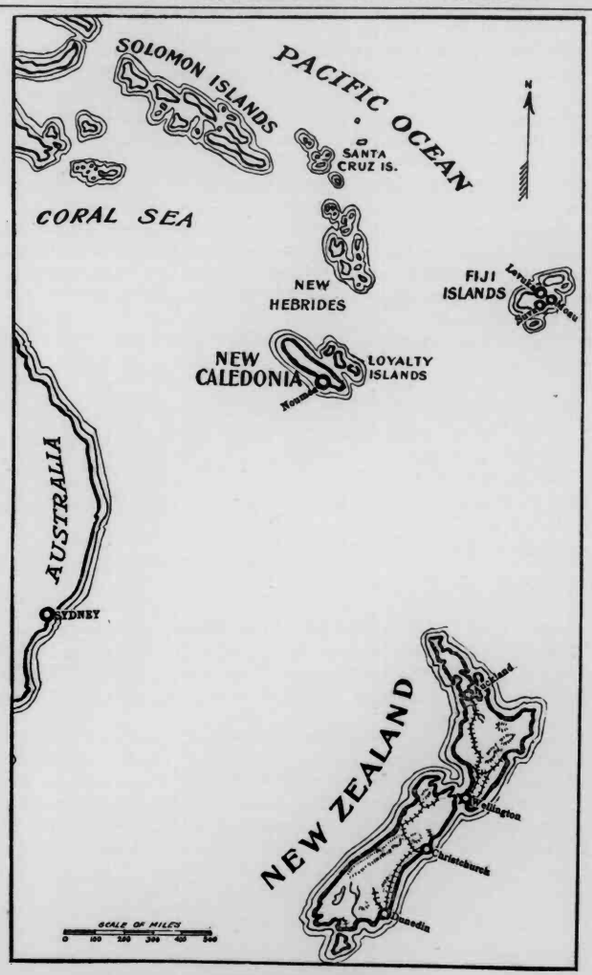
Mail time: About thirty days.

Parcel Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to the New Hebrides via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.



NEW ZEALAND

A group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean about 1200 miles east of Australia. There are two principal islands known as North and South Island, and numerous smaller ones. New Zealand is a British Colonial Dominion. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the combined states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware. The principal cities are Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch.

The climate of New Zealand is cold and rainy in winter and mild in summer, the seasons being the reverse of ours.

Although Australia and New Zealand are frequently considered a single market, it must be remembered that the trip between Sydney, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand, requires three days. The population of New Zealand is largely of Scotch origin.

The principal industries of New Zealand are the raising of livestock, agriculture, fruit growing and mining. Of the livestock raised sheep, bred chiefly on North Island, are the most important, and New Zealand is one of the world's great sources of supply of wool. There has likewise been a tendency to breed sheep for their meat rather than their wool, and large quantities of frozen mutton are exported annually.

The dairy-farming industry is of great importance and is rapidly developing, aided in part by the fact that the productive and distributing systems are cooperatively organized. The purchasing power of the agricultural cooperative associations is very great, and they are among the largest importers of agricultural implements and other equipment in New Zealand.

Besides the cereal crops, hemp is extensively cultivated and large quantities are annually exported. The timber resources of New Zealand are various, and lumbering has been actively carried on for many years. Mineral products include gold, coal, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc. Kauri gum, which is largely used for the manufacture of varnishes, paints, oils, and turpentine, is likewise an important product.

Manufacturing has been developed within recent years, but apart from frozen meat, dairy products, flax and lumber, manufactured articles do not enter into New Zealand's exports and manufacturing has reached the extent only of supplying certain of the more common articles of domestic consumption. An interesting feature of the industrial life of New Zealand is the existence of legislation providing for the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. For over twenty years the legislative policy of the country has been of a more or less radical nature.

The per capita foreign trade of New Zealand is one of the highest in the world. The per capita imports in 1918 amounted to $106.81; the per capita exports in the same year amounted to $126.02. The total per capita foreign trade of New Zealand in 1918 amounted to $232.83. During that year 20 per cent. of New Zealand's imports were supplied by the United States, while 14 per cent. of New Zealand's exports were purchased by the United States.

Area and Population

There are two principal islands, the North and South, besides Stewart Islands, the Cook Islands and other small groups. Area of North Island, 44,130 square miles; population 1916, 651,072. Area of South Island, 58,210 square miles; population (including Stewart Island, area 662 square miles, and Chatham Islands), 448,337. Total population 1916, 1,162,293, including 49,776 natives (Maoris) and 12,797 inhabitants of Cook Islands and other Pacific islands.

Area and population of provincial districts 1916:

Provincial District	Square miles	Population 1916
Auckland	25,364	308,766
Taranaki	3,732	55,925
Hawke's Bay	4,241	54,267
Wellington	10,807	232,114
Marlborough	4,225	16,608
Nelson	10,875	43,251
Westland	4,881	15,502
Canterbury	13,858	181,869
Otago:		
Otago Portion	13,957	131,518
Southland Portion	11,355	59,629
Totals	103,295	1,099,449

Population of principal cities: Auckland, 133,712; Wellington, 95,235; Christchurch, 92,733; Dunedin, 68,716; Wanganui, 19,517; Invercargill, 17,862; Napier, 15,131; Palmerston North, 14,006; Timaru, 13,716; Gisborne, 12,660; Nelson, 9,962; New Plymouth, 9,795; Grey Valley Boroughs, 8,373.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with New Zealand:

Year ended June 30—	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	$5,455,450	$68,097	$5,463,547	$1,866,659	$980,996	$2,847,655	65.55	+$2,615,892
1910	5,573,122	3,966	5,577,088	2,581,340	1,586,785	4,168,125	61.93	+1,408,963
1911	7,552,348	3,614	7,555,962	2,197,409	479,461	2,676,870	82.10	+4,879,092
1912	7,787,365	3,781	7,791,236	1,785,241	651,120	2,436,361	73.27	+5,354,875
1913	9,074,279	5,218	9,079,497	2,846,009	1,539,153	4,385,162	64.90	4,694,335
1914	8,915,434	34,690	8,950,124	4,695,220	429,816	5,125,036	91.61	+3,825,088
1915	8,332,804	33,169	8,365,973	3,469,228	69,801	3,539,029	98.03	+4,826,944
1916	15,093,167	78,849	15,172,016	10,305,461	73,656	10,379,117	99.29	+4,792,899
1917	16,828,063	15,324	16,843,387	6,021,030	134,753	6,155,783	97.81	+10,687,604
1918	17,332,936	45,742	17,378,678	11,817,583	19,195	11,836,778	99.84	+5,541,900
1919	.....	.....	27,999,468	.....	.....	24,750,634	.....	+3,248,834

Imports by principal countries of origin, and exports by principal countries of destination, for the three months ending June, 1919, as compared with the same period in 1918:

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
United Kingdom	$9,116,415	$14,575,114	$22,528,059	$67,552,937
Canada	1,130,760	1,925,148	2,040,884	690,210
Australia	6,632,134	5,620,097	2,334,723	2,732,190
France	33,005	112,027	2,922,187	369
Italy	61,716	15,587	44	215
Netherlands	13,379	438	.....	166
Sweden	88,050	52,787	.....	9
China	137,031	58,967	328	1,674
Japan	1,233,005	1,845,289	2,102	4,890
Philippine Islands	75,333	38,249	9	.....
United States	5,449,206	9,205,422	7,045,669	3,412,288
All other countries	2,224,024	3,418,369	2,895,347	1,461,446
Total	$26,190,058	$36,867,494	$39,769,352	$75,856,403

Total trade of New Zealand with foreign countries during 1914, 1916 and 1918:

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1914	1916	1918	1914	1916	1918
United Kingdom	$58,329,606	$67,495,703	$43,690,100	$104,064,705	$130,762,797	$88,784,304
Canada	2,331,735	3,685,333	4,530,536	2,898,541	3,367,550	8,728,437
Australia	3,376,371	19,476,565	24,981,618	9,384,607	10,665,066	8,572,937
Belgium	537,218	21,072	10	7,592	10	5
France	718,670	551,628	164,405	1,104,827	1,485,952	3,941,899
Germany	1,997,572	20,863	1,868	2,219,917	24	.....
Italy	269,190	503,615	278,969	4,417	161	223
Netherlands	618,230	344,840	113,264	3,645	5	.....
Sweden	388,429	500,081	340,013	2,915	44	5
China	159,646	336,392	561,419	813	813	1,630
Japan	912,473	2,739,712	5,912,140	289,596	535,533	26,352
Philippine Islands	107,121	152,176	173,003	151	10	10
United States	11,110,054	19,319,639	24,238,831	5,003,025	12,136,988	19,688,144
All other countries	25,506,376	13,032,502	12,948,312	2,824,725	3,035,926	8,821,327
Total	$106,362,691	$128,180,121	a$117,934,488	$127,809,476	$161,990,879	b$138,566,273

Note: (a) Imports other than gold specie. (b) Exports other than gold specie.

Value of principal articles of import in 1914, 1916 and 1918:

Articles	1914	1916	1918
Agricultural machinery	$792,227	$678,307	$465,374
Apples, fresh	142,695	124,062	27,417
Bars, bolts, and rods, iron	881,561	1,227,779	285,021
Benzene	1,412,587	1,801,457	2,260,318
Benzoline, gasoline, etc	610,931	867,055	1,798,736
Bicycles and tricycles (including motorcycles and tricycles)	297,869	608,765	231,598
Books, paper, and music, printed	1,227,068	1,256,165	1,401,703
Boots, shoes, etc	1,863,100	1,920,730	2,340,280
Canvas	444,720	443,080	733,506
Carbide of calcium	203,308	172,512	206,622
Carpeting, matting, and oilcloth	1,026,500	1,245,693	563,088
Cigars	161,295	112,100	52,028
Cigarettes	1,122,414	1,552,389	1,413,066
Coal	2,718,252	922,328	983,529
Confectionery	826,638	877,396	292,457
Cordage and twine	405,053	574,135	378,083
Corrugated galvanized sheet iron	1,230,027	941,979	247,822
Cotton piece goods	4,279,712	8,245,179	11,167,099
Currants	199,322	170,371	191,311
Dairying machinery	303,801	413,025	324,318
Drapery	1,380,777	1,516,090	1,014,943
Earthenware and chinaware	603,714	773,598	416,553
Electrical machinery	1,908,485	2,308,935	1,671,132
Engines, gas, etc	763,427	333,331	235,709
Fencing wire, barbed	279,098	117,789	124,602
Fencing wire, plain	658,773	639,755	656,593
Figs, dates, and prunes	179,058	174,917	187,725
Glass and glassware	870,592	1,048,955	656,593
Grain and pulse, etc	256,995	502,384	2,650,013
Hardware	1,791,354	1,861,115	836,668
Hats and caps	653,478	675,095	756,239
Hosiery	976,030	1,786,473	1,515,078
India-rubber goods other than tires	233,305	231,115	319,705
Kerosene	775,574	768,654	813,723
Leather	589,659	951,167	1,044,093
Leather manufactures and saddlery	400,537	425,391	308,097
Linseed oil	226,574	338,411	669,801
Lumber, superficial	1,783,178	711,550	683,816
Manures	2,492,582	1,662,703	1,300,927
Matches and vestas	157,222	226,506	469,851
Millinery	512,209	478,207	459,329
Mineral lubricating oil	334,907	566,300	899,718
Nails	285,138	495,118	282,890
Paints, colors, and varnishes	868,475	1,097,654	1,091,551
Paper, printing	1,105,683	1,424,926	1,366,975
Paper, other	457,198	918,621	737,314
Pianos	461,208	476,173	193,190
Pig and bar lead	124,842	101,642	73,254
Pig and scrap iron	233,387	168,113	65,600
Pipes and fittings	1,203,120	1,237,229	676,750
Railway and tramway plant	784,923	457,850	254,099
Raisins	360,549	697,053	788,996
Rice	339,317	291,397	410,781
Sacks	1,281,851	1,366,343	1,581,335
Seeds, grass, and clover	478,386	660,092	708,903
Sewing machines	195,867	238,677	313,699
Silk piece goods	682,580	1,426,376	2,280,583
Spirits (not including beer)	1,846,880	3,416,788	4,011,261
Stationery	669,183	853,268	690,298
Sugar	3,403,177	4,802,097	4,403,973
Tea	2,092,560	1,880,007	2,020,785
Tobacco, manufactured	1,717,138	1,815,895	1,814,172
Tinned sheets and plates	374,389	887,859	694,819
Tools	742,526	641,692	417,288
Vehicles, motor	3,648,359	3,907,951	2,196,952
Wearing apparel	5,696,321	5,957,667	4,632,582
Wine	386,040	414,544	334,367
Woolen piece goods	1,768,384	4,096,722	1,848,253
All other articles	37,278,612	46,185,419	41,220,235
Total	$106,362,691	(a)$128,180,121	(b)$117,934,488

Note: (a) Includes specie imported. (b) Includes specie imported other than gold specie.

Value of principal exports during 1914, 1916 and 1918:

Articles	1914	1916	1918
Beans and peas	$443,231	$187,579	$346,894
Butter	11,380,680	12,810,054	16,556,918
Casings	678,643	957,654	1,254,929
Cheese	12,478,314	17,102,389	19,890,252
Coal	1,373,146	1,589,170	1,105,805
Gold	4,357,304	5,835,965	(a)
Gum kauri	2,420,811	1,651,413	765,564
Hemp	2,215,299	4,874,895	6,753,549
Hides	1,745,219	2,947,483	2,589,182
Hops	106,143	85,806	54,670
Leather	199,356	171,023	136,724
Live stock	593,572	534,702	325,666
Lumber	2,056,315	1,856,458	2,707,278
Meat, frozen	28,182,982	34,887,690	24,127,795
Meat, potted and preserved	541,238	1,214,284	2,223,621
Oats	807,498	146,968	4,244
Rabbit skins	422,198	371,825	1,458,806
Sheep skins	4,169,773	4,465,661	8,825,891
Silver	302,137	414,193	834,381
Tallow	3,379,045	3,821,853	4,124,933
Tow	180,138	374,269	99,199
Wool	45,346,602	60,276,829	36,631,440
All other articles	4,429,832	5,412,716	7,748,582
Total	$127,801,332	$161,990,879	(b)$138,566,323

NOTE: (a) Not available for publication. (b) Excluding gold.

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

About 17,000,000 acres of land are under forest. In 1918, 17,386,160 acres were under cultivation, of which 17,296,118 acres were in growth and 90,042 acres in fallow. In the same year 217,743 acres under wheat produced 6,761,249 bushels; 177,524 acres under oats produced 5,371,000 bushels and 29,646 acres under barley produced 738,000 bushels.

There were in 1917, 126,398 persons engaged in agriculture, the raising of livestock and dairying. The livestock in 1918 was composed of 378,991 horses, 2,888,214 head of cattle, 26,538,302 sheep, 258,269 pigs and 3,468,000 poultry. Wool production in 1918 amounted to 208,891,483 pounds. The largest land holdings are on the South Island.

Number and size of land holdings in New Zealand in 1917:

Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	15,832	72,071	1,001 to 5,000 acres	5,540	10,911,716
11 " 50 "	13,097	368,068	5,001 " 10,000 "	562	3,929,618
51 " 100 "	9,399	730,703	10,001 " 20,000 "	281	3,975,105
101 " 200 "	12,609	1,873,968	20,001 " 50,000 "	173	5,442,567
201 " 320 "	8,157	2,096,827	50,001 acres and over	64	5,636,640
321 " 640 "	9,800	4,465,009			
641 " 1,000 "	4,022	3,242,427	Total	79,536	42,744,719

Mineral Production:

Metals and minerals obtained during the year 1916 and total value of all mineral products since 1853:

Mineral	1916		Total value since 1853
	Quantity	Value	
Gold	292,620 oz	$5,810,570	$417,119,700
Silver	787,053 oz	413,639	10,602,056
Copper ore	.....	.....	93,355
Chrome ore	.....	.....	184,689
Antimony	.....	.....	267,013
Manganese	.....	.....	300,858
Hematite	.....	.....	2,279
Scheelite (tungsten)	266 tons	238,480	979,533
Sulphur	.....	.....	64,341
Mixed minerals	7,335 tons	71,024	1,092,902
Coal	2,257,135 tons	6,274,401	116,159,326
Kauri-Gum	5,456 tons	1,651,826	86,877,467
Shale	.....	.....	35,167
Total	.....	$14,459,940	$633,778,686

Gold output for the years 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1914:

1900	1905	1910	1914
Fine ounces—338,912 Value—$72,987,674	Fine ounces—992,954 Value—$85,753,951	Fine ounces—446,431 Value—$65,367,767	Fine ounces—210,787 Value—$46,778,987

Annual exports of tungsten ore, 1907-1916:

Year	Tons	Value	Year	Tons	Value
1907	137	$75,262	1913	221	$111,454
1908	68	29,427	1914	204	104,480
1909	58	20,718	1915	194	135,130
1910	143	73,240	1916	266	238,480
1911	138	57,605			
1912	135	64,866	Total	1,564	$910,662

Coal output, 1907-1916:

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1907	1,831,009	1912	2,177,615
1908	1,860,975	1913	1,888,005
1909	1,911,247	1914	2,275,614
1910	2,197,362	1915	2,208,624
1911	2,066,073	1916	2,257,135

Manufactures:

Number of factories, number of employees, value of the annual output and the value of land, buildings, machinery, etc., of concerns engaged in each line of manufacturing in New Zealand:

Description of Manufactories	Number of works	Number of employees	Value of product	Value of land, buildings, machinery, etc.
Animal Food:				
Meat freezing and preserving works	45	5,982	$61,301,692	$13,201,265
Ham and bacon curing works	28	199	2,551,349	631,324
Fish curing and preserving works	14	79	303,895	140,896
Butter and cheese factories	348	1,814	36,571,034	5,713,761
Condensed milk factories	4	94	716,923	43,246
Vegetable Food:				
Grain mills	53	388	9,670,543	1,932,192
Biscuit factories	12	920	2,166,384	884,942
Fruit preserving	16	278	740,019	327,165
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works	22	463	823,663	355,499
Sugar-refining works	1	297	.....	.....
Baking powder factories	7	68	596,461	89,701
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants:				
Breweries	55	735	3,088,471	2,540,690
Malthouses	18	87	836,615	364,543
Colonial wine making	2	8	.....	.....
Aerated water factories	143	505	1,394,611	1,115,224
Coffee and spice works	11	62	219,151	137,372
Tobacco and cigarette works	2	6	.....	.....
Sauces, pickles, and vinegar factories	20	168	381,641	309,319
Animal matters not otherwise classed:				
Soap and candle factories	18	244	2,346,477	357,686
Glue factory	2	52	.....	.....
Sausage casing factories	16	239	660,148	82,493
Boiling down and manure works	34	351	2,069,561	1,224,423
Workings in wood:				
Cooperages	21	390	938,317	1,661,881
Sawmills, sash and door factories	292	5,870	9,226,636	11,321,145
Woodenware and turnery factories	73	781	1,174,148	829,752
Vegetable products for fodder:				
Chaff cutting establishments	11	35	205,758	76,107
Seed dressing establishments	22	46	748,080	287,296
Paper manufacture:				
Paper mills	3	146	.....	.....
Paper bag and box factories	12	152	228,147	154,756
Gas works	56	598	3,909,452	6,716,546
Electric light and supply works	42	223	1,486,552	4,143,027
Electric tramways	9	1,954	3,697,939	8,384,671
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, etc.:				
Lime and cement works	16	550	1,285,990	1,592,879
Brick tile and pottery works	74	855	1,136,773	1,702,001
Glass beveling and leadlights	13	100	201,257	102,166
Electroplating works	8	29	43,808	63,991
Pumice works	1	55	.....	.....
Concrete and fibrous plaster works	22	86	139,729	114,414
Metals other than gold or silver:				
Tinned plate and sheet-metal factories	115	475	1,459,880	948,883
Iron and brass foundries, engineering, etc	164	2,783	4,900,663	2,567,424
Range-making works	10	235	407,141	262,035
Wirework factories	11	53	136,104	85,103
Books and publications:				
Printing offices	266	4,202	8,249,271	7,144,154
Musical instruments factories	4	12	12,956	19,857
Ornaments, minor art products:				
Picture frame makers	28	48	105,146	103,843
Basket and perambulator factories	22	114	151,994	86,077
Jewelers and watchmakers	73	247	476,663	411,194
Equipment for sports and games:				
Billiard table factories	4	41	97,953	313,197
Designs, medals, types and dies:				
Rubber stamp making and engraving	6	15	26,841	34,666
Ammunition and explosives	5	162	473,407	170,654
Machines, tools and implements:				
Agricultural machinery works	16	756	1,294,003	684,608
Brush and broom factories	12	165	313,654	151,053

Continued on page 625

Table Continued:

Description of Manufactories	Number of works	Number of employees	Value of Product	Value of land, buildings, machinery, etc.
Carriages and vehicles:				
Coach building works	313	1,393	$2,370,824	$1,804,799
Motor and cycle works	172	649	920,882	1,378,333
Harness, saddlery and leatherware:				
Saddlery and harness factories	151	587	1,261,204	761,076
Leather goods makers	12	61	193,228	63,857
Tanning, fellmongery and wool-scouring works	59	1,187	13,390,675	1,282,430
Ships, boats and their equipment:				
Ship and boat building yards	31	402	636,021	437,506
Sail, tent and oil skin factories	41	236	475,794	214,243
Furniture:				
Furniture and cabinet making works	257	1,821	2,811,801	1,961,725
Venetian blind works	5	22	37,402	31,400
Mattress factories	19	123	287,750	153,819
Wool rug and mat making	7	21	41,849	27,225
Chemicals and by products:				
Varnish and paint factories	4	19	64,088	52,706
Ink factories	1	5	.....	.....
Chemical works	24	213	617,268	352,261
Sheep-dip factories	2	5	.....	.....
Match factories	2	136	.....	.....
Boot polish factories	4	19	82,090	22,069
Starch manufactories	5	25	90,120	29,722
Textile fabrics:				
Woolen mills	10	1,897	3,487,720	2,083,002
Flock mills	4	21	94,429	16,164
Dress:				
Clothing, waterproof, and boot and shoe factories	249	5,831	8,309,188	2,497,753
Hosiery factories	10	127	305,344	82,211
Umbrella factories	5	37	83,821	31,031
Fibrous materials:				
Rope and twine works	10	235	764,632	336,033
Bag and sack factories	4	74	451,498	36,644
Flax mills	76	1,257	2,287,718	2,148,917
Miscellaneous	910	5,991	7,625,704	5,373,449
Totals	4,670	57,823	$220,907,334	$106,684,416

Note: *Omitting returns of value for industries of which less than four of any sort were found in the returns.

Railways, Telegraphs, Post Offices:

Mileage of railways 1918, 3,012, of which 29 miles were privately owned. Mileage of telegraph line, 13,687; of wire, 50,291.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Great Britain.

Language: English only is employed.

Local Advertising Media:

The most important advertising media in New Zealand are the daily and weekly newspapers which circulate in the rural districts as well as in the cities. Posters and electric display signs are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes:

American & Australian S. S. Line.
United States & Australasia S. S. Co.
Commonwealth & Dominion Line, Ltd.
Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

Shipments to New Zealand may also be made via the Western Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways, for transshipment at San Francisco or Vancouver, or via England.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of New Zealand enumerates upward of 500 classes of merchandise, in some cases applying **ad valorem** and in others, **specific** duties. There is a preferential tariff in favor of articles "the produce and manufacture of any part of the British Dominions." There are many exemptions from duty.

The duty on advertising matter including catalogues is 10d ($0.20) per pound.

Consular Representation:

United States consular officials are stationed at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington. British consular officials are charged with the interests of New Zealand in the United States.

Consular Regulations:

Manufacturer's invoices should accompany goods shipped by export commission houses. No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Via Pacific, from New York or New England states, $0.68 per word.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rates.

Mail Time: Via San Francisco, 24 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to New Zealand.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

AUCKLAND ISLANDS

An uninhabited group of islands about 200 miles south of Stewart Island. Area of largest island about 300 square miles.

CHATHAM ISLANDS

A group of islands 535 miles east of New Zealand. Population, 1916, 477, of whom 220 were Europeans.

COOK ISLANDS

A group of islands with a total area of about 280 square miles and a total population of 12,797. Products are copra (1,000 tons in 1917), coffee, pearl shells and fruit. In 1917 about 87,000 cases of bananas, 63,000 cases of oranges and 17,000 cases of tomatoes were exported. The trade is principally with New Zealand. Imports, 1917, $452,660; exports, $298,767. The tariff of New Zealand applies.

KERMADEC ISLANDS

Six hundred miles north-east of New Zealand, with an area of 15 square miles, the Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty and three Kings Islands are all uninhabited.

SMALL BRITISH ISLANDS

The smaller British islands include Ducie Island; Pitcairn Island with an area of two square miles and a population of 140, all descendants of a ship-wrecked expedition of Seventh-day Adventists; Dudoza Island; the Phoenix Islands, with a total area of sixteen square miles and a population of sixty; Victoria Island; the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which include three groups, the Tokelan group with an area of seven square miles, and a population 914, the Ellice Islands, with an area of fourteen square miles and a population of 3,090, the Gilbert Islands, with an area of 166 square miles and a population of about 30,000. Products are copra and phosphate. Imports in 1917, $594,844, exports, $858,816.

Other small possessions of Great Britain are Starbuck Island, an uninhabited island with an area of one square mile; Jarvis Island, with about the same area and a population of thirty; and Palmyra and the Baker Islands. These are coral islands and are of value only for cocoanut growing and some guano deposits.

TONGA, OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS

Three groups of islands in the Pacific ruled by a native queen, but under the protectorate of Great Britain. Total area about 385 square miles; population, 1911, 23,011 Tongans, 380 Europeans and 346 Pacific islanders. The capital and principal town is Nukualofa with a population of about 23,000 Tongans, and 359 Europeans. The only product of the islands is copra, the total exports of which in 1917 amounted to $584,538, of which amount $442,260 worth was exported to the United States. Total imports, 1917, $555,449; exports, $601,473. For trade of the United States with the Tonga Islands, see under Fiji Islands, page 617. Principal imports are clothing, flour, crackers, other foodstuffs, hardware and timber. Currency and weights and measures as in Great Britain. Steamship connections fortnightly with New Zealand.

Cables: Mail from Auckland or Sydney.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About thirty days.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Tonga Islands.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

(See Map, Page 644)

The Dutch East Indies comprise the islands of Java and Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, a large part of Borneo, part of New Guinea, Ceram, the Moluccas and Timor. The most important island commercially is Java, which is about half as large as Colorado; following Java in importance are Sumatra, Celebes and Borneo. In general, the climate is tropical and equable the year round, but there are two seasons, the dry in June, July and August, and the rainy in December, January and February.

The principal products of the Dutch East Indies are sugar, tobacco, copra, coffee, tea, petroleum, tin, coal, cinchona, rice, pepper, rubber, and various gums. The principal agricultural estates are in the west of Java, which with Sumatra is the center of tobacco, tea, and coffee production. There are large cotton plantations on the island of Flores. The mineral resources of Sumatra include coal, petroleum, gold, and tin. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant, the principal industries being those connected with the mines and with agriculture.

At the beginning of the war the United States acquired a great portion of the trade of the Dutch East Indies and during the fiscal year 1919 our exports to the Dutch East Indies were 7.4 per cent. of our total exports to Asia.

Area and Population

There are no absolutely accurate statistics with respect to area and population, no census having been taken since 1905. An official estimate was made in 1917, and a new census will be taken in 1920.

Area in square miles, and population according to official estimate:

	Area Square Miles	Population
Java and Madura	50,557	34,157,383
Island of Sumatra:		
Sumatra, West Coast	15,494	1,288,624
Tapanceli	16,167	765,238
Sumatra, East Coast	35,312	894,140
Benkulen	9,399	229,845
Lampongs	11,284	171,572
Palembang	32,574	760,548
Djambi	19,038	207,265
Atjeh	20,471	709,841
Riau Lingga Archipelago	16,301	199,649
Banca	4,446	154,178
Billiton	1,863	59,481
Borneo, West Coast	55,825	573,637
Borneo, South and East Districts	156,912	940,866
Island of Celebes:		
Celebes	49,390	2,352,048
Menado	22,680	742,026
Molucca Islands:		
Amboina (1)	195,653	360,934
Ternate (2)		200,135
Timor Archipelago	17,698	1,091,349
Bali and Lombok	4,065	1,344,880
Approximate Total	735,000	47,000,000

Note: (1) Including West and South New Guinea. (2) Including North New Guinea.

Population of the principal cities of Java:

Cities	Europeans	Natives	Chinese, Arabs and other Orientals	Total
Batavia (1917)	20,766	180,140	30,557	231,463
Samarang (1916)	8,826	81,061	20,028	109,915
Soerabaya (1915)	15,000	119,733	22,469	157,202
Soerakarta (1905)	1,572	109,524	7,282	118,378

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with the Dutch East Indies for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (–)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1913	$3,151,493	$200	$3,151,693	$5,534,641	$687,323	$6,221,954	88.95	$–3,065,261
1914	3,676,793	102	3,676,895	4,698,938	635,423	5,334,361	88.09	–1,657,466
1915	2,768,936	2,843	2,771,779	8,372,701	873,083	9,245,784	90.56	–6,474,005
1916	7,313,206	87,820	7,401,026	25,371,938	2,344,651	27,716,589	91.54	–20,315,563
1917	21,099,816	39,489	21,139,305	56,163,131	5,848,105	62,011,236	90.57	–40,871,931
1918	19,724,377	53,127	19,777,504	70,330,286	8,983,947	79,314,233	88.67	–59,536,729
1919			44,845,561			71,036,606		–26,191,045

Foreign trade of the Dutch East Indies in 1918:

Imports	$223,500,000
Exports	217,800,000
Total	$441,300,000

Trade with the United States during the years 1914 to 1918:

Year	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1914	$2,480,000	$4,360,000
1915	4,600,000	10,640,000
1916	70,120,000	27,400,000
1917	18,960,000	56,720,000
1918	24,200,000	80,030,000

Principal imports from the U. S. during 1917:

Iron and steel ware	$5,640,000
Automobiles	3,280,000
Machinery and electrical appliances	2,000,000
Kerosene	1,280,000
Foodstuffs and beverages	720,000
Tin plate	680,000
Artificial fertilizers	640,000
Resin	520,000
Tires, automobile and bicycle	520,000
Dry goods, thread, clothing, etc	400,000
Paper, paper articles, etc	400,000
Lubricating oil	360,000
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hospital supplies	320,000
All other	2,200,000
Total	$18,960,000

Value of principal exports from Java during the years 1913 to 1918:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Tea	$8,617	$10,723	$18,566	$17,826	$14,886	$6,606
Coffee	6,053	5,234	9,683	6,400	2,846	909
Rubber	3,615	4,110	8,800	16,404	20,500	11,500
Sugar	61,172	73,020	85,300	103,500	84,900	73,500
Fibres	1,260	1,600	2,025	2,035	2,980	3,091
Tapioca	3,600	2,430	2,734	3,170	4,364	2,070
Cinchona bark	1,740	1,580	1,390	2,176	1,099	995
Kapoc	2,354	2,100	2,390	2,050	2,104	1,840
Hides	2,930	1,420	1,360	1,800	4,257	1,315

Exports from Sumatra, 1913-1918:

1913	$47,500,000	1916	$53,000,000
1914	42,500,000	1917	48,000,000
1915	49,000,000	1918	45,000,000

Value of foreign trade of Borneo from 1913 to 1918:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$7,760,000	$25,600,000	1916	$6,720,000	$37,400,000
1914	6,744,000	29,450,000	1917	9,920,000	32,760,000
1915	6,053,000	33,040,000	1918	9,440,000	43,800,000

Value of foreign trade of Celebes from 1913 to 1918:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1913	$8,400,000	$11,680,000	1916	$5,400,000	$8,604,000
1914	7,000,000	11,720,000	1917	6,012,000	7,240,000
1915	6,065,000	9,920,000	1918	6,600,000	5,900,000

Value of imports from principal countries of origin exclusive of government imports, bullion and specie:

Countries	1910	1912	1913	1914
The Netherlands	$38,772,498	$52,211,358	$58,394,118	$49,876,140
Great Britain	16,332,456	25,551,522	30,781,542	28,265,022
United States	2,090,400	2,895,606	3,631,266	3,996,586
Germany	5,021,784	8,307,230	11,567,952	8,747,118
Singapore	25,229,922	26,343,110	27,274,494	23,690,664
British India (including Pondicherry)	14,078,040	14,984,952	9,143,892	6,6091,506
French Indo China	6,982,338	108,942	6,255,120	5,894,526
Penang	4,189,644	5,383,584	5,408,910	6,091,452
Australia	2,376,222	3,478,154	4,250,346	4,136,982
China	2,077,938	2,359,790	3,710,862	3,780,006
Hong Kong	2,903,646	3,145,650	2,995,302	2,540,640
Japan (including Formosa)	1,261,878	1,970,202	2,721,138	2,651,592
Italy	819,276	1,713,726	1,752,318	2,327,178
Belgium	1,365,594	1,762,770	2,491,596	1,622,070
France	806,814	1,262,682	1,379,664	1,071,330
Siam	1,334,640	877,164	1,681,968	1,197,558
Switzerland	279,290	372,704	427,326	504,510
Russia		1,206	402	336,278
Egypt	17,286	41,808	65,124	339,288
Portuguese Timor	143,514	345,720	206,426	272,154
Austria	175,272	214,668	176,174	188,538
British Borneo	12,060	20,100	51,054	150,348
Sweden	133,464	213,462	242,004	141,906
Malacca	117,786	133,464	143,112	128,640
Dairen		115,776	123,414	119,796
Philippine Islands	57,084	73,516	82,812	43,416
Persia				36,582
Denmark	4,824	154,368	14,470	32,562
Portugal	8,844	12,060	30,954	28,944
Spain	46,230	47,436	39,396	13,266
Cocos and Christmas Islands			6,030	12,060
Arabia	4,020	12,864	11,256	8,844
Norway	402	38,190	58,290	5,628
Other countries	6,834	241,602	328,132	441,798

Value of principal imports:

Articles	1910	1913	1914
Soft goods	$27,122,136	$45,247,914	$40,735,866
Rice	30,403,310	22,382,958	17,347,900
Machinery and steam engines	4,938,570	12,132,360	9,912,114
Iron and steel and hardware	10,197,132	16,896,462	13,713,426
Foodstuffs	11,901,210	12,294,366	11,224,644
Earthenware	1,254,240	2,298,636	1,518,354
Cement	925,806	1,597,548	1,300,470
Glass and glassware	701,490	1,043,994	971,232
Miscellaneous wares	2,019,648	3,218,010	2,063,466
Artificial fertilizers	3,173,388	4,771,740	5,587,800
Dyes	138,690	495,324	299,088
Lamps	399,186	719,982	463,506
Matches	1,062,486	1,470,918	1,378,056
Coal	1,518,756	1,907,490	2,329,992
Jute bags	1,640,964	2,517,726	2,575,212
Soap	502,500	943,092	1,042,788

Value of exports exclusive of government exports and bullion and specie to principal countries of destination:

Countries	1910	1912	1913	1914
The Netherlands	$35,914,278	$63,658,710	$69,391,632	$60,020,610
Singapore	29,152,638	35,969,754	44,087,742	42,673,908
Great Britain	5,202,684	11,020,830	9,621,468	42,649,386
British India (inc. Pondicherry)	23,303,538	23,101,734	35,737,448	27,095,604
Hong Kong	11,668,050	8,776,464	13,745,586	9,501,672
France	9,141,882	10,994,650	10,739,430	8,156,580
Australia	2,770,182	5,570,514	5,164,494	8,063,718
Japan (inc. Formosa)	6,797,016	8,629,734	14,396,424	7,709,958
Penang	5,808,498	15,108,768	7,651,668	7,514,586
China	3,224,442	4,457,376	7,114,998	7,437,000
Egypt (inc. Suez and Port Said for orders)	8,350,344	7,435,392	2,604,156	3,270,672
United States	7,004,046	6,522,048	5,359,062	6,554,208
Germany	4,608,930	5,999,046	5,751,414	2,672,094
Malacca	1,866,084	281,802	842,994	2,202,156
Siam	277,380	387,126	916,168	1,220,472
Italy	883,194	1,043,592	1,014,246	1,174,644
Belgium	648,024	1,064,094	1,247,406	703,902
Philippine Islands	8,040	100,902	324,012	648,024
French Indo China	19,296	253,260	448,230	576,468
Russia	107,334	170,046	629,078	470,742
Austria	1,550,112	2,007,186	1,712,922	436,170
Denmark	229,140	282,606	357,378	325,974
British Borneo	109,344	31,356	86,832	147,936
Portuguese Timor	87,636	45,024	101,304	63,918
Canada	1,164,896	1,976,634	315,570	61,104
Turkey	24,924	85,626	38,190	27,738
Arabia	58,692	26,130	123,816	21,708
Norway	4,824	5,226	2,814	18,894
Spain	80,802	68,742	62,310	11,658
Cocos and Christmas Islands	10,050	6,030	7,638	4,422
Portugal (including Azores)	5,628	41,406	8,442	3,216
Persia		5,628	66,732	804
Switzerland			3,216	
Sweden	51,858	3,618	10,854	1,608
Other European countries		2,010	6,504,762	8,559,786
All other countries	506,922	461,094	637,974	1,612,422

Value of principal exports:

Articles	1910	1913	1914
Sugar	$57,009,728	$62,957,220	$74,728,584
Java tea	4,624,276	8,660,643	10,845,308
Rubber and gum	6,822,744	12,389,640	12,312,054
Coffee	4,762,092	5,211,428	9,040,422
Tobacco	15,196,404	37,043,898	26,142,462
Copra	16,971,234	22,126,482	24,494,262
Java Rice	3,412,982	3,632,070	2,467,878
Pepper	3,897,792	4,179,594	4,546,218
Maize	343,308	1,157,358	1,895,028
Cassava products	1,542,876	3,657,798	2,458,632
Tin	13,040,076	23,338,110	15,600,414
Kapoc	1,846,386	2,650,788	2,478,732
Wood	1,545,690	1,606,598	1,292,028
Skins	2,787,468	3,708,852	1,846,386
Cinchona bark	1,567,800	1,956,132	1,744,680
Coca	278,586	332,454	233,160
Petroleum	7,876,386	15,941,310	20,582,802
Gum damar	1,932,012	1,124,796	1,170,222
Arachides	1,270,320	1,235,748	1,065,702
Cocao	609,432	691,038	483,606
Copal	729,228	711,540	548,328
Gambir	1,237,356	1,262,682	1,155,750
Nutmeg	1,037,160	601,392	397,980
Cocoanut oil	281,400	270,546	487,726
Rattan	2,842,140	2,921,334	1,974,624
Indian nuts	1,313,334	1,567,800	2,682,546
Fibres, other than kapoc	605,412	2,194,518	1,938,846

Production and Industry

In 1915, 781 companies and Europeans held 1,230,208 acres; 88 Chinese held 67,650 acres and 5 natives held 1,554 acres. The principal native crops are rice (4,030,469 acres in 1917), maize (1,303,680 acres 1917) and cassava (1,021,824 acres in 1917).

Production of principal crops in 1918, according to the estimate published by the Netherlands East India government:

Crops	Number of Estates	Estimate 1918
		Pounds
Cocoa	26 estates in Java and Madura	2,033,880
Tea	206 estates in Java and Madura	70,061,403
Rubber	206 estates in Java and Madura	40,351,496
Coffee	246 estates in Java and Madura	84,821,296
Cinchona	66 estates in Java and Madura	13,930,180
Rubber	193 estates in Sumatra	51,553,550
Tea	11 estates in Sumatra	7,807,203
Coffee	62 estates in Sumatra	16,011,824
"	7 estates in Celebes	258,200
Rubber	3 estates in Celebes	26,740
Cinchona	3 estates in Sumatra	171,600
Rubber	10 estates in Borneo	2,684,820

In 1917 there were 396,548 acres planted to sugar, the total production being 1,822,118 tons, and the number of factories in operation being 185.

The principal mineral product of the Dutch East Indies is tin, mined at Banca by the government, and at Billiton and Rian by private companies. The production of Billiton tin in 1918 was 7,565 tons (20,300 tons in 1916; 15,000 tons in 1917). Banca in 1918 produced about 15,400 tons. The coal production of Java, Sumatra and Borneo in 1917 was 816,578 tons. Large iron ore deposits have been reported in Celebes with a total estimated quantity of 160,000,000 tons. The production of that mineral in 1917 amounted to 1,921,665 short tons.

The Royal Dutch Oil Company holds most of the oil concessions in the Islands. In 1917 the company filed 29 applications for concessions, and early in 1918, 6 concessions were granted.

Production of the company's oil wells during 1916 and 1917 stated in tons:

	1916	1917		1916	1917
South Sumatra	264,522	266,050	Java	228,025	232,636
North Sumatra	206,024	317,334	Ceram	3,263	2,248
Borneo	957,025	869,123	Total	1,658,859	1,687,391

An independent oil company produced 132,434 tons of oil in 1916, and 125,078 tons in 1917.

Gold is found in Sumatra, the Celebes, and in Dutch Borneo. In 1914, 58 concessions had been granted for prospecting, and working of gold and silver mines. The Lebong gold area, about 46 miles north of Benkulen, Sumatra, is most productive, extending sometimes to a length of 2½ miles.

Gold production in Sumatra and the Celebes from 1911 to 1918:

Year	Sumatra	Celebes	Year	Sumatra	Celebes
1911	$2,586,669	$649,230	1916	$1,179,066	$416,070
1912	2,266,476	573,051	1917	1,705,485	333,700
1913	2,028,894	305,520	1918	1,498,053	338,765
1914	2,723,831	492,168	Total	$15,643,106	$3,564,775
1915	1,654,632	456,270			

Manufacturing is developing, but is as yet relatively unimportant. There is some shipbuilding, a metal foundry; many repair shops, and paper, spirits, tannin hats and furniture are made on a small scale. Ice is manuactured in large quantities. The batik process of dyeing is highly developed in Java.

Details of the manufacturing industries of the Dutch East Indies:

	Industries	Java and Madura		Other Teritories		Total	
		Enterprises	Workmen	Enterprises	Workmen	Enterprises	Workmen
I.	Building Materials:						
	Cement factories	.....	.....	1	450	1	450
	Cement tiles, concrete, limestone, sandstone and similar work	33	2,187	1	40	34	2,227
	Lime kilns	79	2,160	21	204	100	2,364
	Marble polishing shops	6	146	.....	.....	6	146
	Tileries, brick kilns and potteries	207	2,937	66	1,232	273	4,169
	Looking glass manufactory and glass-cutting shops	1	56	.....	.....	1	56
II.	Manufacture of Food and Drinks:						
	Arac and spirit distilleries	14	588	2	18	16	606
	Breweries	1	6	.....	.....	1	6
	Bread and biscuit bakeries and confectionery	68	616	19	202	87	818
	Cassava flour and tapioca factories	41	2,136	.....	.....	41	2,136
	Preserved food factories	1	120	.....	.....	1	120
	Coffee roasteries	7	138	.....	.....	7	138
	Aerated water and lemonade factories	50	872	18	150	68	1,022
	Grease-oil factories	36	1,246	11	286	47	1,532
	Cigar and cigarette factories	70	1,954	.....	.....	70	1,954
	Cattle food factories	2	92	.....	.....	2	92
	Ice factories	32	619	18	197	50	816
III.	Chemical Industry:						
	Alkaloid extract works	2	305	.....	.....	2	305
	Batik and dye works	579	7,606	.....	.....	579	7,606
	Explosives factories	1	42	.....	.....	1	42
	Manufactory of compressed gases (carbonic acid, oxygen)	3	43	.....	.....	3	43
	Iodine distilleries	10	395	.....	.....	10	395
	Sodium bisulphate and other chemicals	2	32	.....	.....	2	32
	Soap factories	22	276	1	15	23	291
IV.	Metal Industry:						
	Automobile repair shops	38	976	8	138	46	1,114
	Constructional workshops, factories of electrical articles, machine works, metal workshops, repair shops, forges	113	6,617	37	603	150	7,220
	Railway and tramway work and repair shops	12	2,691	1	334	13	3,025
	Screw and nut factories	1	75	.....	.....	1	75
V.	Woodwork Industry:						
	Furniture makers, carpentry shops, etc	206	2,835	67	758	273	3,593
	Saw mills	20	876	111	2,620	131	3,496
	Carriage and coach works	23	435	8	107	31	542
VI.	Shipbuilding Industry:						
	Shipyards	19	3,123	7	561	26	3,684
VII.	Fibre Industry:						
	Plaiting of hats, making of rattan furniture, etc	11	350	.....	.....	11	350
VIII.	Leather Industry:						
	Tanneries	6	118	2	292	8	410
IX.	Various Industries:						
	Pasteboard factories	1	50	.....	.....	1	50
	Diamond cutters	2	120	3	195	5	315
	Printers and Bookbinders	70	4,733	22	585	92	5,318
	Electrical and gas works	12	1,141	3	64	15	1,205
	Artificial manure factories	2	19	.....	.....	2	19
	Paper mills	1	60	.....	.....	1	60
	Firework factories	18	169	.....	.....	18	169
	Total	1,832	49,000	427	9,051	2,250	58,051
X.	Government Industries and Enterprises:						
	Workshops of railway and tramway material	2	2,860	3	750	5	3,810
	Marine establishment	1	3,400	.....	.....	1	3,400
	Workshops connected with marine signalling	1	92	.....	.....	1	92
	Government printing offices	1	252	.....	.....	1	252
	Opium factory	1	950	.....	.....	1	950
	Salt-packing works	2	1,650	.....	.....	2	1,650
	Total of private and government enterprises	1,831	58,204	430	10,001	2,261	68,205

Railways, Telegraphs and Post Offices:

In 1917 the total length of railways and tramways was 2,402 miles; length of telegraphs and cables, 13,142 miles. Postal and telegraph stations numbered 973, of which 603 were in Java and Madura and 370 on other islands.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The legal coins and weights and measures are those of the Netherlands. Other weights in use are the **Amsterdamisch Pond** of 1.09 pounds, the **picul** of 133⅓ pounds, the **catty** of 1⅓ pounds and the **Tjengkal,** equivalent to 4 yards.

Consular representatives:

United States consular representatives are stationed at Soerabaya, Java; Batavia; and Macassar, Celebes. Consular officials of The Netherlands are charged with the interests of the Dutch East Indies in the United States.

Language:

English is ordinarily used for commercial correspondence; the official language is Dutch.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several good daily papers printed in Dutch in Soerabaya and Batavia.

Shipping routes:

Independent S. S. Corp.
Java-New York Line.
Kerr Steamship Co., Inc.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of the Dutch East Indies imposes **ad valorem** duties ranging from 6 to 10 per cent on some commodities, and a **specific** duty, based on weight or quantity, on others.

Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.
Cable rates: Via San Francisco, $1.00 per word from New York or New England states.
Postal rates: Postal Union rates.
Mail time: Via London, thirty-four days.
Money Orders: Issued.
International reply coupons: Issued.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Dutch East Indies. Parcels can not be registered. Two copies of "Customs Declarations" must accompany each parcel. Prohibitions: Firearms and parts thereof and salt, except table salt in bottles or packages.

TIMOR

An island of the Malay Archipelago owned jointly by Holland and Portugal, the eastern portion jointly with the territory of Ambeno and the neighboring island of Pulo Cambing being the Portugal possession of which Delly is the port. Its population in 1915 was 377,815 (201,121 males and 176,694 females). Coffee, sandal wood, sandal root, copra and wax are its chief exports.

Total imports and exports 1910, 1914-1916:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1910	$476,418	$437,224	1915	$351,324	$549,574
1914	42,621	272,727	1916	459,536	523,738

FRENCH PACIFIC ISLANDS

These comprise the Society Islands, the principal ones being Tahiti and Moorea, the Marquesas, the Leeward Islands, the Tuamotu Islands, and Gambier, Tubuai and Rapa Islands. The Marquesas Islands, the largest of which are Nukahiva and Hivaoa, have a total area of 480 square miles and a population of 3,425. The Tuamotu Islands consist of two parallel groups with a total population of 3,830. The more important of the Leeward Islands (Iles sous le Vent) are Huahiné, with a population of 1,200; Raitéa and Tahaa, with a population of 3,350 and Bora-Bora-Maupiti, with a population of 1,300. The Gambier Islands have a total area of six square miles and a population of 1,530; Mangareva is the principal island. The Tubai islands, and Rapa have a total area of about 120 square miles and a population of about 3,000.

United States statistics of foreign commerce include trade with these islands and with New Caledonia in the general classification of trade with French Oceania. During the calendar year 1919 United States exports to French Oceania were valued at $1,289,293 and imports from at $2,307,201.

The most important of the French Pacific Islands is Tahiti, with an area of 600 square miles and population of 11,691. The principal town and seat of government is Papeete, with a population of 3,617, of whom 1,900 are French. The principal products are pearl, mother of pearl, copra, sugar, tropical fruits, and vanilla. Imports (1913); $1,638,199; exports, $1,655,889.

The chief industries are sugar refining, the distillation of rum and the preparation of cocoanuts. The principal exports are copra, pearls and mother of pearl, oranges and vanilla. Tahiti has steamship connection with San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia. Moorea, about fifty miles distant, has an area of fifty square miles and a population of 1,560.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The island of New Caledonia is a French possession. Area, 7,650 square miles; population (1911) 50,608, of whom 28,025 were Negro, 13,138 free, and 5,671 convicts in the penal establishment. The capital and principal town, Noumea, has a population of about 10,000. Immigration is from Java, Tonkin, and the Pacific Islands. There are about 500 square miles of forest reserve being worked for timber, about 1,500 square miles under cultivation to cocoanuts, coffee, cassava, maize, tobacco and fruits, and about an equal amount to pasture land, on which about 200,000 head of cattle and 5,000 sheep are grazed.

For trade of the United States with New Caledonia, see under French Pacific Islands, above.

Local industries include meat preserving, grain, coffee and cotton cleaning, tobacco making, rum distilling, and two blast furnaces for smelting nickel ore. In 1917 the large tobacco factory at Noumea treated 9,743 pounds of tobacco. The 1917 output of rum at the St. Louis distillery near Noumea was 1,654 gallons. Mining claims cover 448,907 acres. The mineral exports in 1917 consisted of 35,200 tons of nickel ore and 46,081 tons of chrome ore, valued at $2,726,914. The blast furnaces produced 6,950 tons of steel. Imports, 1917, $3,488,480; exports, $3,858,840. Imports include coal, wine, flour, and rice; exports, minerals, copra, coffee, rubber and guano. There are ninety miles of railroad under construction, of which twenty have been completed. There is frequent coastal passenger and mail-boat service, and a tri-monthly steamer service to Sydney, Australia. There are 575 miles of telegraph and 110 of telephone line.

The dependencies of New Caledonia comprise the Isle of Pines, about thirty miles southeast; area sixty square miles, population 600; the Wallis Archipelago, northeast of

Fiji, with an area of forty square miles, and a population of about 4,000; the Loyalty Islands about sixty miles east of New Caledonia, three large islands, Maré, Uvea and Lifou, and a group of smaller ones, with a total area of about 790 square miles, the products of which are copra and rubber; the islands of Fortuna and Alafi, south of the Wallis Archipelago, with about 2,000 inhabitants, and the barren Huon Islands, 170 miles northwest of New Caledonia.

Cable rates: Via Pacific, $0.82 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

Parcel post: Does not extend to New Caledonia.

NEW GUINEA

The island of New Guinea, lying directly north of Australia includes British New Guinea (Territory of Papua), the former German New Guinea, and Dutch New Guinea. German New Guinea included besides Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Samoan Islands. At the present time Papua, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands are for the purposes of administration attached to Australia.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA
(British New Guinea)

The original British possession comprised the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea and various groups of outlying islands, including the Louisiades and D'Emtrecasteaux islands. Area, 90,540 square miles of which 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea. The population is estimated at 201,274, of whom about 200,000 are Papuans, 963 are white, and 311 are colored.

In 1918 there were 57,593 acres of plantations, of which 42,625 acres are under cocoanuts, 8,311 acres under rubber, and 5,362 acres under sisal. The timber area is large, valuable, and easily accessible. Cocoanut growing by natives is legally enforced.

There are four ports; Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru and Bonagai. There are seven gold fields and one copper field. Copper output 1918, 1,112 tons valued at $58,239; gold, $170,044. Trade is carried on principally with New South Wales and Queensland. Imports, principally foodstuffs, tobacco, clothing and hardware (1918), $1,379,229; exports, principally copra, sisal, gold, pearls, and pearl shell, copper, timber, rubber, and mangrove bark (1918), $1,070,121. Currency, weights and measures and tariff as in Australia. For value of United States trade with Papua, see under Fiji Islands, page 617.

KAISER WILHELM'S LAND

Area, with outlying islands, about 70,000 square miles; population estimated at 350,000. The area of cultivation in 1914 was 16,800 acres, the greater part of which was under cocoanuts. Rubber, cocoa, and tropical fruits are likewise grown. Minerals are abundant but unworked. Towns are Madang, with 243 whites, Morobe, with 40, and Eitape, with 50.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO

The most important island is New Britain with an area of 10,000 square miles, a native population of 50,000, a German population of 600 and about 1,000 Chinese and Japanese. Principal port, Simpson Harbor, on which is Rabaul, the chief town, with a population of about 800. Cocoanuts are the principal products. New Ireland is situated north of New Britain, with a native population of about 30,000. The towns are Kaewieng with a European population of about 100, and Nomatanai, with a European population of about 50. There are about 200 Europeans on the islands. Cocoanuts are the principal product.

The Admiralty Islands have a native population of about 4,000. The principal town, Lorengate, on Great Admiralty Island has a European population of about 50. Cocoanuts and pearls are the principal products.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Germany formerly owned the island of Bougainville (area 350 square miles, population 15,000 natives), and Buka, (area 30 square miles, population 2,000 natives). Principal products are bananas, cocoanuts, sweet potatoes and taro. European population about 60.

The group known as the British Solomon islands, includes the islands of Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono, Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, the Lord Howe Group, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff, or Wilson Group. Area 11,000 square miles. European population 660, native population about 150,000. Area under rubber, 300 acres. Other products are sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas, and copra. Copra exports during 1917–18 were 6,943 tons. Currency, weights and measures are as in Great Britain, with the addition of a local paper currency issued in 1917–18.

Shipping routes: See under Australia.
Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.
Cable rates: To Port Moresby, via San Francisco from New York or New England states, $0.70 per word.
Mail rates: Postal Union rates.
Mail time: About 25 days.
Parcels post: Service extends to New Guinea. Regulations same as for Australia.
Money orders: Issued.
International reply coupons: Issued.

SAMOAN ISLANDS

A group of islands the most important of which are Savaii, with an area of 660 square miles; Upolu with 600 square miles; Tutuila, 77 square miles, and Manua, twenty-five square miles. The latter two belong to the United States. Savaii and Opulo, with a total population of 41,128, of whom 1,668 are white, and include 660 British, 236 Americans and 530 Germans, were formerly in the possession of Germany.

Imports, 1916-17, $1,463,700; exports, $1,557,367, exclusive of supplies for the military forces. Principal port, Apia, which has regular steamboat service from New Zealand.

A wireless station has been erected at Apia. The American island of Tutuila is seventy miles from Apia, and has a population of 5,885. The harbor and naval station is Pago Pago. Copra, oranges, lemons and limes are grown.

Shipping routes: See Australia.

Cable rates:

Apia (wireless from New Zealand) $0.83 per word; Tutuila (wireless from Suva) $0.75, from New York or New England states. Other islands by mail from Sydney, Australia.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Pago Pago, nineteen days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Samoan Islands. Parcels can not be registered. Parcels are mailable to Apia, Samoa, at the rates and conditions applicable to parcels to Great Britain.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

UNITED STATES ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC

HAWAII

A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean 2,080 miles southwest of San Francisco, and a territory of the United States. The total area of the group is but slightly larger than that of the combined states of Connecticut and Rhode Island, of which the island of Hawaii itself occupies very nearly as much area as the state of Connecticut. The principal city is Honolulu.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Sugar and pineapples are the chief products.

The climate is tropical.

Area and Population

Area of the various islands constituting the group:

Total area	6,449 sq. miles
Hawaii	4,015 "
Maui	728 "
Oahu	598 "
Kauai	547 "
Molokai	261 "
Lanai	139 "
Niihau	97 "
Kahoolaue	69 "

Population, showing division of races:

Races	Census of 1910	Estimated 1918	Races	Census of 1910	Estimated 1918
Hawaiian	26,041	22,850	Chinese	21,674	22,250
Part Hawaiian	12,506	16,100	Japanese	79,674	106,800
Portuguese	23,303	24,250	Filipinos	.....	20,400
Spanish	1,990	2,270	All others	7,964	5,660
Porto Rican	4,890	5,200			
Other Caucasian	14,867	30,400	Total	192,909	256,180

Honolulu, the capital, has a population of 71,950.

Commerce

Ten year table of Hawaiian imports and exports:

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From United States	From other countries	Total	To United States	To other countries	Total
1909	$17,780,778	$4,033,574	$21,814,352	$40,432,945	$84,152	$40,517,097
1910	20,560,101	4,606,334	25,166,435	46,183,265	306,763	46,490,028
1911	21,925,177	5,190,449	27,115,626	41,207,651	730,642	41,938,293
1912	24,652,905	5,598,444	30,251,349	55,076,070	373,273	55,449,343
1913	30,646,089	6,873,531	37,519,620	42,713,184	758,646	43,471,830
1914	25,773,412	6,282,558	32,055,970	40,678,580	915,245	41,593,825
1915	25,004,764	5,716,023	30,720,787	62,087,250	377,509	62,464,759
1916	31,127,577	6,068,529	37,196,106	64,438,297	226,747	64,665,044
1917	44,330,475	6,482,951	50,813,426	73,174,343	923,747	74,098,090
1918	43,646,515	6,807,048	50,453,563	79,392,926	1,553,700	80,946,626

Trade of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands, showing principal domestic articles shipped from the United States; also the total of foreign articles re-shipped:

Articles	1917	1918
Agricultural implements	$58,583	$58,134
Animals:	37,600	43,595
Cattle	195,763	76,399
All other	267,423	594,698
Breadstuffs	3,142,022	3,039,729
Rice	2,390,072	2,074,223
Cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of	649,878	670,451
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	45,325	37,839
Clocks and watches, and parts of	125,457	157,411
Coal	201,009	90,601
Copper, manufactures of	3,416,091	2,895,748
Cotton, manufactures of	135,994	124,626
Earthen, stone, and china ware	120,000	205,156
Eggs	422,973	154,344
Explosives	337,453	510,705
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of	473,566	654,863
Fish	548,693	566,073
Fruits and nuts	114,134	79,944
Furniture of metal	298,518	259,091
Glass and glassware	376,049	326,505
Hay	1,105,487	1,494,698
India rubber, manufactures of	21,095	19,952
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes	7,996,965	7,741,112
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	43,007	35,233
Lamps, chandeliers, and other devices for illuminating	1,322,289	893,416
Leather, and tanned skins, and manufactures of	249,676	194,316
Malt liquors	2,044,633	1,618,554
Meat and dairy products	11,505	13,908
Naval stores	3,240,874	4,089,927
Oils, mineral	488,198	409,425
Paints, pigments, and colors	1,316,106	939,310
Paper, and manufactures of	320,454	350,835
Soap	209,037	197,489
Spirits, distilled	343,703	278,336
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery	978,773	1,065,689
Tobacco, and manufactures of	710,543	609,393
Vegetables	291,653	342,723
Wine	2,647,534	2,393,375
Wood, and manufactures of	445,679	481,888
Wool, and manufactures of	6,823,442	7,826,801
All other articles	$43,967,256	.....
Total shipments of domestic merchandise	307,219	.....
Total re-shipments of foreign merchandise	$44,274,475	$43,646,515
Total shipments		

Imports and exports by countries, 1916-1918:

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Australia and Tasmania	$255,060	$164,571	$118,433	$10,832	$8,684	$20,284
Other British Oceania	43,455	70,166	71,974	23,115	76,194	161,923
British India	1,183,878	1,130,449	834,512	23	453	.....
Canada	13,718	28,405	345,340	54,323	159,707	88,856
Chile	681,487	899,358	1,001,089	.....	40	.....
France	3,906	7,902	4,304	.....	.....	.....
Germany	170	2,507	6,064	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong	388,192	429,126	385,011	3,317	5,348	11,125
Japan	3,113,622	3,406,571	3,672,468	50,121	203,752	626,624
United Kingdom	73,160	86,662	68,991	454	7,744	196
Other Foreign	319,881	258,234	288,852	83,036	173,942	242,210

Domestic exports, 1916-1918:

Articles	1916	1917	1918
Sugar:			
Raw	$52,507,295	$60,137,962	$62,076,956
Refined	1,902,290	2,605,310	2,033,011
Coffee, raw	418,607	391,568	466,689
Fruits and nuts*	6,889,705	8,355,395	8,640,838
Rice	143,120	165,779	84,813
Hides	259,623	295,965	398,719
Other	2,493,691	3,040,826	6,786,516
Total	$64,614,331	$74,992,805	$80,487,542

Note: * Mostly pineapples.

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The principal agricultural products are sugar, rice, pineapples, rubber, sisal, coffee, vanilla, tobacco and honey. There are over 215,000 acres of land planted in sugar cane, giving the greatest yield per acre of any sugar fields in the world. The average yield is from 30 to 40 tons per acre. The sugar output for the past four years is as follows: 1916-17 644,574 tons; 1917-18, 577,000 tons; 1918-19, 579,000 tons; 1919-20, 640,000 tons (estimated).

The second crop is rice, grown by Japanese and Chinese on lowland coast farms on the islands of Kauai and Oahu. There are now over 12,000 acres planted in rice.

Kona coffee from the Kona district of the island of Hawaii is an important crop, running to about 25,000 bags annually, gathered from 4,500 acres. About 6,000 acres are devoted to the growing of pineapples. Until 1919 the average exports of pineapples were 300,000 cases of canned, and 1,000 tons of fresh fruit. The canning of the fruit is a growing industry and 1919 exports of canned fruit were somewhat over 1,000,000 cases. The best pineapples are grown on the island of Oahu.

Other fruits grown are mangoes, oranges, bananas, cocoanuts, figs, grapes, strawberries and litchi nuts. Rubber grown in the islands is of excellent quality and the annual production is about 75,000 pounds. A high grade of tobacco is grown on the island of Hawaii. The annual honey yield is now over 1,000 tons, with a yield of 15 tons of wax. Some 1,500 acres are planted in sisal, which is used in the manufacture of binder twine. The annual sisal crop is about 200 tons.

The forest area of the island is about 545,746 acres; 357,180 being government lands.

Annual food crop production:

Crop	Acreage	Yield
Rice	12,000	500,000 bags+
Bananas	820	.....
Beans	959	11,445 bags
Irish potatoes	620	91,500 bags
Sweet potatoes	760	61,600 bags
Corn	9,290	99,917 tons
Alfalfa	463	5,973 tons
Cassava	108	25,920 bags

Note: +Bags of 100 pounds.

Cattle raising ranks next to the sugar industry in importance. The local cattle ranches supply nearly all the meat for domestic consumption. Wool and hides are shipped to the United States.

Minerals:

The mineral resources of Hawaii are practically undeveloped. There are unworked deposits of pumice, sandstone, sulphur, gypsum, alum, salt, kaolin, and salammoniac.

Manufactures:

There is little manufacturing outside of that connected with the sugar and pineapple canning industries.

Corporations doing business in Hawaii:

Class	Number			Capital		
	Inc. before Aug. 12 1898	Inc. after Aug. 12 1898	Total	Inc. before Aug. 12 1898	Inc. after Aug. 12 1898	Total
Agricultural	47	106	153	$47,966,750	$35,909,015	$83,875,765
Mercantile	36	394	433	19,901,125	43,815,093	63,716,218
Railroad	5	4	9	7,370,000	7,139,960	14,509,960
Street car	.....	2	2	.....	1,950,000	1,950,000
Steamship	1	1	2	3,000,000	6,000	3,006,000
Bank	1	6	7	600,000	1,650,000	2,250,000
Savings and loan	.....	13	13	.....	776,000	776,000
Trust	1	6	7	200,000	900,000	1,000,000
Insurance	.....	2	2	.....	200,000	200,000

Railroads, Telephones, Post Offices:

Railroads have a total mileage of 975. Telephones: There are 43 miles of conduits, 113 miles of cable, and 9,380 miles of open wire. There are 3,479 instruments, exclusive of Honolulu. There are also three wireless stations.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in United States.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

From New York:
Morgan Line.
From San Francisco:
Great Northern Pacific S. S. Co.
Matson Navigation Co.
Oceanic S. S. Co.

Cable Rates:

To Oahu, $0.37 per word; to other islands, $0.52 from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rates.

Mail Time: Twelve days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Hawaii. Rate 2 cents for each pound or fraction thereof.

Money Orders: As in the United States.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

A group of islands in the East Indies, numbering about 3,141, and extending from Taiwan in the north to Borneo in the south. They are possessions of the United States. The combined area of the islands is a little larger than that of the combined states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The principal city, Manila, is about as large as Denver, Colorado.

There are three seasons in Manila, the cool and dry season from November to February, the warm and dry from March to May, and the wet from June to November; the months from November to March are best for a trip.

The principal industry of the Philippines is agriculture and progress is being made in the improvement of methods. To a large extent the industry is still carried on in a primitive fashion. The most important crops are hemp, sugar, cocoanuts, rice, corn, coffee, cacao, tobacco leaf, and indigo. Numerous mineral deposits have been located of which

coal and iron are most important. Coal mining is likewise carried on extensively. The manufacturing industries consist chiefly in the preparation of agricultural products for the market, the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, sugar, rice mills, hemp factories, and copra factories.

The largest proportion of the trade of the Philippines Islands is carried on with the United States, which in 1918 supplied 59.6 per cent. of the total imports and received 66.1 per cent. of the total exports.

Area and Population

The total area of the islands is about 115,026 square miles.

Area of islands which have each an area of over 1,000 square miles:

	Sq. Miles		Sq. Miles
Luzon	40,969	Mindoro	3,851
Mindanao	36,292	Leyte	2,722
Samar	5,031	Cebu	1,762
Negros	4,881	Bohol	1,441
Panay	4,611	Masbate	1,236
Palawan	4,027		

The present population is estimated at 9,503,271; consisting of native born, 9,429,905, and foreign born, 73,366.

Two-thirds of the foreign born are Chinese, and nearly one-half the remainder are Asiatics, chiefly Japanese. There are about 5,000 Americans.

The natives are broadly classified as Malaysian. The Christianized natives number about 8,413,347, and the Mohammedans, or Moors, about 315,980.

Population of principal towns:

Manila (capital)	266,943	Albay	43,000
Iloilo	48,000	Vigan	18,000
Abu	46,000	Naga	12,000
Laóag	46,000	Zamboanga	30,000

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Philippine Islands for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports(+) or Imports (−)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909	$11,182,175	$7,266	$11,189,165	$7,755,165	$1,678,821	$9,433,986	82.20	+$1,755,455
1910	16,768,909	63,836	16,832,645	17,282,060	35,837	17,317,897	99.79	−485,252
1911	19,677,802	45,311	19,723,113	17,389,382	11,016	17,400,398	99.94	+2,322,715
1912	23,703,935	32,198	23,736,133	23,239,870	17,329	23,257,199	99.93	+478,934
1913	25,360,646	24,147	25,384,793	21,000,177	10,071	21,010,248	99.95	+4,374,545
1914	27,268,064	36,523	27,304,587	18,148,926	13,386	18,162,312	99.93	+9,142,275
1915	24,691,611	63,709	24,755,320	24,009,891	10,278	24,020,169	99.96	+735,151
1916	23,359,065	62,107	23,421,172	28,220,914	11,335	28,232,249	99.96	−4,811,707
1917	26,984,672	221,940	27,206,612	42,421,938	14,309	42,436,247	99.97	−15,229,635
1918	48,276,470	148,618	48,425,088	78,071,339	30,073	78,101,412	99.96	−29,676,324
1919	.....	.....	69,030,876	.....	.....	82,490,760	.....	−12,459,884

Foreign trade of the Philippines for thirteen years:

Year Ended June 30	Imports			Exports		
	From United States	From Other Countries	Total	To United States	To Other Countries	Total
1907	$5,155,359	$23,630,496	$27,785,855	$12,079,204	$21,634,153	$33,713,357
1908	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915	22,394,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375
1918	49,799,229	33,964,061	83,763,290	77,010,233	39,604,378	116,614,611
1919	64,655,144	43,119,119	107,774,263	79,332,548	43,396,690	122,729,238

The marked discrepancy between the United States figures of exports to the Philippine Islands prior to 1911 and the Philippine figures of imports from the United States in corresponding periods is due chiefly to the fact that the Philippine import figures prior to that year omit merchandise imported free of duty for the use of the Government or for use in construction and equipment of railways in the islands, under the act of February 6, 1905, while the United States returns omit only Government supplies carried by Government vessels.

Principal articles of import by countries of origin during 1918 and 1919:

Imports	Twelve Months Ending June			
	1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Automobiles ... No.	1,646	$1,278,675	1,409	$1,490,511
United States ... No.	1,646	1,278,675	1,409	1,490,511
Cement ... Bbls.	182,205	426,453	228,769	580,708
United States ... Bbls.	2,654	7,669	101	1,236
China ... Bbls.	114,327	280,040	61,710	147,953
French East Indies ... Bbls.	19,932	33,064	75,191	129,900
Japan ... Bbls.	33,216	86,739	73,432	224,556
Other countries ... Bbls.	12,076	28,941	18,335	77,063
Coal ... Long tons	395,275	1,874,997	396,934	3,028,140
United States ... Long tons	10	231	.....	.....
China ... Long tons	101,655	328,103	107,769	517,936
Japan ... Long tons	253,638	1,334,745	255,807	2,300,461
Other countries ... Long tons	39,972	211,918	33,358	209,743
Cotton, and manufactures:				
Cloths ... Sq. yds.	138,405,699	19,171,262	80,977,816	16,540,658
United States ... Sq. yds.	117,202,749	16,011,733	67,054,735	13,769,986
United Kingdom ... Sq. yds.	8,777,713	1,368,071	4,124,950	960,109
Japan ... Sq. yds.	9,033,172	1,276,167	6,841,925	1,274,820
Other countries ... Sq. yds.	3,392,065	515,291	2,956,206	535,743
Thread	.....	639,648	.....	840,035
United States	.....	484,996	.....	631,752
Other countries	.....	154,652	.....	208,283
Wearing apparel	.....	2,350,565	.....	3,755,821
United States	.....	743,246	.....	1,758,463
Japan	.....	1,433,623	.....	1,903,475
Other countries	.....	173,691	.....	93,883

Continued on page 647

Table Continued:

Imports	Twelve Months Ending June			
	1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Yarn ... Lbs.	2,510,940	$1,269,302	2,875,799	$1,845,211
United States ... Lbs.	2,659	2,178	3,190	2,237
United Kingdom ... Lbs.	333,450	243,107	260,152	278,134
Japan ... Lbs.	1,723,492	853,291	2,090,190	1,277,317
Other countries ... Lbs.	451,339	170,726	576,267	287,523
All other	.....	1,874,141	.....	2,328,167
United States	.....	988,449	.....	1,423,145
United Kingdom	.....	288,400	.....	330,367
Other countries	.....	597,292	.....	574,655
Iron and steel:				
Machinery	.....	3,233,450	.....	7,100,895
United States	.....	3,039,769	.....	6,378,893
United Kingdom	.....	50,059	.....	13,326
Other countries	.....	143,622	.....	708,676
All other	.....	6,071,093	.....	7,697,765
United States	.....	5,265,800	.....	6,864,915
United Kingdom	.....	76,021	.....	89,861
Other countries	.....	729,272	.....	743,019
Illuminating oil ... Gals.	9,281,483	1,242,692	9,756,425	2,420,686
United States ... Gals.	6,819,367	906,361	9,421,893	2,369,884
Dutch East Indies ... Gals.	2,416,794	331,384	334,478	50,787
Other countries ... Gals.	45,322	4,947	54	15
Leather, and manufactures:				
Boots and shoes ... Pairs	612,222	1,078,204	680,548	1,542,270
United States ... Pairs	485,014	1,038,803	598,836	1,521,050
Other countries ... Pairs	127,208	39,401	81,712	21,220
All other	.....	813,383	.....	1,106,453
United States	.....	675,182	.....	919,367
Other countries	.....	138,201	.....	187,086
Meat and dairy products:				
Condensed milk ... Lbs.	11,999,783	1,377,452	7,464,595	1,360,884
United States ... Lbs.	11,284,084	1,300,980	6,227,574	1,037,782
United Kingdom ... Lbs.	148,206	14,816	84,106	17,727
Other countries ... Lbs.	567,493	61,656	1,152,915	305,375
Fresh beef ... Lbs.	8,385,679	804,341	6,904,911	737,791
United States ... Lbs.	4,484	1,304	860	223
Australasia ... Lbs.	1,056,279	112,908	1,695,183	213,161
China ... Lbs.	7,324,916	690,129	5,208,868	524,407
All other	.....	1,235,726	.....	1,761,068
United States	.....	449,157	.....	627,788
Australasia	.....	231,682	.....	333,459
Other countries	.....	554,887	.....	799,821
Paper, and manufactures	.....	1,992,198	.....	2,225,677
United States	.....	1,060,259	.....	1,181,430
France	.....	241,770	.....	362,653
Japan	.....	399,705	.....	448,093
Other countries	.....	290,464	.....	233,501
Rice ... Long tons	156,616	6,167,015	146,244	8,488,590
United States ... Long tons	.....	2	.....	17
French East Indies ... Long tons	149,295	5,665,564	123,068	6,547,212
Siam ... Long tons	7,118	485,507	19,101	1,736,584
Other countries ... Long tons	203	15,942	4,075	204,777
Wheat flour ... Bbls.	364,695	2,667,736	310,000	2,546,815
United States ... Bbls.	1,518	14,214	43	729
Australasia ... Bbls.	319,175	2,343,723	274,978	2,304,412
Japan ... Bbls.	43,572	305,773	1,541	8,867
Other countries ... Bbls.	430	4,026	33,438	232,807
All other articles	.....	28,184,957	.....	40,376,088
United States	.....	16,530,221	.....	24,675,736
Other countries	.....	11,654,736	.....	15,700,352
Total imports	.....	$83,763,290	.....	$107,774,236

Principal articles of export with countries of destination during 1918 and 1919:

Exports	Twelve Months Ending June			
	1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manila Hemp	Long tons	158,211	$54,493,970	132,648	$41,829,640
United States	Long tons	83,972	32,418,469	69,829	24,203,659
United Kingdom	Long tons	55,160	14,682,401	47,517	12,849,099
Japan	Long tons	11,412	5,353,514	9,536	3,249,791
Other countries	Long tons	7,667	2,039,586	5,766	1,527,091
Cocoanut oil	Long tons	70,976	18,552,249	128,789	35,541,361
United States	Long tons	70,872	18,531,746	120,829	33,406,387
Other countries	Long tons	104	20,503	7,960	2,134,974
Sugar	Long tons	225,428	13,304,770	236,391	17,201,625
United States	Long tons	78,713	6,512,948	91,454	8,174,817
China	Long tons	35,306	1,721,309	40,700	2,646,453
Hongkong	Long tons	76,438	3,430,819	66,794	3,982,416
Japan	Long tons	34,674	1,620,972	35,029	2,189,239
Other countries	Long tons	297	18,722	2,414	208,700
Copra	Long tons	103,887	9,527,241	14,369	1,426,585
United States	Long tons	88,419	8,172,252	13,284	1,270,803
France	Long tons	4,447	394,513	.....	.....
Spain	Long tons	10,504	918,299	.....	.....
Other countries	Long tons	517	42,177	1,085	155,782
Cigars	Thous.	318,564	5,708,718	397,716	8,601,889
United States	Thous.	224,174	4,653,111	276,289	6,757,451
Australasia	Thous.	6,168	107,631	8,075	161,111
China	Thous.	29,527	366,620	34,348	600,741
Hongkong	Thous.	8,869	111,400	8,469	133,145
Other countries	Thous.	49,826	469,956	70,535	949,441
Unmanufactured tobacco	Lbs.	41,269,433	4,954,298	48,078,911	5,629,827
United States	Lbs.	7,466,544	1,740,159	3,311,384	836,163
France	Lbs.	7,406,927	774,547	9,130,549	930,095
Spain	Lbs.	24,986,619	2,219,335	22,726,346	2,451,038
Other countries	Lbs.	1,409,343	220,257	12,910,632	1,412,531
Maguey	Long tons	10,992	1,904,131	9,430	1,442,491
United States	Long tons	3,773	673,486	744	105,936
United Kingdom	Long tons	4,553	810,044	2,256	345,161
Other countries	Long tons	2,666	420,601	6,430	991,394
Knotted hemp	Lbs.	1,253,126	1,093,337	662,297	544,479
United States	Lbs.	417,011	364,961	269,509	229,920
France	Lbs.	172,083	196,804	65,181	52,480
Italy	Lbs.	197,393	158,661	174,187	137,650
Switzerland	Lbs.	263,560	202,038	82,489	66,028
Other countries	Lbs.	203,079	170,873	70,931	58,401
All other articles	.....	.....	7,075,897	.....	10,511,341
United States	.....	.....	3,943,101	.....	4,347,412
Other countries	.....	.....	3,132,796	.....	6,163,929
Total exports	.....	.....	$116,614,611	.....	$122,729,238

Value of principal articles imported, 1914-1918:

Name of Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Agricultural implements, and parts of	$35,449	$51,377	$48,580	$71,355	$160,197
Carabao	66,557	101,859	57,546	41,344	17,364
Other cattle	241,766	416,081	179,589	175,149	99,174
Books, and other printed matter	469,546	409,446	469,762	485,779	605,645
Brass, and manufactures of	227,886	192,335	175,415	284,544	364,493
Wheat flour	1,611,158	1,946,303	1,501,441	1,915,525	3,016,764
Other breadstuffs	434,006	664,047	459,643	442,579	557,537
Automobiles and parts, including tires	1,013,451	974,816	1,352,572	1,540,400	3,262,832
Other cars, carriages, vehicles, and parts of	473,912	317,285	230,594	245,080	274,744
Cement	554,882	408,530	293,100	298,256	498,427

Continued on page 649

Table Continued:

Countries	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	723,791	865,329	1,388,074	1,431,124	1,670,717
Coal	1,749,745	1,432,520	1,303,994	1,538,235	2,331,174
Cocoa or cacao	331,903	234,740	405,513	452,527	496,229
Coffee	347,384	242,390	345,166	418,626	374,008
Copper, and manufactures of	133,877	125,151	125,742	221,680	259,221
Cotton, and manufactures of	9,956,244	11,791,414	9,324,886	13,787,002	29,008,422
Diamonds and other precious stones, and imitations of, unset	219,861	208,127	234,401	356,149	599,890
Earthen, stone and china ware	163,289	142,252	199,345	276,771	439,657
Eggs	411,365	414,517	330,901	290,353	583,173
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, and manufactures of	747,178	598,680	620,587	1,535,904	2,362,162
Fish and fish products	720,735	416,144	560,010	927,868	2,606,175
Fruits and nuts	405,273	355,103	369,967	411,602	619,970
Glass and glassware	293,319	270,777	325,604	475,390	873,724
Gold, platinum and silver, and manufactures of	111,913	86,236	92,118	101,332	217,699
India rubber, manufactures of (auto tires excluded)	285,144	297,166	350,858	341,116	581,559
Instruments and apparatus	828,711	750,246	680,512	946,953	1,109,384
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	6,983,444	4,430,071	3,763,238	5,927,562	12,253,985
Leather, and manufactures of	1,557,824	1,274,802	1,059,668	1,623,908	2,085,532
Meat products	1,866,274	1,721,237	1,135,743	1,425,436	2,064,169
Dairy products	1,118,273	1,099,841	992,954	1,564,619	1,335,516
Musical instruments, and parts of	98,986	64,596	71,368	67,166	118,081
Illuminating oil	1,281,020	1,129,015	1,012,845	1,336,667	1,213,460
Other oil	793,834	900,510	1,315,762	1,457,441	1,584,141
Paints and pigments	192,011	287,515	255,613	331,871	695,892
Paper, and manufactures of	757,190	761,210	894,943	1,889,186	1,841,991
Perfumery and all other toilet preparations	207,930	268,506	216,527	356,564	332,186
Photographic equipment and supplies	103,273	96,055	99,466	101,843	132,943
Plated ware, gold, and silver	120,977	94,681	123,316	245,552	567,707
Rice	3,276,148	6,724,275	6,521,821	5,390,731	8,216,792
Silk, and manufactures of	849,438	902,787	884,976	1,980,593	2,863,512
Soap	585,362	481,098	315,159	581,815	346,632
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors	350,052	315,520	354,238	328,306	403,197
Sugar and molasses	275,345	208,836	81,871	43,312	42,306
Tobacco, and manufactures of	307,293	392,291	424,501	589,223	784,665
Vegetables	795,339	714,441	738,812	911,985	1,218,044
Wax	74,077	116,669	143,525	144,822	180,900
Wood, and manufactures of	771,789	336,212	308,498	549,214	886,173
Wool, and manufactures of	380,202	264,766	147,602	427,913	871,547
Other imports	3,284,227	3,014,316	3,194,909	4,459,145	5,669,391
Total	$48,588,653	$49,312,183	$45,496,337	$65,797,030	$98,599,211

Value of imports by countries of origin, 1914-18:

United States	$24,011,401	$26,381,069	$22,862,673	$37,620,147	$58,824,611
Hawaii	251,244	158,046	189,530	307,623	335,236
Porto Rico	10,344	15,327	11,188	.....	.....
Guam	1,991	1,702	360	950	855
United Kingdom	4,429,612	3,261,015	2,566,254	2,961,235	2,764,407
Austria-Hungary	149,045	19,198	3,680	1,031	831
Belgium	215,560	6,266	14,710	21,803	.....
Denmark	81,011	63,259	41,623	43,708	20,405
France	1,098,609	750,832	633,595	787,874	806,650
Germany	2,252,550	226,811	75,131	160,930	32,607
Italy	191,678	150,923	103,656	96,395	44,647
Netherlands	132,504	147,669	140,534	88,455	45,463
Spain	1,193,475	919,103	854,946	7 3,479	467,206
Norway	138,785	104,040	227,526	14,929	7,737
Switzerland	520,895	792,810	478,915	376,987	480,506
Canada	46,065	14,257	6,110	14,280	32,475
China	2,503,588	2,331,081	2,643,377	4,257,325	6,576,962
Japanese China	158,509	91,616	127,435	140,003	102,231
British East India	744,346	755,991	1,040,509	1,268,345	1,939,980
Dutch East Indies	550,349	571,102	1,005,567	1,000,086	892,003
French East Indies	3,131,240	6,883,070	6,405,521	5,240,790	6,978,043
Hongkong	297,148	202,294	110,278	192,783	56,827
Japan	3,633,642	3,717,268	4,769,687	8,216,218	13,104,055
Siam	320,995	297,440	311,274	354,492	1,155,127
Australasia	2,425,251	1,409,513	888,259	1,798,633	3,694,240
British Africa	22,611	228	6,072	79,546	194,964
French Africa	431	308	.....	.....	.....
All other countries	75,774	39,789	31,866	48,478	41,137
Total	$48,588,653	$49,312,183	$45,496,337	$65,797,030	$98,599,212

Value of exports by countries of destination, 1914-18:

Countries	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	$24,427,710	$23,653,211	$35,648,132	$63,234,358	$89,246,918
Hawaii	119,415	122,772	134,603	176,806	144,200
Guam	88,371	73,930	55,119	103,296	260,555
United Kingdom	7,280,033	9,227,103	12,434,260	10,305,084	19,481,698
Austria-Hungary	82,829	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	253,525	.....	.....	.....	237
Denmark	1,633	.....	3,210	.....	.....
France	3,897,283	5,553,813	2,890,236	1,465,434	1,242,072
Germany	1,079,714	68	42	9	.....
Italy	738,520	1,435,197	616,629	117,261	144,505
Netherlands	333,116	287,081	640,298	.....	.....
Spain	2,256,337	2,592,137	2,478,881	1,737,027	3,462,961
Norway	203	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	11,097	97,688	182,907	183,076	127,364
Canada	2,313	46,690	683,526	545,314	667,645
China	1,102,290	1,626,246	2,209,153	2,162,258	3,249,280
Japanese China	3,428	1,538	34,134	29,982	8,484
British East Indies	1,157,095	1,076,624	1,345,869	901,408	1,575,905
Dutch East Indies	59,264	60,182	209,389	245,323	439,419
French East Indies	8,505	33,161	104,366	413,734	1,302,376
Hongkong	2,025,917	3,471,408	4,103,147	5,384,263	5,008,164
Japan	2,993,845	3,780,246	4,848,807	7,327,972	7,963,404
Siam	24,523	23,681	18,200	22,232	64,546
Australasia	602,650	559,170	669,638	1,190,270	742,643
British Africa	721	973	523	985	6,045
French Africa	74,534	4,025	.....	.....	.....
All other countries	64,963	90,572	626,108	58,409	151,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$48,689,634	$53,813,004	$69,937,182	$95,604,306	$135,194,482

Value of principal articles exported, 1914-1918:

Name of Article	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Copra	$7,980,270	$11,111,554	$7,115,970	$8,327,150	$5,188,514
Cocoanut cake	116,812	.....	22,960	18,499	3,627
Cocoanut oil	2,619,183	2,820,501	3,925,734	11,409,147	21,664,158
Cordage	86,014	94,899	146,622	384,487	866,984
Embroideries	162,456	367,651	1,164,012	1,964,659	2,180,676
Hats	313,881	257,069	656,613	695,416	591,723
Knotted hemp	570,762	305,746	532,658	940,079	789,434
Hemp	19,194,815	21,339,100	26,692,296	46,807,779	58,191,550
Maguey	417,057	535,203	1,739,989	2,348,246	1,868,054
Shells:					
Black lip pearl	14,228	7,918	10,375	1,163	3,081
Golden lip pearl	143,608	121,470	134,702	116,542	173,605
Trocha	116,257	111,493	59,731	3,021	41,692
Green snail	66,238	60,374	46,766	21,587	37,820
Sugar	11,059,593	11,310,215	18,587,592	12,277,678	15,804,390
Tobacco:					
Cigars	2,315,159	2,057,302	2,844,375	4,794,096	7,116,718
Cigarettes	38,723	42,495	49,741	56,507	115,970
Other tobacco	1,823,650	1,605,136	2,932,057	2,299,937	6,342,624
Lumber:					
Almon	44,479	36,053	15,410	53,073	39,625
Lauan	*	8,184	124,028	78,726	78,734
Tanguile	167,849	166,990	264,559	170,841	115,936
Other lumber	97,436	24,048	86,646	109,107	85,196
Pili nuts	22,312	11,788	7,217	529	288
Pearl buttons	62,117	80,740	122,141	112,315	90,665
All other domestic merchandise	703,890	784,943	1,050,642	951,291	982,951
Exports of foreign merchandise	553,820	552,126	1,604,339	1,662,425	2,820,459
Total	$48,689,634	$53,813,004	$69,937,182	$95,604,306	$135,194,482

Note: *Not separately stated prior to January 1, 1915.

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

There are about 12,000,000 acres of arable land in the islands, with about 7,000,000 acres under cultivation. The leading agricultural products are rice, abaca (manila hemp), sugar cane, cocoanuts, corn, tobacco and maguey (sisal).

Principal crops with annual value:

Crop	Acreage	Annual Yield	Value
Rice	3,000,000	44,000,000 bushels	$25,000,000
Manila hemp	1,000,000	.....	20,000,000
Sugar cane	400,000	.....	17,000,000
Cocoanut:			
Palms	.....	.....	12,500,000
Copra and oil	.....	.....	10,000,000
Corn	1,000,000	.....	7,000,000
Tobacco	125,000	40,000 tons of leaf	4,000,000
Maguey	70,000	40,000 tons	900,000
Coffee	2,000	.....	.....
Cacao	2,500	.....	.....

The interior plains and valleys of Mindanao offer splendid opportunities for cattle raising. Cattle, swine and horses thrive, but sheep do not do well in the islands. The horses number about 215,826.

The forest area is 40,000 square miles, a tract as large as the entire state of Kentucky. In addition, there are 20,000 square miles of second growth timber. The annual lumber exports are valued at about $235,000. Other forest products include nipa, from which alcohol is made, rattan, gum copal, used for varnish making, resin, mangrove bark, dyes, wild rubber, tamboo, and various fibers.

Minerals:

Mineral resources are largely undeveloped, and include lode and placer gold, copper, iron, coal, oil, sulphur, asbestos, manganese, zinc, lead, gilsonite, chronite, and natural gas.

Value of gold production during four years:

1913	$868,362	1916	$1,505,877
1915	1,316,764	1917	1,408,319

Total value of mineral production:

1916	$2,832,130	1917	$3,002,944

Manufacturing:

Much of the manufacturing done in the Philippines comes under the head of household industries, such as embroidering, hat making, basket work, etc. A complete list of factories includes cigar, cigarette and cut tobacco factories, sugar mills, copra-drying plants, oil mills, saw mills, fish traps and net works, tanneries, distilleries, shoe and slipper factories, a spinning mill, harness and saddle works, aerated water factories, preserved fruit works, carriage factories, musical instrument works, bed factories, ice plants, match factories, furniture factories, rope walks, hat and umbrella factories, soap factories, brewing plants, a weaving

mill, a fertilizer factory, a soup paste and sauce factory, an ink factory, chocolate works, biscuit works, tile and brick kilns, cured meat establishments, drug works, button factories, tinware shops, iron works, printing, lithographing and bookbinding plants, dried and smoked fish works, sculpture and marble cutting works, machine shops, sail-making shops, foundries and shipyards. There are now eighteen ship-building plants in the islands. The number of sugar mills is rapidly increasing, some of the new mills having a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of cane daily. The making of coconut oil is an important industry. There are 280 expellers with a total of 127 oil presses.

Factories in Manila, with number of laborers and value of production (1913):

Factory	Number	Laborers	Vaue of Production
Saw mills	9	312	$689,905
Tanneries	10	43	155,600
Distilleries	14	193	2,084,496
Aerated water factories	12	154	147,402
Tile and brick factories	2	97	50,700
Caramel factories	10	60	85,329
Box factory	1	8	600
Candy factories	7	51	16,572
Slipper factories	82	530	253,952
Chocolate factories	18	82	321,722
Carriage factories	30	210	43,609
Guitar factories	9	17	5,637
Soap factories	20	77	198,439
Furniture factories	28	1,187	588,469
Bread, biscuit and sweetmeat factories	33	556	483,969
Dried and smoked fish industries	29	75	151,850
Hat factories	8	437	572,728
Cigar, cigarette and cut tobacco factories	42	10,443	7,172,280
Shoe factories	20	130	306,110
Slipper and shoe factories	14	64	17,646
Musical instruments' string factories	1	1	202
Beer factory	1	102	667,179
Oil factory	1	37	233,763
Button factory	1	128	65,287
Sauce and vermicelli factories	2	8	5,303
Perfume factories	2	14	18,500
Coffee factory	1	2	3,210
Match factory	1	194	205,000
Soup-paste factories	4	26	14,805
Glass factory	1	29	36,448
Weaving factory	1	277	175,000
Basket factories	22	7	2,300
Rope factory	1	31	120,000
Candle factories	3	14	41,945
Ice factories	2	24	92,631
Ink factory	1	5	505
Harness factory	1	6	4,809
Shoe and hat factory	1	9	3,600
Iron works	15	75	50,468
Tin shops	24	86	161,055
Printing and lithographing	28	576	163,128
Rice mills	2	56	603,533
Marble and cabinet factories	16	60	32,833
Saddleries	6	52	6,533
Foundry shops	15	137	123,461
Machine shops	14	877	518,731
Sails shops	2	14	10,468
Ship construction shops	1	4	2,500
Carriage and machine shops	2	58	45,000
Carpentry shops	1	2	224
Total	571	17,678	$16,705,257

Details as to the industries of the Philippine Islands:

Class of Industry	Number	Capital Invested	Wages Paid	Value of Production
Aerated water factories	21	$34,400	$15,471	$64,188
Bakeries	88	127,362	93,642	672,547
Brick and paving stone factories	7	37,900	12,638	37,099
Button factories	2	28,000	4,817	25,500
Candy and sweetmeat factories	34	22,159	17,760	161,659
Carriage works	65	97,674	78,769	228,717
Chocolate factories	20	29,315	17,889	197,422
Cigar factories	53	2,131,223	1,091,525	6,101,258
Distilleries	27	949,636	44,616	595,730
Foundries	15	58,585	44,445	161,067
Furniture factories	39	577,282	178,055	719,074
Hat factories	9	189,050	57,087	559,728
Printing and lithographing	15	250,869	79,732	282,097
Rice mills	99	562,291	67,953	1,183,267
Rope factories	2	212,500	15,845	147,500
Saw mills	15	502,764	82,086	537,941
Shoe factories	62	90,857	45,674	209,700
Slipper factories	116	50,922	70,437	271,265
Soap factories	35	39,425	18,403	362,671
Sugar mills	916	4,906,763	1,505,372	3,647,576
Tanneries	18	3,300	22,141	101,715
Total	1,658	10,902,277	3,553,357	$16,167,721

Railways, Telegraphs, Post Offices:

There are 757 miles of railways in the Islands. Manila has an up-to-date street railway system. Length of telegraph lines, 4,867 miles. Length of cable, 1,038 miles. Number of telegraph offices, 290. Number of post offices, 590. Wireless stations, 10.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of value is the **peso** which is maintained at a par value of exactly $0.50 in United States currency. The coins are of bronze, nickel and silver, and the denominations are 1 centavo, 5 centavos, 10 centavos, 20 centavos, 50 centavos and 1 peso. Sums in pesos are indicated by a capital letter P, with two straight lines across the loop.

The paper currency consists of certificates in denominations of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 pesos.

United States weights and measures are used, and in addition, the **picul** of 173.9 pounds is used in dry measure.

Language: English and Spanish are the official languages.

Local Advertising Media:

There are three English dailies and two Spanish dailies of importance. The principal publication is a weekly paper. Publications are centered almost exclusively in Manila.

Shipping Routes:

Barber Line.
American & Oriental Line.
American & Manchurian Line.
American-Asiatic S. S. Co.
Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cable Rate:
Via San Francisco to Luzon to Manila, $1.12 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rate: Domestic postage rates.

Mail Time: Manila via San Francisco, thirty-four days, via Victoria, twenty-six days.

Parcel Post: As in the United States.

Money Orders: As in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports	Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports	Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports	Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports
1800.....	$162,224,548	1870...	$828,730,176	1887...	$1,408,502,979	1904...	$2,451,914,642
1810.....	152,157,970	1871...	963,043,862	1888...	1,419,911,621	1905...	2,636,074,737
1820.....	144,141,669	1872...	1,070,772,663	1889...	1,487,533,027	1906...	2,970,426,946
1830.....	134,391,691	1873...	1,164,616,132	1890...	1,647,139,093	1907...	3,315,272,503
1840.....	221,927,638	1874...	1,153,689,382	1891...	1,729,397,006	1908...	3,055,115,138
1850.....	316,885,252	1875...	1,046,448,147	1892...	1,857,680,610	1909...	2,974,931,328
1855.....	476,718,211	1876...	1,001,125,861	1893...	1,714,066,116	1910...	3,301,932,150
1860.....	687,192,176	1877...	1,053,798,346	1894...	1,547,135,194	1911...	3,576,546,304
1861.....	506,864,375	1878...	1,131,917,298	1895...	1,539,508,130	1912...	3,857,587,343
1862.....	380,027,178	1879...	1,156,217,216	1896...	1,662,331,612	1913...	4,278,892,383
1863.....	447,300,262	1880...	1,503,593,404	1897...	1,815,723,968	1914...	4,258,504,805
1864.....	475,285,291	1881...	1,545,041,974	1898...	1,847,531,984	1915...	4,442,759,085
1865.....	404,774,883	1882...	1,475,181,831	1899...	1,924,171,791	1916...	6,531,366,390
1866.....	783,671,588	1883...	1,547,020,316	1900...	2,244,424,266	1917...	8,949,403,579
1867.....	690,267,237	1884...	1,408,211,302	1901...	2,310,937,156	1918...	8,949,403,579
1868.....	639,389,339	1885...	1,319,717,084	1902...	2,285,040,349	1919...	10,320,960,839
1869.....	703,624,076	1886...	1,314,960,966	1903...	2,445,860,916	1919*..	11,826,556,919

Note: *Calendar year.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Fiscal	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1800....	$31,840,903	$39,130,877	$70,971,780	1888....	$683,862,104	$12,092,403	$695,954,507
1810....	42,366,675	24,791,295	66,757,970	1889....	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375
1820....	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	1890....	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684
1830....	58,524,878	13,145,857	71,670,735	1891....	872,270,288	12,210,527	884,480,810
1840....	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932	1892....	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148
1850....	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	1893....	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194
1860....	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1894....	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572
1861....	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	1895....	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165
1862....	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	1896....	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938
1863....	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	1897....	1,032,007,603	18,985,953	1,050,993,556
1864....	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	1898....	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330
1865....	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	1899....	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302
1866....	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	1900....	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082
1867....	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	1901....	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991
1868....	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	1902....	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1869....	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	1903....	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1870....	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	1904....	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1871....	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	1905....	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1872....	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	1906....	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1873....	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	1907....	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1874....	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	1908....	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1875....	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1909....	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1876....	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	1910....	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1877....	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	1911....	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1878....	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	1912....	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1879....	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	1913....	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1880....	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1914....	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1881....	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	1915....	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1882....	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	1916....	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1883....	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	1917....	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1884....	754,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	1918....	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1885....	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	1919....	7,074,011,529	151,072,728	7,225,084,257
1886....	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	1919*...	7,750,781,182	171,369,410	7,922,150,592
1887....	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211				

Note: *Calendar year.

Figures for export include gold and silver prior to 1830.

Total exports per capita of population—(1800), $13.37; (1810), $9.22; (1820), $7.22; (1830), $5.57; (1840), $7.25; (1850), $6.23; (1860), $10.61; (1870), $9.77; (1880), $16.43; (1890), $13.43; (1900), $17.76; (1910), $18.28; (1916), $41.33; (1917), $54.82.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES

Fiscal Year	Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n & Food Animals	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured	Manufactures For Further Use in Manufacturing	Manufactures Ready For Consumption	Miscellaneous
1820	$31,246,382	$2,474,822	$10,085,366	$4,867,379	$2,925,165	$84,526
1830	36,482,266	2,724,181	9,556,992	4,117,606	5,461,589	182,244
1840	75,488,421	4,564,532	15,936,108	4,841,101	10,584,079	246,320
1850	83,984,707	7,535,764	20,017,162	6,060,900	17,162,206	139,494
1855	108,476,851	10,919,803	33,009,127	11,304,094	28,832,786	208,474
1860	216,009,648	12,166,447	38,624,949	12,641,625	35,811,383	988,371
1861	57,014,266	48,795,865	53,736,172	8,400,921	35,503,955	1,448,434
1862	17,814,656	55,893,100	70,249,524	8,126,464	26,918,451	641,826
1863	27,893,453	45,166,008	66,047,610	11,393,244	33,447,115	2,056,482
1864	28,282,245	24,519,105	54,909,077	9,861,090	25,344,570	587,940
1865	33,852,720	13,974,576	47,981,472	10,650,288	30,120,816	360,376
1866	227,625,800	16,819,200	40,684,464	12,357,000	39,231,280	800,358
1867	166,120,000	20,609,360	34,058,150	15,065,010	43,505,080	429,209
1868	132,450,676	34,578,301	42,190,718	17,017,616	42,935,166	217,423
1869	144,891,886	25,428,831	43,679,064	13,887,562	47,130,144	140,210
1870	213,439,991	41,852,630	50,919,666	13,711,709	56,329,137	363,341
1871	220,995,559	48,601,080	66,862,589	13,858,056	75,551,340	2,530,284
1872	194,458,406	59,356,592	84,357,982	21,087,265	65,306,501	3,920,385
1873	231,904,077	69,853,173	100,857,593	24,976,655	76,059,102	1,382,839
1874	228,149,732	119,143,282	114,038,605	26,026,258	81,124,581	950,963
1875	206,271,795	79,077,679	110,292,780	27,458,054	74,503,493	1,680,299
1876	202,247,842	94,181,630	121,615,589	31,459,259	74,450,509	1,627,418
1877	200,821,765	90,636,898	150,101,362	31,513,556	112,673,046	3,923,597
1878	213,128,092	154,809,695	170,277,023	28,685,480	110,440,970	3,368,007
1879	198,687,747	188,526,959	174,230,618	30,169,002	103,254,499	3,471,767
1880	238,787,934	266,108,950	193,352,723	29,044,159	92,774,139	3,878,448
1881	278,918,722	241,641,847	226,386,821	32,820,713	102,458,449	1,699,395
1882	233,294,072	155,008,497	178,002,738	37,164,800	124,835,385	4,934,240
1883	288,841,684	163,196,442	186,392,822	37,996,198	122,448,549	5,347,936
1884	239,510,224	130,395,872	194,703,245	37,800,437	118,172,882	4,382,192
1885	248,611,181	123,326,867	201,800,801	39,437,313	110,818,865	2,687,919
1886	254,409,407	100,799,692	162,689,021	34,037,715	111,627,312	2,401,382
1887	250,236,436	125,453,686	175,784,781	36,732,490	112,417,839	2,397,691
1888	271,275,629	86,368,408	169,872,314	40,176,023	113,892,689	2,277,041
1889	286,235,227	98,847,455	174,504,227	42,712,932	123,183,883	4,798,885
1890	304,566,922	132,073,183	224,756,580	46,454,992	132,527,050	4,915,101
1891	346,848,321	106,155,721	226,448,303	47,961,372	140,349,741	4,506,825
1892	315,096,548	262,455,846	250,438,545	50,284,241	132,792,441	4,664,390
1893	247,289,240	153,277,859	247,075,061	49,070,703	129,938,284	4,379,638
1894	276,068,989	133,196,928	249,846,142	67,145,189	135,659,274	7,288,415
1895	263,982,189	99,144,413	219,090,299	62,253,782	143,609,893	5,312,023
1896	251,817,571	128,550,666	219,413,574	76,219,728	181,789,157	5,409,788
1897	296,834,858	181,420,814	235,051,930	98,284,243	212,959,122	7,456,636
1898	286,311,334	305,108,915	284,879,827	101,990,563	222,537,358	9,463,916
1899	277,723,374	232,903,066	304,754,736	117,730,260	262,656,583	8,163,203
1900	325,244,296	225,906,246	319,696,334	153,275,660	331,746,496	14,894,539
1901	397,417,247	245,836,198	337,152,992	148,350,529	317,745,673	13,960,167
1902	373,307,140	184,786,389	328,831,350	132,206,324	321,946,630	14,404,028
1903	408,442,137	185,308,064	323,244,697	140,666,864	327,468,629	7,100,911
1904	461,424,464	135,747,224	308,836,077	174,876,659	348,734,801	5,559,792
1905	472,114,493	118,185,098	283,065,098	209,926,174	402,049,798	6,403,980
1906	500,536,700	177,216,467	347,385,463	226,210,513	459,812,655	6,791,584
1907	593,145,135	167,348,227	345,706,609	259,442,028	480,681,423	7,394,612
1908	556,681,462	189,051,824	331,961,663	261,105,883	489,469,958	6,515,567
1909	520,907,436	135,693,469	302,555,341	231,144,267	440,271,747	7,783,393
1910	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1911	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1912	723,008,839	99,899,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1913	731,758,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	408,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,897
1914	792,716,109	137,495,121	293,218,336	374,225,210	724,908,000	7,122,249
1915	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	807,465,511	80,826,502
1916	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,059,151	657,923,305	1,998,298,249	100,306,729
1917	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1,191,262,523	2,942,577,415	91,672,430
1918	897,324,082	374,978,216	1,153,702,460	1,201,438,423	2,185,420,221	25,787,655
1919	1,215,960,910	719,715,994	1,785,179,560	952,775,871	2,384,801,297	15,577,897
1919*	1,610,142,683	678,470,920	1,962,720,033	922,407,603	2,564,089,165	12,950,778

Note: *Calendar year.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS

PERCENTAGE RELATION

FOODSTUFFS

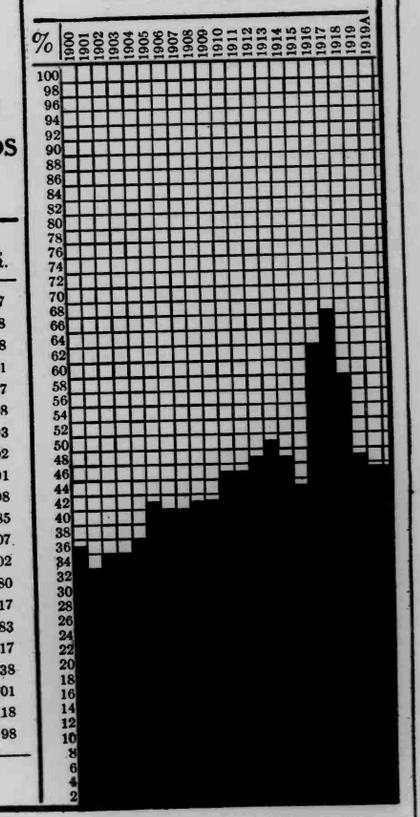
RAW MATERIALS

MANUFACTURED GOODS

Year	Foodstuffs, Percent.	Raw Materials, Percent.	Mfd. Goods, Percent.
1900	39.80	23.75	35.37
1901	39.93	27.24	31.88
1902	37.90	27.56	33.48
1903	36.53	29.35	33.61
1904	30.98	32.17	36.47
1905	26.90	31.69	40.98
1906	30.54	29.13	39.93
1907	27.68	32.00	39.92
1908	28.40	30.33	40.91
1909	26.75	31.80	40.98
1910	21.59	33.09	44.85
1911	19.13	35.42	45.07
1912	19.29	33.31	47.02
1913	20.72	30.13	48.80
1914	18.49	34.03	47.17
1915	35.40	18.79	42.83
1916	22.93	12.55	62.17
1917	20.39	11.76	66.38
1918	26.18	15.37	58.01
1919	35.41	17.19	47.18
1919A	34.07	20.78	44.98

A-Calendar Year.

MANUFACTURED GOODS TO TOTAL EXPORTS



EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY GRAND DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Exports to					
	Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
1800	$41,348,088	$27,208,618	.....	$1,177,846	$14,112	$1,110,374
1810	46,853,851	16,066,899	$1,611,738	556,881	227,560	1,407,828
1820	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,689	3,289,000	8,906	305,968
1830	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,845,224	93,668	233,601
1840	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,969,517	2,286,290	454,814	707,563
1850	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1855	200,761,143	50,816,532	13,455,417	3,516,195	4,673,429	1,934,130
1860	310,761,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1861	170,339,184	49,915,433	14,348,897	8,335,568	4,075,677	2,330,154
1862	157,741,886	48,011,793	11,176,079	6,697,723	3,810,725	1,900,779
1863	227,456,975	73,202,910	16,188,019	7,742,987	4,633,702	2,783,989
1864	222,809,420	79,554,810	19,359,562	9,772,558	6,444,017	2,351,772
1865	201,758,310	94,837,990	21,606,908	9,529,596	7,552,117	2,412,202
1866	458,310,344	67,331,613	17,924,295	11,799,410	7,675,428	2,385,304
1867	354,932,412	61,890,552	21,770,346	11,449,618	6,229,659	2,916,233
1868	365,392,235	68,289,670	20,652,085	13,844,105	5,992,691	2,732,053
1869	328,059,182	65,848,784	19,531,311	16,947,124	7,027,415	1,714,213
1870	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1871	479,738,693	77,348,184	19,599,581	7,781,138	3,307,841	3,203,113
1872	450,167,843	73,230,648	27,006,890	13,965,166	3,613,780	4,005,140
1873	539,061,323	81,629,759	29,661,967	18,727,094	4,677,457	3,524,474
1874	572,511,479	94,942,138	26,747,020	15,087,695	4,493,916	3,037,144
1875	533,544,921	86,166,454	24,096,950	13,972,305	4,276,979	3,470,782
1876	538,322,835	79,926,699	22,862,746	15,528,567	4,771,212	4,814,382
1877	557,244,615	83,058,656	22,577,154	27,449,945	7,345,929	4,271,788
1878	597,774,959	78,762,184	24,690,478	28,998,343	8,607,644	4,770,729
1879	594,189,272	67,598,525	23,437,376	11,752,969	9,900,550	4,758,701
1880	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,645,703	6,846,698	5,084,466
1881	766,113,798	83,156,899	25,304,846	12,917,348	9,506,577	5,377,878
1882	600,100,498	85,793,255	27,224,850	18,393,671	12,460,664	6,569,319
1883	659,867,396	99,428,476	29,570,659	16,348,742	13,571,721	5,052,480
1884	583,795,462	92,217,190	31,226,934	16,913,978	13,105,604	3,254,441
1885	599,240,748	76,764,748	27,734,857	20,739,972	13,605,468	4,103,962
1886	541,373,039	71,980,400	26,131,991	21,980,999	14,777,407	3,280,994
1887	575,300,326	73,425,948	30,744,497	19,322,172	13,867,552	3,522,716
1888	549,092,503	79,995,497	29,579,227	18,929,152	14,746,065	3,612,063
1889	578,902,520	89,550,476	35,021,017	18,439,626	16,239,403	4,248,333
1890	683,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1891	704,798,047	96,549,129	33,708,290	25,553,308	18,631,801	5,250,235
1892	850,623,150	105,566,184	33,147,614	19,590,350	15,572,767	5,778,083
1893	661,976,910	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,838,487
1894	700,870,822	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	5,577,285
1895	627,927,692	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,231	7,074,656
1896	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,629	17,197,229	13,870,760
1897	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,768,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,953,127
1898	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,707,791	22,003,022	17,515,730
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,015	18,594,424
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,840
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	58,359,016	37,468,512	38,436,853
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	60,151,347	32,850,681	24,230,126
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	128,504,610	33,079,446	18,540,603
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	105,451,610	35,141,751	19,562,340
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	92,703,664	41,186,193	16,511,026
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,719	83,583,874	101,784,932	46,789,201	20,340,565
1909	1,146,755,321	309,476,694	76,561,680	71,792,187	41,389,788	17,035,434
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	60,861,813	50,890,087	18,551,380
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	23,607,107
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	380,249,708	109,314,490	52,733,064
1918	5,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,558,794	447,429,267	134,891,888	54,298,757
1919	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	603,924,548	208,351,493	85,157,432
1919*	5,185,980,350	1,295,812,471	442,127,329	703,667,109	195,894,170	59,452,756

Note: *Calendar year.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY SEA AND LAND

Fiscal Year	By Sea				By Land Vehicles	Total by Land and Sea
	In American Vessels	In Foreign Vessels	Total	Pct. in American Vessels		
1855	$203,250,562	$71,906,284	$275,156,846	73.8	.....	$275,156,846
1860	279,082,902	121,039,394	400,122,296	70.0	.....	400,122,296
1861	179,972,733	69,372,180	249,344,913	72.1	.....	249,344,913
1862	125,421,318	104,517,667	229,938,985	54.6	.....	229,938,985
1863	132,127,891	199,880,691	332,008,582	39.8	.....	332,008,582
1864	102,849,409	237,442,730	340,292,139	30.2	.....	340,292,139
1865	93,017,756	262,839,588	355,857,344	26.1	.....	355,857,344
1866	213,671,466	351,754,928	565,426,394	37.8	.....	565,426,394
1867	180,625,368	280,708,368	461,333,736	39.2	.....	461,333,736
1868	175,016,348	301,886,491	476,902,839	36.7	.....	476,902,839
1869	153,154,748	285,979,781	439,134,529	34.9	.....	439,134,529
1870	199,732,324	329,786,978	529,519,302	37.7	.....	529,519,302
1871	190,378,462	392,801,932	583,180,394	32.7	$7,798,156	590,978,550
1872	168,044,799	393,929,579	561,974,378	30.0	10,015,089	571,989,467
1873	171,566,758	494,915,886	666,482,644	25.7	10,799,430	677,282,074
1874	174,424,216	533,885,971	708,310,187	24.6	8,509,205	716,819,392
1875	156,385,066	501,838,949	658,224,015	23.8	7,304,376	665,528,391
1876	167,686,467	492,215,487	659,901,954	25.4	6,324,487	666,226,441
1877	164,826,214	530,354,703	695,180,917	23.7	6,767,170	701,948,087
1878	166,551,624	569,583,564	736,135,188	22.7	7,511,365	743,646,553
1879	128,425,339	600,769,633	729,194,972	17.6	7,439,862	736,634,834
1880	109,029,209	720,770,521	829,799,730	13.1	5,838,928	835,638,658
1881	116,955,324	777,162,714	894,118,038	13.1	8,259,308	902,377,346
1882	96,962,919	641,460,967	738,423,886	13.1	12,118,371	750,542,257
1883	104,418,210	694,331,348	798,749,558	13.1	25,089,844	823,839,402
1884	98,652,828	615,287,007	713,939,835	13.8	26,573,774	740,513,609
1885	82,001,691	636,004,765	718,006,456	11.4	24,183,299	742,189,755
1886	78,406,686	581,973,477	660,380,163	11.9	19,144,667	679,524,830
1887	72,991,253	621,802,292	694,793,545	10.5	21,389,666	716,183,211
1888	67,332,175	606,474,964	673,807,139	10.0	22,147,368	695,954,507
1889	83,022,198	630,942,660	713,964,858	11.6	28,436,517	742,401,375
1890	77,502,138	747,376,644	824,878,782	9.4	32,949,902	857,828,684
1891	78,968,047	773,569,324	852,557,371	9.3	31,923,439	884,480,810
1892	81,033,844	916,023,675	997,057,519	8.1	33,220,629	1,030,278,148
1893	70,670,073	733,132,174	803,802,247	8.8	43,862,947	847,665,194
1894	73,707,023	769,212,122	842,919,145	8.7	49,221,427	892,140,572
1895	62,277,581	695,357,830	757,635,411	8.2	49,902,754	807,538,165
1896	70,392,813	751,083,000	821,475,813	8.5	61,131,125	882,606,938
1897	79,941,823	905,969,428	985,911,251	8.1	65,082,305	1,050,993,556
1898	67,792,150	1,090,406,476	1,158,198,626	5.9	73,283,704	1,231,482,330
1899	78,562,088	1,064,590,307	1,143,152,395	6.9	83,870,907	1,227,023,302
1900	90,779,252	1,193,220,689	1,283,999,941	7.1	110,483,141	1,394,483,082
1901	84,343,122	1,291,520,938	1,375,864,060	6.1	111,900,931	1,487,764,991
1902	83,631,985	1,174,263,079	1,257,895,064	6.6	112,824,337	1,381,719,401
1903	91,028,200	1,190,262,178	1,281,290,378	7.1	138,851,301	1,420,141,679
1904	97,482,054	1,210,608,328	1,308,090,382	7.5	152,736,889	1,460,827,271
1905	129,958,375	1,225,063,232	1,355,021,607	9.6	163,540,059	1,518,561,666
1906	153,859,076	1,396,270,084	1,550,129,160	9.9	193,735,340	1,743,864,500
1907	141,780,310	1,520,598,231	1,662,378,541	8.5	218,472,537	1,880,851,078
1908	120,593,589	1,549,628,630	1,670,222,219	7.2	190,551,127	1,860,773,346
1909	108,129,142	1,372,692,807	1,480,821,949	7.3	182,189,155	1,663,011,104
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524,390	1,516,260,561	7.5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7.5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,460,562	2,075,398,816	9.1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,436,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,759,859	8.3	316,819,289	2,364,579,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11.8	302,233,277	2,768,589,340
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13.0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5,431,755,486	14.6	795,408,564	6,227,164,050
1918	961,698,576	4,131,830,591	5,101,891,343	23.4	745,122,890	5,838,652,057
1919	1,583,519,235	4,625,529,355	6,209,048,590	34.2	864,962,939	7,074,011,529
1919*	2,596,030,636	4,495,453,419	7,091,484,055	36.61	830,666,539	7,922,150,592

Note: *Calendar year.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THREE YEARS
(Calendar Years)

Groups	1917		1918		1919	
MERCHANDISE						
IMPORTS						
Free of duty:	$	Per ct.	$	Per ct.	$	Per ct.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,156,898,499	54.18	1,085,289,751	48.68	1,489,884,564	55.20
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	316,965,468	14.84	283,535,111	12.70	480,843,407	17.81
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	59,254,678	2.77	91,723,820	4.10	69,407,441	2.57
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	422,021,244	19.76	561,447,910	25.16	400,924,200	14.85
Manufactures ready for consumption	168,269,767	7.88	200,809,216	9.00	240,157,337	8.90
Miscellaneous	12,142,774	.57	7,547,093	.36	17,986,612	.67
Total free of duty	2,135,552,430	100.00	2,230,352,901	100.00	2,699,203,561	100.00
Dutiable:						
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	111,470,644	13.61	134,995,332	16.87	184,370,530	15.30
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	68,759,261	8.42	62,117,566	7.75	64,444,366	5.35
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	292,298,183	35.78	305,646,309	38.16	486,283,814	40.34
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	114,641,807	14.07	88,136,779	11.01	209,399,673	17.38
Manufactures ready for consumption	224,178,372	27.44	204,098,939	25.48	252,175,721	20.92
Miscellaneous	5,567,258	.68	5,864,884	.73	8,528,662	.71
Total dutiable	816,915,525	100.00	800,859,809	100.00	1,205,202,766	100.00
Free and dutiable:						
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	1,268,369,143	42.95	1,220,285,083	40.26	1,674,255,094	42.89
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	385,724,729	13.06	345,652,677	11.40	545,287,773	13.97
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	351,552,861	11.91	397,370,129	13.11	555,691,255	14.23
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	536,663,051	18.19	649,584,689	21.43	610,323,873	15.63
Manufactures ready for consumption	392,448,139	13.29	404,908,155	13.36	492,333,058	12.60
Miscellaneous	17,710,032	.60	13,411,977	.44	26,515,274	.68
Total imports of merchandise	2,952,467,955	100.00	3,031,212,710	100.00	3,904,406,327	100.00
Per cent free	.....	72.32	.....	73.58	.....	69.14
Duties collected from customs	206,926,754	.....	172,710,642	.....	249,774,758	.....
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption	.....	7.09	.....	5.85	.....	6.52
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPORTS						
Domestic:						
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	780,713,598	12.65	953,182,193	15.76	1,610,142,683	20.78
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	508,762,531	8.25	547,435,357	9.05	678,470,920	8.75
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	806,940,680	13.08	1,405,819,955	23.24	1,962,720,033	25.32
Manfactures for further use in manufacturing	1,315,242,260	21.32	1,053,270,139	17.42	922,407,603	11.90
Manufactures ready for consumption	2,705,845,019	43.86	2,069,242,295	34.22	2,564,089,165	33.08
Miscellaneous	52,113,137	.84	18,924,498	.31	12,950,778	.17
Total domestic	6,169,617,225	100.00	6,047,874,437	100.00	7,750,781,182	100.00
Foreign	63,895,372	.....	101,213,108	.....	171,369,410	.....
Total exports	6,233,512,597	.....	6,149,087,545	.....	7,922,150,592	.....
Excess of exports	3,281,044,642	.....	3,117,874,835	.....	4,017,744,265	.....

Table continued on page 661

Table Continued:

Groups	1917		1918		1919	
WATER-BORNE COMMERCE						
IMPORTS						
	$	Per ct.	$	Per ct.	$	Per ct.
In American vessels	732,942,592	28.30	717,101,733	27.82	1,228,044,599	35.97
In foreign vessels	1,857,390,376	71.70	1,860,348,125	72.18	2,185,879,437	64.03
Total (except in land vehicles)	2,590,332,968	100.00	2,577,449,858	100.00	3,413,924,036	100.00
EXPORTS						
In American vessels	946,074,595	17.51	985,811,538	18.86	2,596,030,636	36.61
In foreign vessels	4,457,244,615	82.49	4,240,087,409	81.14	4,495,453,419	63.39
Total (except in land vehicles)	5,403,319,210	100.00	5,225,898,947	100.00	7,091,484,055	100.00
GOLD AND SILVER						
GOLD						
Imports	552,454,374	.....	62,042,748	.....	76,534,046	.....
Exports	371,883,884	.....	41,069,818	.....	368,185,248	.....
SILVER						
Imports	53,340,477	.....	71,375,699	.....	89,410,018	.....
Exports	84,130,876	.....	252,846,464	.....	239,021,051	.....
TONNAGE OF VESSELS						
Entered:	Net tons.		Net tons.		Net tons.	
American	19,896,521	40.70	18,459,610	42.04	21,932,662	46.96
Foreign	28,996,843	59.30	25,452,026	57.96	24,769,012	53.04
Total entered	48,893,364	100.00	43,911,636	100.00	46,701,674	100.00
Cleared:						
American	19,991,856	40.31	18,761,112	41.70	24,992,076	48.76
Foreign	29,605,586	59.69	26,210,151	58.30	26,264,575	51.24
Total cleared	49,597,442	100.00	44,971,263	100.00	51,256,651	100.00

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY COUNTRIES FOR 1918 AND 1919

Countries	Gold		Silver	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
IMPORTS:				
France	.....	.....	$193,945	$75,524
United Kingdom—England	$1,286	$4,055,739	142,104	61,746
Canada	45,787,198	44,487,390	7,641,496	7,121,469
Central American States	3,309,791	3,472,634	3,033,759	5,200,481
Mexico	5,244,066	4,464,140	51,017,055	63,303,437
West Indies	232,274	36,103	278,492	90,467
Brazil	399,112	26,200	3,987	2,155
Chile	261,806	233,837	2,160,575	1,927,324
Colombia	2,537,204	556,572	210,327	271,274
British Guiana	425,628	139,159	.....	121
Peru	637,212	814,583	5,115,577	8,862,537
Venezuela	295,578	381,981	1,019	2,521
Dutch East Indies	797,872	3,851,075	248,223	1,773,584
Hongkong	.....	10,017,550	.....	20,000
Philippine Islands	896,583	581,924	5,955	12,327
All other	1,217,138	3,415,159	1,323,185	635,051
Total	$62,042,748	$76,534,046	$71,375,699	$89,410,018

Table continued on page 662

Table Continued:

Countries	Gold		Silver	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
EXPORTS:				
France		$ 4,152,533	$ 5,059,922	$ 6,588,197
Spain	$ 10,000	29,778,000		228
United Kingdom—England		2,091,066	32,687,841	15,635,386
Canada	1,546,372	5,706,428	3,606,561	7,854,378
Mexico	26,543,446	10,357,619	2,792,086	1,926,433
West Indies		32,940	91,765	162,789
Argentina	6,000	56,560,000	178,621	3,867
Chile	8,737,474	100,000		
Colombia	1,439,984	5,268,620		2,000
Peru	173,400	3,383,369		
Uruguay		9,205,000		
Venezuela	1,137,492	12,052,220		850,000
China		39,109,769	23,786,077	77,583,367
British India		34,300,666	163,154,135	109,180,718
Dutch East Indies	1,068,000	7,365,111	770,000	
Hongkong		40,085,969	19,322,299	10,245,351
Japan		94,114,189		3,946,453
All other	407,650	14,521,749	1,397,157	5,041,884
Total	$41,069,818	$368,185,248	$252,846,464	$239,021,051

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS
(Calendar Years)

Customs Districts and Headquarters Ports	Exports			Imports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
ATLANTIC COAST						
Connecticut (Bridgeport)	$ 50,161	$ 2,520		$ 5,443,992	$ 6,715,348	$ 7,749,737
Georgia (Savannah)	107,777,104	111,391,221	$ 258,682,006	4,888,014	15,001,448	15,397,170
Maine and New Hampshire (Portland, Me.)	35,310,967	27,111,210	48,160,351	18,778,414	23,155,230	24,025,683
Maryland (Baltimore)	377,376,027	300,717,118	353,713,139	36,963,175	35,982,665	38,900,438
Massachusetts (Boston)	208,532,112	221,314,900	334,554,031	229,403,531	295,915,214	299,364,999
New York (New York)	2,901,137,542	2,560,857,383	3,457,409,842	1,361,662,146	1,294,414,573	2,064,695,411
North Carolina (Wilmington)	6,485,602	4,740,613	28,644,668	4,982,646	7,394,267	7,500,980
Philadelphia (Philadelphia)	502,224,480	425,072,004	523,195,836	102,243,789	115,011,117	153,819,044
Porto Rico (San Juan)	9,534,355	8,056,943	11,075,625	3,866,565	4,568,386	5,261,052
Rhode Island (Providence)	2,390	400	426,741	2,415,252	4,129,338	5,456,800
South Carolina (Charleston)	1,112,290	257,011	21,407,596	4,162,126	3,788,694	2,618,869
Virginia (Norfolk)	137,997,858	99,420,284	175,021,947	23,530,504	23,468,041	4,865,288
Total	4,287,540,888	3,758,941,607	5,212,291,782	1,798,340,154	1,829,544,321	2,629,655,471
GULF COAST						
Florida (Tampa)	40,920,800	49,595,294	72,842,179	10,225,983	11,712,770	15,275,615
Galveston (Galveston)	220,229,353	226,833,740	467,699,216	13,979,398	14,012,985	17,704,906
Mobile (Mobile)	44,047,011	48,825,978	74,154,866	2,148,263	4,328,299	5,347,275
New Orleans (New Orleans)	320,891,445	399,996,933	563,112,010	116,248,563	124,258,353	177,286,076
Sabine (Port Arthur)	37,252,561	50,923,703	57,443,660	1,876,869	2,077,456	4,684,508
Total	663,341,170	776,175,648	1,235,251,931	144,479,076	156,389,863	220,298,380

Table continued on page 663

Table Continued:

Customs Districts and Headquarters Ports	Exports			Imports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
MEXICAN BORDER						
Arizona (Nogales)	$11,588,712	$14,122,531	$13,954,780	$21,767,644	$27,718,204	$18,148,798
El Paso (El Paso)	5,667,297	5,682,955	7,938,122	2,804,634	1,603,358	2,699,307
San Antonio (San Antonio)	31,064,340	27,750,056	36,124,383	21,571,872	23,092,845	14,346,501
Total	48,420,349	47,555,542	58,017,285	46,144,150	52,414,407	35,194,606
PACIFIC COAST						
Alaska (Juneau)	3,116,310	1,218,134	1,542,249	1,196,195	1,175,731	1,449,362
Hawaii (Honolulu)	1,244,826	5,043,085	4,702,103	6,579,831	7,696,572	8,980,704
Oregon (Portland)	6,415,522	15,076,165	44,458,227	2,438,624	3,799,424	3,151,964
San Francisco (San Francisco)	175,136,299	214,694,501	240,531,765	231,979,474	245,519,466	238,027,061
Southern California (Los Angeles)	7,179,014	6,788,978	15,923,478	8,063,242	9,417,371	15,609,610
Washington (Seattle)	196,932,427	296,165,819	292,274,345	289,078,274	300,954,076	195,918,779
Total	390,024,398	538,986,682	599,432,167	539,335,640	568,562,640	463,137,480
NORTHERN BORDER						
Buffalo (Buffalo)	212,819,806	208,340,170	199,052,319	105,612,019	99,914,863	96,738,440
Chicago (Chicago)	4,419,493	69,019,352	6,523,832	27,008,455	40,301,025	45,803,716
Dakota (Pembina)	82,763,483	79,990,459	80,886,388	29,292,108	31,426,630	58,324,721
Duluth and Superior (Duluth)	18,721,116	51,324,305	16,944,308	25,181,430	11,646,532	17,082,846
Michigan (Detroit)	279,142,586	379,157,751	297,015,608	54,131,085	57,230,708	74,895,600
Montana and Idaho (Great Falls)	5,322,635	4,920,790	7,357,951	2,690,014	5,731,011	5,001,491
Ohio (Cleveland)	41,033,173	40,153,327	30,943,612	15,373,763	16,287,787	19,860,229
Rochester (Rochester)	11,169,656	12,135,582	7,935,920	3,061,026	2,802,794	4,582,080
St. Lawrence (Ogdensburg)	109,367,795	107,473,743	99,552,191	94,280,683	94,624,279	151,616,685
Vermont (St. Albans)	79,186,426	64,778,209	69,945,364	45,793,168	40,314,542	51,223,122
Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	239,623	10,134,378	999,934	1,637,683	3,035,990	4,367,381
Total	844,185,792	1,027,428,066	817,157,427	404,061,434	403,316,161	529,496,311
INTERIOR						
Colorado (Denver)				185,651	192,914	320,601
Indiana (Indianapolis)				594,340	704,170	1,163,129
Iowa (Des Moines)				101,730	133,193	100,676
Kentucky (Louisville)				530,987	875,155	487,555
Minnesota (St. Paul)				11,512,447	6,180,942	6,172,194
Omaha (Omaha)				439,335	870,855	2,277,164
Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh)				2,505,898	6,391,960	3,245,325
St. Louis (St. Louis)				4,021,879	5,410,395	12,349,123
Tennessee (Memphis)				165,822	192,012	172,010
Utah and Nevada (Salt Lake City)				49,412	33,722	336,302
Total				20,107,501	20,985,318	26,624,079
Grand total	6,233,512,597	6,149,087,545	7,922,150,592	2,952,467,955	3,031,212,710	3,904,406,327

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES

(Calendar Years)

Countries	Exports			Imports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
EUROPE						
Austria-Hungary			$42,211,564	$64,937	$97,323	$2,390,973
Azores, and Madeira Islands	$313,469	$118,197	605,481	1,603,549	1,588,611	1,670,322
Belgium	56,080,886	154,649,338	377,876,308	158,022	13,964	7,700,100
Bulgaria			1,788,125	8,569		2,097,928
Denmark	32,408,830	11,353,845	163,965,478	977,453	796,418	6,201,750
Finland	460,024	268	21,814,029	5,075		1,215,361
France	940,791,331	931,199,774	893,368,996	98,639,653	59,509,854	123,871,409
Germany	3,275		92,761,314	159,352	317,706	10,624,229
Gibraltar	6,905,900	9,150,546	42,848,023	61,837	4,117	37,178
Greece	8,636,163	4,346,471	42,883,610	7,956,326	19,136,832	28,611,288
Iceland, and Faroe Isl.	2,402,152	2,599,939	3,457,622	602,837	881,305	542,752
Italy	419,034,486	492,174,547	442,676,842	36,480,807	24,340,022	59,048,446
Malta, Gozo, etc	76,249	1,277,169	621,676	52,017	4,470	51,602
Netherlands	57,540,570	11,369,269	255,134,440	22,744,504	8,824,419	75,506,503
Norway	62,847,557	36,137,464	135,134,594	6,280,233	2,015,851	7,371,249
Portugal	18,532,541	21,642,690	19,961,948	8,132,004	3,884,440	6,414,961
Rumania	310,774		6,588,432	1,285		
Russiain Europe	315,250,020	8,902,449	27,757,513	12,350,179	6,784,603	2,953,480
Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania	3,540	17,497	2,927,724			
Spain	91,584,080	69,188,733	102,819,694	36,881,630	18,488,289	49,391,903
Sweden	20,467,923	15,674,108	133,063,131	18,069,487	5,935,490	13,825,982
Switzerland	19,409,512	27,602,921	76,145,554	19,834,668	16,882,742	27,687,818
Turkey in Europe			20,390,204			14,165,285
United Kingdom:						
England	1,814,936,817	1,952,870,089	2,125,735,211	229,494,043	118,513,817	267,624,665
Scotland	173,123,451	101,030,456	118,136,042	28,402,033	12,870,346	25,846,085
Ireland	20,609,373	7,391,998	35,306,795	22,184,099	17,230,652	15,718,515
Total United Kingdom	2,008,669,641	2,061,292,543	2,279,178,048	280,080,175	148,614,815	309,189,265
Total Europe	4,061,728,923	3,858,697,768	5,185,980,350	551,144,599	318,121,271	750,569,784
NORTH AMERICA						
Bermuda	2,478,476	2,120,751	2,386,250	988,364	1,074,534	1,092,669
British Honduras	2,167,521	2,295,952	2,918,393	1,819,403	2,635,162	2,791,479
Canada	828,919,971	886,877,584	734,267,286	413,674,846	451,695,009	494,693,869
Central American States:						
Costa Rica	3,188,357	2,100,273	4,920,724	6,374,606	8,967,239	6,581,789
Guatemala	6,768,002	4,241,977	8,391,464	10,470,225	8,011,685	12,115,065
Honduras	5,132,695	5,033,932	7,691,928	4,957,510	5,295,086	7,415,588
Nicaragua	4,731,071	4,503,808	6,694,497	3,813,248	4,792,351	5,496,275
Panama	27,638,661	21,116,503	22,009,925	7,484,494	8,757,403	7,395,029
Salvador	4,301,324	3,902,572	5,934,418	5,525,073	8,307,358	4,146,113
Total Central American States	51,760,110	40,899,065	55,642,956	38,625,156	44,131,122	43,149,859
Greenland	13,192	5,596	19,036	218,513	97,500	106,500
Mexico	110,829,375	97,788,736	131,451,901	130,526,935	158,643,427	148,926,376
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	522,559	267,581	496,749		3,191	571
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,849,311	13,097,557	15,189,805	5,230,850	5,864,490	5,361,441
West Indies:						
British—						
Barbados	2,671,028	3,129,965	3,870,423	297,804	941,911	612,011
Jamaica	8,078,289	7,461,153	11,105,525	3,347,697	2,972,945	5,173,204
Trinidad and Tobago	7,240,376	6,563,750	7,777,287	7,353,227	7,112,661	7,687,110
Other British	6,642,207	4,187,569	4,726,939	3,210,964	2,855,542	2,894,045
Total British	24,631,900	21,432,437	27,480,174	14,209,692	13,883,059	16,366,370

Table continued on page 665

Table Continued:

Countries	Exports			Imports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Cuba	$ 195,871,266	$ 227,156,047	$ 278,391,222	$ 248,505,986	$ 278,635,027	$ 418,610,263
Danish West Indies (Virgin Islands of United States)	1,885,497	1,640,103	1,804,117	928,291	1,137,501	1,593,120
Dominican Republic	16,252,321	16,119,713	18,740,756	12,645,636	8,464,500	12,190,302
Dutch West Indies	1,854,592	1,358,502	1,914,587	948,886	1,452,243	3,126,999
French West Indies	7,175,045	5,357,451	8,781,391	117,799	141,969	56,321
Haiti	7,492,396	9,069,275	16,327,848	3,542,167	6,756,509	9,705,147
Total West Indies	255,163,017	282,133,528	353,440,095	280,898,457	310,470,808	461,648,522
Total North America	1,261,703,532	1,325,486,350	1,295,812,471	871,982,524	974,615,243	1,157,771,286
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	107,098,895	105,104,548	155,968,390	178,245,833	228,388,215	199,158,401
Bolivia	3,498,618	5,289,008	4,771,177	51,948	451,932	2,434,750
Brazil	66,157,952	57,391,417	114,656,309	145,274,931	98,038,132	233,570,620
Chile	57,549,304	66,404,300	53,471,688	142,597,929	166,082,920	82,442,364
Colombia	12,573,334	10,546,409	24,143,646	27,581,217	24,723,035	42,911,409
Ecuador	5,432,090	4,171,684	7,500,703	10,507,223	10,121,834	8,966,435
Falkland Islands	36,887	295,660	169,043	400,000		
Guiana:						
British	5,397,646	5,510,583	5,125,195	220,259	394,017	399,110
Dutch	1,553,248	1,449,596	1,547,238	1,473,191	605,478	904,920
French	881,066	775,263	1,085,607		21,769	
Paraguay	504,388	700,595	894,271	97,029	140,275	1,031,414
Peru	22,015,037	21,715,751	26,945,191	43,471,316	34,423,025	33,111,352
Uruguay	18,414,054	16,193,451	31,419,669	33,175,381	35,583,216	50,483,828
Venezuela	10,780,504	7,161,345	14,429,202	15,722,275	11,957,224	32,110,785
Total South America	311,893,023	302,709,610	442,127,329	598,818,532	610,931,072	687,525,388
ASIA						
Aden	987,622	118,486	1,659,262	1,954,717	964,935	5,175,298
China	40,292,059	52,570,579	105,514,962	125,106,020	110,970,969	154,153,751
China leased territory:						
British	20,810	878		5,922		
French	229,231	293,641			14,057	
German	260,814	93,422	24,521	47,104	72,362	531,223
Japanese	4,956,557	6,176,440	12,735,007	14,817,698	29,835,185	15,492,291
Total China	45,759,471	59,134,960	118,274,490	139,976,744	140,892,573	170,177,265
Chosen	1,793,348	1,825,676	3,333,471	102,760	139,271	335,073
East Indies:						
British—						
British India	33,599,396	40,392,458	67,505,528	101,057,067	129,688,009	140,081,000
Straits Settlements	8,204,417	9,948,490	12,134,504	127,562,633	150,231,422	145,862,447
Other British	1,023,921	1,013,907	1,874,326	31,010,197	19,188,676	36,204,326
Total British East Indies	42,827,734	51,354,855	81,514,358	259,629,897	299,108,107	322,147,773
Dutch East Indies	26,992,354	23,379,401	46,576,489	88,620,800	74,982,656	78,746,091
French East Indies	218,707	663,102	1,474,953		3,721	1,623,936
Portuguese East Indies	3,784	9,897	7,492		404	17
Hong Kong	15,747,484	24,665,372	22,092,880	10,383,561	30,068,279	22,118,739
Japan	186,340,304	273,774,685	366,364,593	253,669,709	301,943,058	409,853,213
Persia	195,215	148,077	908,594	1,135,788	630,757	1,453,152
Russia in Asia	109,260,439	8,433,069	54,678,672	2,164,252	3,975,404	6,709,608
Siam	1,051,858	1,577,122	1,937,977	149,162	174,892	223,827
Turkey in Asia	83,140	415,948	4,841,518	408,579	486,317	22,837,717
Other Asia		550	2,360	41,196	4,147	42,420
Total Asia	431,261,460	445,501,200	703,667,109	758,237,165	853,374,521	1,041,444,129

Table continued on page 666

Table Continued:

Countries	Exports			Imports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
OCEANIA						
British Oceania:						
Australia	$58,967,578	$79,549,198	$95,084,059	$25,012,150	$73,521,268	$58,160,397
New Zealand	16,318,873	22,274,960	28,171,585	6,990,053	21,259,532	21,329,035
Other British	634,783	863,987	725,354	2,276,994	4,091,141	4,736,956
Total British Oceania	75,921,234	102,688,145	123,980,998	34,279,197	98,871,941	84,226,388
French Oceania	1,029,898	1,438,148	1,289,193	1,849,558	2,887,549	2,307,201
German Oceania	450,719	393,033	313,717	705,800	977,934	2,085,169
Philippine Islands	38,140,152	52,975,672	70,310,262	62,386,641	85,926,717	66,289,336
Total Oceania	115,542,003	157,494,998	195,894,170	99,221,196	188,664,141	154,908,094
AFRICA						
Abyssinia	.....	2,000	9,612	.....	.....	5
Belgian Kongo	552,482	656,027	2,868,096	.....	570,506	473,254
British Africa:						
West	6,931,791	7,743,715	13,538,363	14,231,221	14,455,898	26,503,744
South	30,386,746	34,872,819	44,042,000	26,515,730	36,692,825	38,815,763
East	1,766,070	1,142,463	1,872,393	204,229	508,563	839,040
TotalBritishAfrica	39,084,607	43,758,997	59,452,756	40,951,180	51,657,286	66,158,547
Canary Islands	592,555	359,574	1,497,657	247,940	152,466	164,546
Egypt	2,965,688	6,616,987	15,826,553	27,352,444	28,850,475	39,628,681
French Africa	3,086,529	3,189,259	10,834,272	957,674	812,677	2,508,237
German Africa	8,962	3,477	462,349	466,987	8,209	89,274
Italian Africa	4,287	.....	352,311	356,096	.....	495,923
Liberia	222,977	232,506	212,996	.....	88,009	172,765
Madagascar	140,107	177,167	525,459	132,738	21,776	106,267
Morocco	403,208	982,029	1,412,224	179,859	326,202	717,774
Portuguese Africa	4,243,067	3,207,931	5,131,859	2,418,635	3,018,856	1,672,373
Spanish Africa	79,177	11,665	83,019	386	.....	.....
Total Africa	51,383,656	59,197,619	98,669,163	73,063,939	85,506,462	112,187,646
Grand total	6,233,512,597	6,149,087,545	7,922,150,592	2,952,467,955	3,031,212,710	3,904,406,372

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE BY ARTICLES
(Calendar Years)

Articles	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Abrasives:						
Wheels, emery and other	.....	$4,881,600	.....	$3,862,531	.....	$3,032,067
All other	.....	1,941,512	.....	1,982,822	.....	2,809,231
Agricultural implements:						
Hay rakes and tedders	.....	777,383	.....	562,664	.....	605,427
Mowers and reapers	.....	12,740,301	.....	5,228,407	.....	10,494,723
Planters and seeders	.....	431,358	.....	849,070	.....	693,698
Plows and cultivators	.....	7,592,145	.....	8,705,989	.....	10,504,348
Thrashers	.....	2,749,171	.....	2,034,713	.....	1,660,168
All other	.....	8,974,291	.....	8,508,818	.....	9,527,727
Parts of	.....		.....	6,959,503	.....	7,702,403
Total agricultural implements	.....	33,264,649	.....	32,849,164	.....	41,188,494
Aluminum	.....	a9,029,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ingot metal and alloys lbs.	b9,470,206	b4,269,643	20,152,798	7,478,149	4,458,195	1,495,659
Plates and sheets lbs.	b550,198	b301,550	3,982,173	1,500,903	562,157	249,237
All other manufactures of	.....	b985,816	.....	1,890,336	.....	2,145,430
Total	.....	14,586,467	.....	10,869,388	.....	3,890,326
Animals:						
Cattle No.	20,009	1,291,714	17,280	1,082,758	69,859	6,439,521
Hogs No.	15,588	276,451	10,308	333,729	24,745	683,911
Horses No.	169,000	33,058,960	51,170	9,858,475	19,691	2,856,396
Mules No.	72,590	13,716,063	17,319	3,360,653	7,122	1,189,180
Sheep No.	30,359	278,759	7,962	120,882	34,531	369,974
All other (including fowls)	.....	383,903	.....	288,645	.....	464,702
Total animals	.....	49,005,850	.....	15,045,142	.....	12,003,684
Art works: Paintings and statuary	.....	296,836	.....	341,035	.....	1,150,015
Asbestos:						
Ore and unmanufactured tons	632	116,580	622	51,053	999	157,416
Manufactures of	.....	1,932,551	.....	2,493,325	.....	3,529,348
Asphaltum:						
Unmanufactured tons	26,887	586,673	19,739	577,654	35,900	1,103,930
Manufactures of	.....	586,055	.....	577,936	.....	606,918
Athletic and sporting goods	.....	1,377,424	.....	2,183,486	.....	2,903,291
Bark for tanning tons	906	26,033	513	18,807	668	47,741
Bauxite concentrates tons	21,791	1,323,926	19,711	1,523,688	17,701	1,372,094
Billiard tables and accessories	.....	88,287	.....	170,958	.....	311,522
Blacking and polishes	.....	1,057,231	.....	1,186,951	.....	2,722,332
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured	.....	173,159	.....	307,671	.....	370,634
Brass:						
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture lbs.	8,298,989	1,758,384	4,909,820	799,318	1,321,767	176,028
Bars, plates, sheets, etc lbs.	328,346,666	101,521,426	30,989,717	9,522,934	7,770,671	2,310,561
Cartridge shells, empty	.....	b3,533,834	.....	566,829	.....	169,961
Pipes and fittings	.....	b402,167	.....	1,137,336	.....	1,413,875
Wire lbs.	b1,804,741	b729,768	1,748,883	707,287	1,115,908	403,899
All other manufactures of	.....	131,945,530	.....	17,071,694	.....	9,438,554
Total	.....	239,891,109	.....	29,805,398	.....	13,912,878

Table continued on page 668

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Breadstuffs:						
Barley.....bush	17,858,849	$ 26,207,499	18,805,219	$ 30,565,377	37,611,840	$ 53,832,319
Barley flour.....bbls.	.....	.....	b360,073	b3,877,852	255,845	2,572,396
Bran and middlings.....tons	6,833	280,859	7,372	32,285	4,517	233,114
Breadandbiscuit.lbs.	14,202,243	1,605,614	8,585,891	1,277,704	12,827,005	2,506,447
Buckwheat....bush	121,636	194,333	1,420	3,021	186,074	307,454
Corn.....bush	52 167,683	72,936,631	39,899,091	69,269,329	11,192,558	18,624,400
Corn meal and corn flour.....bbls.	1 210,842	10,048,683	1,790,016	18,761,103	1,202,449	10,920,847
Dried grain and malt sprouts.....tons	961	38,632	217	13,394	2,261	137,197
Mill feed.....tons	22,253	966,045	9,652	466,242	12,228	798,636
Oats.....bush	98,677,544	71,351,798	114,462,932	98,221,637	55,294,535	46,485,424
Preparations of, for table food—Oatmeal and rolled oats.....lbs.	268,861,843	11,990,386	299,198,015	17,353,080	220,883,637	11,995,782
All other cereal preparations.....	.....	10,327,734	.....	6,854,197	.....	8,817,594
Rice.....lbs.	207,588,404	12,376,588	167,932,775	12,424,710	377,497,423	34,812,805
Rye.....bush	13,411,496	25,871,354	7,631,639	15,615,618	32,898,166	61,786,232
Rye flour.....bbls.	212,890	2,088,150	1,446,075	15,449,730	1,266,030	12,424,508
Wheat.....bush	106,196,318	245,833,521	111,177,103	260,612,978	148,086,470	356,918,296
Wheat flour....bbls.	13,926,117	138,438,813	21,706,700	244,653,422	26,449,581	293,449,517
All other breadstuffs	.....	1,431,770	.....	5,751,037	.....	3,786,189
Total.....	.....	631,988,510	.....	801,497,716	.....	920,409,157
Broom corn.....tons	3,160	941,591	4,343	1,396,348	4,319	902,166
Brooms.....	.....	163,677	.....	157,885	.....	292,729
Brushes.....	.....	910,746	.....	1,099,016	.....	1,470,555
Buttons.....	.....	978,517	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl.....	.....	b283,096	.....	631,948	.....	710,727
All other.....	.....	b569,338	.....	1,806,874	.....	2,585,960
Candles.....lbs.	6,469,182	842,554	6,552,336	1,274,707	8,563,047	1,736,955
Cars, automobiles, and other vehicles:						
Aeroplanes and parts of—						
Aeroplanes...No.	140	1,100,207	48	607,255	44	215,300
Parts of.....	.....	5,505,565	.....	14,670,269	.....	3,249,226
Automobiles and parts of—						
Automobiles—						
Commercial...No.	14,479	36,755,236	10,308	26,814,952	15,569	35,385,069
Passenger....No.	65,756	51,872,905	36,936	36,278,292	67,085	73,650,427
Parts of, not including engines and tires.....	.....	31,624,963	.....	33,607,050	.....	42,562,186
Total automobiles, and parts of.....	.....	120,253,104	.....	96,700,294	.....	151,597,682
Carriages.....No.	2,295	137,701	1,100	56,255	1,352	112,505
Cars for railways—						
For steam railways—						
Passenger....No.	.....	314,295	98	883,607	106	1,610,790
Freight and other.....No.	.....	23,796,771	8,050	11,522,608	27,317	57,473,824
For other railways.....No.	.....	1,633,941	2,621	1,192,403	2,915	1,668,708
Bicycles, tricycles, etc.	.....	1,434,637	.....	1,540,920	.....	3,234,915
Motor cycles.....No.	14,320	3,035,032	9,212	2,169,385	24,481	6,687,436
Motor warehouse and motor station trucks.....No.	b373	b117,652	305	349,403	539	532,911
Wagons.....	12,951	859,120	5,624	519,787	7,743	750,326
Wheelbarrows, push-carts and hand-trucks.....	.....	595,027	.....	480,914	.....	774,280
All other vehicles and parts of.....	.....	14,273,615	.....	20,432,996	.....	33,340,952
Total cars, etc...	.....	173,056,667	.....	151,126,096	.....	261,248,855

Table continued on page 669

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Celluloid, and manufactures of.....	.....	$ 3,361,808	.....	$ 4,680,947	.....	$ 7,966,493
Cement, hydraulic.bbls.	2,586,215	5,328,536	2,252,446	5,912,166	2,463,689	7,516,019
Chalk, manufactures of	.....	165,281	.....	172,165	.....	333,673
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines:						
Acids—						
Carbolic.....lbs.	b7,298,380	b3,473,521	6,477,841	2,666,634	1,253,421	364,187
Nitric.....lbs.	b485,863	b46,060	1,013,196	113,617	501,618	73,054
Picric.....lbs.	b26,609,438	b17,234,765	39,584,858	23,231,892	2,474	2,684
Sulphuric.....lbs.	63,522,930	1,006,125	80,294,643	1,278,027	21,295,537	489,978
All other.....	.....	30,932,169	.....	4,213,868	.....	4,613,395
Total acids.....	.....	52,692,640	.....	31,504,038	.....	5,543,298
Alcohol, wood....gals.	1,122,191	1,175,822	2,624,312	2,035,950	718,427	750,167
Baking powder....lbs.	5,933,496	1,587,488	4,795,751	1,533,249	4,007,626	1,134,751
Calcium carbide...lbs.	30,954,253	1,063,427	18,146,239	1,347,458	23,903,492	1,404,920
Coal-tar distillates, n. e. s.—						
Benzol.....lbs.	b15,860,496	b1,446,250	33,294,577	1,904,360	14,268,419	535,132
All other.....	.....	b2,855,394	.....	5,867,830	.....	1,103,750
Copper, sulphate of (blue vitriol)....lbs.	29,068,748	3,038,380	14,477,339	1,395,946	9,140,673	928,291
Dyes and dyestuffs...	.....	b7,152,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aniline dyes.....	.....	b3,502,218	.....	8,629,611	.....	10,724,071
Logwood extract...	.....	b1,404,709	.....	1,551,380	.....	1,355,936
All other.....	.....	b4,046,745	.....	6,636,909	.....	5,004,428
Total.....	.....	16,105,761	.....	16,817,900	.....	17,084,435
Extracts for tanning..	.....	3,372,417	.....	3,125,842	.....	5,598,134
Formaldehyde (formalin).....	.....	b394,609	.....	796,718	.....	1,270,797
Glycerin.....lbs.	b9,609,980	b4,747,923	21,754,728	11,766,636	3,963,392	1,190,984
Infants' food.....	.....	b855,183	.....	2,450,102	.....	2,854,653
Lime—						
Acetate of.....lbs.	14,378,032	655,365	15,682,813	758,622	16,362,929	410,646
Chloride of, or bleaching powder, ...lbs.	b8,848,789	b421,397	9,450,793	310,268	21,019,751	517,324
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	.....	9,740,315	.....	10,824,061	.....	18,985,793
Petroleum jelly.....	.....	1,246,901	.....	1,635,590	.....	2,594,338
Potash—						
Chlorate.....lbs.	b7,049,986	b475,434	1,391,663	539,491	1,982,204	524,208
All other.....	.....	638,768	.....	837,679	.....	2,231,351
Roots, herbs and barks—						
Ginseng.....lbs.	205,684	1,387,067	226,731	1,372,586	307,585	3,338,531
All other.....	.....	955,235	.....	728,143	.....	1,632,281
Soda.....	.....	b9,322,233	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caustic.....lbs.	b89,992,773	b5,832,598	97,378,334	5,602,813	164,235,420	6,748,762
Sal soda.....lbs.	b1,436,888	b97,772	12,716,453	213,865	11,126,970	178,385
Silicate of soda..lbs.	b14,549,574	b216,828	28,250,360	404,796	24,300,567	338,818
Soda ash.....lbs.	b98,421,008	b2,884,569	238,434,992	7,805,550	100,961,927	2,656,608
All other salts of...	.....	4,030,196	.....	6,587,134	.....	7,226,222
Total soda.....	.....	22,384,196	.....	20,614,158	.....	17,148,795
Sulphur or brimstone .....tons.	152,736	3,500,819	131,092	3,626,638	224,712	6,325,552
Washing powder and fluid.....lbs.	4,472,841	250,845	4,141,497	210,136	5,170,244	295,490
All other chemicals, etc.	.....	62,336,213	.....	43,236,459	.....	40,122,867
Total chemicals, etc.....	.....	193,327,849	.....	165,239,860	.....	133,526,488
Chewing gum.....	.....	1,403,888	.....	1,695,903	.....	2,164,290
Clays:						
Fire.....tons.	48,235	268,093	53,755	333,880	33,470	262,501
All other.....tons.	26,066	178,764	21,739	192,053	27,663	249,571
Clocks and watches:						
Clocks and parts of.	.....	2,210,302	.....	2,147,980	.....	3,920,514
Watches and parts of	.....	1,793,326	.....	1,804,388	.....	2,273,045

Table continued on page 670

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal and coke:						
Coal—						
Anthracite...tons.	5,363,666	$30,909,798	4,435,543	$29,215,689	4,443,391	$36,668,131
Bituminous. tons.	21,285,320	79,502,654	19,956,009	78,664,856	17,969,514	83,668,842
Coke.....tons.	1,258,321	8,543,746	1,506,986	11,861,408	640,139	5,128,119
Coal tar.....bbls.	68,504	180,560	58,554	168,720	76,592	198,503
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured, not including confectionery...	.....	5,102,813	.....	6,961,457	.....	21,380,801
Coffee:						
Green or raw ..lbs.	46,035,832	6,696,780	43,031,687	6,365,160	28,289,105	7,295,511
Roasted or prepared .....lbs.	2,556,209	502,817	1,694,928	296,642	6,256,449	1,563,854
Confectionery.....	.....	2,108,081	.....	1,225,928	.....	12,305,082
Copper:						
Ore.....{gross tons	63,616	1,410,072	29,378	578,165	2,601	95,930
{copper,lbs.	5,135,818		2,387,275		507,846	
Concentrates, matte, and regulus..{gross tons	4,105	205,888	4,220	211,392	402	32,611
{copper,lbs.	821,477		872,564		160,821	
Pigs, ingots, plates, wire, etc.—						
Unrefined, black, blister and converter copper. lbs.	16,992,357	4,614,843	14,687,823	3,825,606	1,674,411	360,089
Refined copper, in ingots, bars or other forms...lbs.	1,030,779,328	306,847,639	690,027,891	178,831,041	438,160,818	95,636,546
Composition metal, copper chief value .....lbs.	b1,228,032	b350,561	186,260	60,128	364,089	110,032
Old and scrap.....lbs.	1,070,389	300,609	257,403	60,733	449,804	74,104
Pipes and tubes...lbs.	b7,260,833	b3,023,563	4,109,226	1,845,222	5,993,959	2,206,895
Plates and sheets..lbs.	42,664,931	12,995,503	19,471,584	5,677,408	13,764,425	4,090,496
Wire, except insulated.....lbs.	26,879,498	8,975,078	15,689,554	4,750,942	55,579,125	14,813,546
Total pigs, ingots, plates, wire, etc. .....lbs.	1,126,875,368	337,107,796	744,429,741	195,051,080	515,986,631	117,291,703
All other manufactures of.....	.....	16,957,876	.....	5,286,143	.....	4,554,623
Total copper, and manufactures of, except ore, etc..	.....	354,065,672	.....	200,337,223	.....	121,846,326
Cork, manufactures of	.....	655,765	.....	996,821	.....	1,081,537
Cotton:						
Unmanufactured—						
Sea Island..{bales	1,841	445,085	2,632	856,011	6,052	1,543,266
{lbs..	744,827		1,057,147		2,492,137	
Upland and other....{bales	4,369,193	550,906,338	3,964,700	664,386,262	6,526,173	1,134,617,274
{lbs..	2,251,187,050		2,047,096,381		3,352,493,841	
Linters....{bales	447,856	23,952,359	145,017	8,880,517	24,962	1,010,712
{lbs..	224,206,420		70,021,654		12,692,007	
Total....{bales	4,818,843	575,303,782	4,112,349	674,122,790	6,557,187	1,137,371,252
{lbs..	2,476,138,297		2,118,175,182		3,367,677,985	
Manufactures of—						
Blankets and comforts.....	.....	b1,132,466	.....	2,498,163	.....	3,551,511
Cloths—						
Duck—						
Unbleached..yds.	8,398,833	4,255,424	5,097,520	3,430,806	9,145,648	7,473,972
Bleached.....yds.	2,458,643	1,002,157	2,254,458	1,234,330	4,362,444	3,059,235
Colored.....yds.	1,493,547	471,781	731,388	312,967	1,319,388	721,274
Total duck.yds.	12,351,023	5,729,362	8,083,366	4,978,103	14,827,480	11,254,481
All other cloths—						
Unbleached..yds.	125,319,773	11,787,698	73,436,891	11,830,027	142,868,158	23,587,129
Bleached.....yds.	143,198,426	17,661,784	99,227,003	19,090,986	126,256,010	26,191,621

Table continued on page 671

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Colored—						
Printed.....yds.	183,295,059	$18,559,148	139,768,162	$21,628,277	137,665,935	$23,205,902
Dyed in the piece .....yds.	105,419,979	15,460,989	133,174,426	30,073,012	156,032,678	40,662,419
Dyed in the yarn .....yds.	195,037,632	26,281,686	90,484,726	19,918,898	105,294,039	27,095,972
Total cloths..yds.	764,621,892	95,480,667	544,174,574	107,519,333	682,944,300	151,997,524
Laces and embroideries	.....	1,614,299	.....	1,569,322	.....	1,731,675
Mill waste.....lbs.	62,259,352	9,005,446	46,868,332	9,488,664	57,317,920	2,411,704
Rags, except paper stock.....lbs.	4,075,111	245,419	5,024,629	342,419	6,182,528	515,754
Thread, sewing, crochet, etc.....	.....	b1,135,619	.....	2,824,776	.....	4,367,762
Wearing apparel—						
Collars and cuffs...	.....	b160,119	.....	329,227	.....	771,219
Corsets.....	.....	1,552,161	.....	1,923,078	.....	2,880,858
Knit goods.....	.....	a6,826,053	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery...dos. pairs	b3,180,994	6b,139,392	5,574,343	13,258,474	9,477,338	26,882,566
Underwear.....	.....	b1,343,696	.....	2,897,486	.....	8,602,293
All other.....	.....	b699,748	.....	945,833	.....	1,508,995
Total knit goods.	.....	15,008,889	.....	17,101,793	.....	36,993,854
All other wearing apparel.....	.....	a6,025,084	.....	.....	.....	.....
For men and boys	.....	b3,121,366	.....	6,181,308	.....	10,082,218
For women and children.....	.....	b1,214,755	.....	3,015,130	.....	3,664,724
Total wearing apparel.....	.....	27,082,374	.....	28,550,536	.....	54,392,873
Yarn.....lbs.	.....	6,583,081	13,355,800	8,846,694	20,699,124	14,488,630
All other manufactures of.....	.....	16,539,445	.....	19,389,579	.....	29,657,978
Total manufactures of cotton	.....	158,818,816	.....	181,029,486	.....	273,115,411
Dental goods:						
Teeth.....	.....	296,493	.....	331,345	.....	363,250
All other.....	.....	1,808,385	.....	1,427,959	.....	2,455,376
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Brick—						
Building.....M	12,172	196,207	6,679	117,263	12,169	248,690
Fire.....M	101,535	4,011,546	89,608	5,001,057	51,252	2,747,512
Chinaware.....	.....	422,641	.....	318,448	.....	523,861
Earthen and stone ware.....	.....	805,784	.....	783,577	.....	1,148,051
Sanitary earthenware (closet bowls, lavatories, sinks, etc.)	.....	323,558	.....	377,527	.....	563,734
Tiles, except drain..	.....	450,422	.....	582,051	.....	628,836
All other.....	.....	743,105	.....	752,651	.....	721,600
Total.....	.....	6,953,263	.....	7,932,574	.....	6,582,284
Eggs.....doz.	19,886,079	7,270,543	20,938,278	8,428,214	38,789,470	18,812,231
Egg yolks, canned eggs, etc.....	.....	101,112	.....	718,066	.....	131,747
Electrical machinery and appliances, except locomotives:						
Batteries.....	.....	3,624,224	.....	3,178,437	.....	5,998,337
Carbons.....	.....	739,717	.....	1,600,920	.....	1,391,765
Dynamos or generators.....	.....	2,394,647	.....	3,363,349	.....	5,799,885
Fans.....No.	44,710	609,981	54,573	847,327	76,527	1,421,160
Heating and cooking apparatus.....	.....	b256,533	.....	686,339	.....	1,579,757
Insulated wire and cables.....	.....	7,189,180	.....	5,604,929	.....	8,815,212
Interior wiring supplies, including fixtures.....	.....	1,405,808	.....	1,428,615	.....	2,319,498

Table continued on page 672

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Lamps—						
Arc.....No.	1,349	$ 16,418	773	$ 14,139	1,283	$ 16,893
Incandescent—						
Carbon filament.....No.	1,280,666	184,100	627,867	102,872	1,097,665	202,590
Metal filament.....No.	13,701,725	2,884,475	14,585,166	3,369,192	17,071,960	4,674,317
Magnetos, spark plugs, etc.....	.....	b1,757,848	.....	2,749,705	.....	3,034,775
Meters and measuring instruments..	.....	1,213,278	.....	1,887,925	.....	2,891,307
Motors.....	.....	6,497,722	.....	8,225,197	.....	10,635,476
Rheostats and controllers.....	.....	b93,612	.....	288,757	.....	514,760
Switches and accessories.....	.....	b1,025,003	.....	2,195,300	.....	3,564,789
Telegraph apparatus, including wireless.	.....	555,703	.....	378,806	.....	830,887
Telephones.....	.....	2,212,237	.....	2,687,483	.....	3,783,398
Transformers.....	.....	1,747,884	.....	3,528,673	.....	3,787,851
All other.....	.....	20,860,605	.....	17,845,641	.....	27,827,071
Total electrical machinery,etc	.....	55,268,975	.....	59,983,606	.....	89,089,711
Explosives:						
Cartridges, loaded..	.....	42,122,656	.....	10,764,765	.....	16,411,597
Dynamite.....lbs.	17,930,665	3,953,374	18,204,644	4,845,888	11,273,528	2,379,016
Fuses.....	.....	b16,945,589	.....	3,050,257	.....	600,718
Gunpowder, including smokeless. lbs.	438,459,254	337,904,687	229,377,058	179,648,156	6,751,799	5,990,744
Shells and projectiles loaded.....	.....	b36,755,525	.....	3,812,608	.....	736,251
All other.....	.....	202,252,574	.....	41,406,865	.....	2,281,381
Total.....	.....	639,934,405	.....	243,528,539	.....	28,399,707
Feathers.....	.....	353,103	.....	252,903	.....	863,250
Fertilizers:						
Phosphate rock, ground or unground—						
High-grade hard rock.....tons	12,403	113,392	57,771	445,419	218,539	2,321,352
Land pebble..tons	138,010	548,203	64,559	303,758	128,860	904,308
All other.....tons	15,945	173,450	21,125	163,308	31,603	369,113
Superphosphates.....tons	b3,844	b106,778	6,991	257,928	86,852	2,781,151
All other fertilizers.....tons	174,592	5,627,304	74,115	3,359,497	188,253	14,533,946
Total.....tons	344,794	6,569,127	224,561	4,529,910	654,107	20,909,870
Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of:						
Bags.....	.....	2,490,921	.....	2,820,448	.....	5,565,972
Cordage.....lbs.	15,242,029	3,285,621	12,684,673	3,397,064	20,285,956	4,316,109
Twine—						
Binder.....lbs.	129,725,374	20,161,143	98,311,229	22,136,268	68,764,147	13,383,847
All other twine.....	.....	1,634,406	.....	1,351,959	.....	1,643,518
All other manufactures of.....	.....	3,631,333	.....	2,836,087	.....	6,204,943
Total.....	.....	31,203,424	.....	32,541,826	.....	31,114,389
Fire extinguishers ...	.....	1,107,445	.....	1,635,801	.....	784,169
Fish:						
Fresh, except salmon.....lbs.	12,328,352	915,580	8,922,615	832,968	10,162,596	919,093
Dried, smoked or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock.....lbs.	22,920,528	2,411,843	31,404,648	4,221,858	42,058,547	6,560,673
Herring.....lbs.	4,191,334	276,202	4,295,251	437,991	5,164,727	502,416
All other.....lbs.	1,748,873	131,421	2,070,364	222,798	1,787,726	193,036
Pickled, except salmon.....bbls.	22,801	236,579	22,396	334,389	18,718	319,202

Table continued on page 673

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Salmon—						
Canned.....lbs.	95,662,164	$ 12,638,776	91,101,734	$ 13,149,307	169,750,672	$ 28,714,706
Pickled.....bbls.	b671	b17,324	2,185	55,097	22,829	956,228
All other salmon..	.....	248,567	.....	313,637	.....	842,464
Canned fish, except salmon and shellfish.	.....	3,220,786	.....	8,609,313	.....	6,755,056
Shellfish—						
Oysters.....	.....	517,031	.....	413,203	.....	665,694
All other.....	.....	1,051,824	.....	1,006,681	.....	1,207,694
All other fish and fish products.....	.....	179,376	.....	202,189	.....	457,436
Total fish.....	.....	21,845,309	.....	29,799,431	.....	48,093,698
Flavoring extracts and fruit juices.....	.....	730,996	.....	967,421	.....	1,341,656
Flowers, cut.....	.....	130,938	.....	173,991	.....	171,407
Fly paper and fly traps	.....	99,705	.....	122,370	.....	168,679
Fruits and nuts:						
Fruits—						
Apples, dried..lbs.	7,852,773	691,111	2,200,483	311,350	24,704,359	4,109,828
Apples, green or ripe.....bbls.	958,104	4,496,707	579,916	3,135,203	1,712,367	14,471,282
Apricots, driedlbs.	6,728,910	956,884	5,262,206	754,780	37,143,824	8,505,348
Berries.....	.....	849,764	.....	887,561	.....	1,181,742
Lemons ...boxes	145,321	583,000	193,347	1,088,823	307,916	1,371,848
Oranges....boxes	1,860,139	4,649,893	857,159	4,279,429	1,777,468	7,638,450
Peaches, dried lbs.	6,523,700	616,782	4,839,598	544,455	9,022,334	1,559,873
Pears, green or ripe, bbls.....	.....	1,099,028	.....	928,841	.....	1,764,671
Prunes, dried. lbs.	48,077,017	4,358,810	22,888,112	2,177,976	108,208,257	15,721,951
Raisins, and other dried grapes.lbs.	48,446,153	4,401,824	52,657,814	4,668,021	110,183,033	13,089,366
All other fruits...	.....	a1,221,681	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried.....	.....	b472,226	.....	752,868	.....	2,557,451
Green or ripe.....	.....	b2,374,154	.....	3,396,709	.....	4,713,008
Preserved—						
Canned.....	.....	a2,242,997	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches.....	.....	b730,586	.....	1,178,547	.....	9,489,850
All other.....	.....	b3,129,614	.....	4,134,272	.....	31,985,772
Total.....	.....	6,103,197	.....	5,312,819	.....	41,475,622
All other preserved fruits.....	.....	756,301	.....	1,989,945	.....	4,518,343
Total fruits.....	.....	33,631,362	.....	30,228,780	.....	122,678,783
Nuts—						
Peanuts.....lbs.	12,891,286	1,093,368	12,319,004	1,602,657	19,778,490	2,123,411
All other.....	.....	607,564	.....	541,641	.....	1,462,408
Total fruits and nuts.....	.....	35,332,294	.....	32,373,078	.....	126,264,602
Furniture of metal....	.....	a811,417	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office furniture.....	.....	b207,705	.....	458,259	.....	900,108
All other.....	.....	b633,165	.....	1,356,835	.....	1,983,488
Furs and fur skins:						
Raw or unmanufactured.....	.....	10,655,995	.....	9,214,067	.....	16,313,726
Dressed, and manufactures of.....	.....	3,913,124	.....	2,160,107	.....	7,474,873
Total furs and fur skins.....	.....	14,569,119	.....	11,374,174	.....	23,788,599
Glass and glassware:						
Bottles, demijohns, carboys, and jars.	.....	2,542,804	.....	2,781,076	.....	5,283,655
Chemical glassware.	.....	a65,336	.....	179,682	.....	200,969
Common window glass, boxes (50 sq. ft.).....	728,454	2,888,645	683,215	3,812,653	965,970	6,492,608

Table continued on page 674

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cut or engraved glassware		$b96,088		$139,449		$269,125
Plate glass, unsilvered sq.ft.	5,942,723	2,369,958	6,022,083	3,155,627	7,318,099	4,221,360
All other		4,945,456		5,401,395		8,328,944
Total glass, etc		12,908,287		15,469,882		24,796,661
Glucose and grape sugar:						
Glucose (corn syrup) lbs.	152,076,927	7,158,670	42,740,417	2,552,637	220,380,661	13,169,051
Grape sugar (corn sugar) lbs.	25,765,875	961,908	14,591,733	906,290	35,236,948	1,970,893
Total lbs.	177,842,802	8,120,578	57,332,150	3,458,927	255,617,609	15,139,944
Glue	4,216,186	639,712	5,809,605	1,110,837	8,486,167	1,480,777
Gold and silver, manufactures of, including jewelry:						
Gold and silver, manufactures of		537,656		516,960		940,325
Jewelry		1,196,302		547,377		1,428,910
Grease:						
Lubricating		3,022,087		3,003,081		6,039,701
Soap stock and other		3,051,454		2,730,208		6,656,035
Hair, animal:						
Unmanufactured		1,583,387		680,766		1,551,276
Manufactures of		389,391		374,985		695,962
Hats and material for:						
For men and boys—						
Felt		b567,131		1,273,799		1,699,532
All other		b257,294		597,184		739,785
For women and children—						
Untrimmed		b303,664		975,563		1,062,787
Trimmed		b371,022		924,190		1,336,165
Trimmings, including artificial flowers		1,150,200		773,910		1,024,036
Total		2,649,311		4,544,646		5,862,305
Hay tons.	51,924	1,193,092	28,342	904,030	32,144	963,155
Hides and skins, except fur skins, raw:						
Calf lbs.	1,728,250	809,026	2,213,293	866,512	4,654,335	3,217,625
Cattle lbs.	8,007,138	2,324,126	2,338,147	681,951	16,995,932	6,290,356
Horse lbs.	21,685	6,108	54,471	13,864	467,420	135,176
All other lbs.	1,635,160	648,325	499,148	215,493	2,805,964	1,252,164
Total lbs.	11,392,233	3,787,585	5,105,059	1,777,820	24,923,651	10,895,321
Honey lbs.		1,888,732	11,598,857	2,223,396	9,075,502	1,955,091
Hops lbs.	4,138,254	917,650	3,670,352	970,598	20,797,504	8,832,255
Household and personal effects		5,778,420		5,680,942		12,230,615
India rubber, manufactures of:						
Scrap and old lbs.	3,154,770	361,203	2,931,929	287,883	8,291,853	808,993
Reclaimed lbs.	4,526,901	763,210	2,904,234	502,176	5,070,632	839,938
Belting, hose and packing		4,171,599		4,525,243		6,100,460
Boots and shoes:						
Boots pairs.	1,320,369	3,868,351	772,586	2,799,116	261,110	714,713
Shoes pairs.	2,043,491	1,218,483	1,285,110	1,584,747	5,794,488	4,551,386
Druggists' rubber sundries		b469,284		772,539		1,270,506
Tires—						
For automobiles		13,948,234		14,511,621		28,924,685
All other tires		2,192,259		755,888		1,557,201
All other manufactures of		7,795,713		5,762,079		9,097,773
Total manufactures of rubber		34,788,336		31,501,292		53,865,655

Table continued on page 675

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Ink:						
Printers'		$829,493		$1,040,882		$1,712,926
All other		422,717		448,181		856,217
Instruments for scientific purposes:						
Medical and surgical		535,162		771,282		854,279
Optical		1,896,670		787,042		1,540,979
All other		2,617,143		2,921,474		3,550,261
Total		5,048,975		4,479,798		5,945,519
Iron ore tons.	1,132,313	4,464,111	1,256,383	5,535,090	996,569	4,308,746
Iron and steel:						
Pig iron	377,094	12,998,026				
Ferromanganese tons.	b2,400	b498,402	3,577	806,087	2,999	445,840
Ferrosilicon tons.	b6,849	b719,626	4,107	443,456	4,493	260,876
All other tons.	b269,877	b9,820,997	261,891	10,327,178	313,319	11,606,467
Total tons.	656,220	24,037,051	269,575	11,576,721	321,261	12,313,183
Scrap and old, for remanufacture tons.	145,574	3,362,562	2,160	63,626	26,775	700,525
Bar iron lbs.	126,184,113	5,046,727	141,942,462	6,576,362	135,624,896	5,634,398
Bars or rods of steel—						
Wire rods lbs.	407,548,738	15,356,275	332,691,869	12,469,715	264,342,316	8,374,716
All other lbs.	1,403,282,712	59,703,761	1,297,517,621	64,575,140	1,241,433,750	48,297,598
Billets, ingots and blooms of steel tons.	2,017,113	161,391,007	1,786,189	150,568,151	258,424	19,370,787
Bolts, nuts, rivets and washers lbs.	72,265,356	5,259,622	63,465,111	5,687,998	89,023,056	7,769,893
Car wheels and axles		4,344,483		6,889,084		11,843,738
Castings, n. e. s.		7,315,087		4,535,553		4,508,044
Chains		1,203,811		1,940,000		3,318,565
Cutlery—						
Razors		2,505,117		1,905,385		4,150,803
Table		627,031		831,744		2,379,848
All other		2,769,483		2,499,775		3,606,376
Total		5,901,631		5,236,904		10,137,027
Enamel ware—						
Bathtubs No.	13,775	247,679	11,940	280,255	13,599	392,319
Lavatories and sinks		368,203		305,985		589,110
All other		2,846,941		2,455,477		4,073,455
Total		3,462,823		3,041,717		5,054,884
Firearms		a65,011,793				
Revolvers and pistols		b247,303		592,078		512,145
Rifles and shotguns		b25,033,522		21,014,509		13,414,932
All other		b6,712,400		8,635,963		419,221
Total		97,005,018		30,242,550		14,346,298
Forgings, n. e. s.		b27,709,069		27,679,680		1,881,814
Hardware—						
Builders'—						
Locks		2,314,583		2,191,702		4,145,325
Hinges and other		4,071,877		2,091,812		3,268,435
Other hardware		b1,480,733		2,304,408		4,267,125
Total		7,867,193		6,587,922		11,680,885
Hoop, band and scroll, lbs.	131,642,772	7,330,301	113,508,597	7,711,195	113,871,668	6,875,586
Horseshoes	18,822,698	1,594,952	6,399,934	424,208	7,581,585	539,452
Machinery, n. e. s.—						
Adding and calculating machines No.	12,991	2,346,120	12,546	1,974,250	28,747	3,863,217
Air-compressing machinery		1,199,319		2,694,755		3,761,290
Brewers' machinery		231,120		130,357		213,590
Cash registers, and parts of—						
Cash registers No.	5,304	813,945	4,399	763,317	18,400	4,080,588
Parts of		79,924		101,254		294,938
Concrete mixers		b154,388		315,337		246,631

Table continued on page 676

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton gins.....No.	523	$110,066	511	$113,317	969	$295,746
Cream separators..No.	17,629	599,793	21,822	841,171	22,480	1,093,821
Elevators and Elevator machinery.....	.....	2,279,365	.....	2,214,537	.....	2,601,543
Engines, and parts of—						
Electric locomotives No	69	406,227	47	183,200	68	835,978
Internal combustion engines—						
Gas, stationary..No.	6,083	840,175	1,798	478,871	3,636	692,584
Gasoline—						
Automobile.....No.	36,768	4,223,095	30,813	4,188,675	31,358	4,738,341
Marine.....No.	10,334	2,427,058	5,483	2,790,833	10,479	4,362,649
Stationary.....No.	27,610	3,237,647	26,609	3,332,184	25,899	3,671,905
Traction.....No.	14,031	16,521,444	23,413	24,401,779	20,586	20,028,972
Total gasoline engines.....No.	88,743	26,409,244	86,318	34,713,471	88,322	32,801,867
Kerosene engines No.	b6,563	2,031,275	16,509	8,536,113	18,114	7,824,599
Steam engines—						
Locomotives....No.	1,771	30,666,109	1,062	27,064,042	919	28,579,728
Marine.....No.	365	917,049	295	1,337,349	406	1,229,734
Stationary.....No.	674	1,083,619	982	1,056,884	790	1,321,314
Traction.....No.	1,042	2,179,212	1,027	1,408,977	913	1,096,294
Total steam engines No.	3,852	34,845,989	3,366	30,867,252	3,028	32,227,070
All other engines..No.	7,950	3,834,244	3,406	5,450,418	3,077	3,406,891
Parts of.....	.....	a9,370,957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boilers.....	.....	b2,348,172	.....	4,415,467	.....	6,361,229
Boiler tubes.....	.....	b3,812,515	.....	6,405,728	.....	7,916,665
All other parts of engines.....	.....	b8,536,008	.....	24,420,286	.....	29,319,190
Total engines and parts of	.....	92,434,806	.....	115,470,806	.....	121,386,073
Excavating machinery	.....	b497,961	.....	1,274,926	.....	1,165,763
Flour and grist mill machinery.....	.....	849,635	.....	1,435,211	.....	2,375,802
Laundry machinery—						
Power machines....	.....	431,785	.....	420,696	.....	796,053
All other.....	.....	298,888	.....	269,136	.....	399,736
Lawn mowers.....	.....	247,752	.....	239,836	.....	478,583
Metal-working machinery.....	.....	a44,604,259	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathes.....	.....	b10,107,365	.....	9,853,507	.....	10,136,877
Other machine tools.....	.....	b5,459,100	.....	11,626,360	.....	12,490,600
Sharpening and grinding machines.....	.....	b3,287,488	.....	6,161,876	.....	5,494,060
All other.....	.....	b13,066,468	.....	23,978,554	.....	30,386,405
Total metal-working machinery.	.....	76,524,680	.....	51,620,297	.....	58,507,942
Meters, gas and water	.....	517,241	.....	473,001	.....	763,691
Mining machinery—						
Oil-well machinery..	.....	1,747,405	.....	2,759,286	.....	3,613,972
All other.....	.....	11,128,470	.....	8,730,338	.....	9,265,319
Paper and pulp mill machinery.....	.....	1,996,685	.....	1,667,622	.....	3,958,873
Printing presses.....	.....	1,606,619	.....	1,462,834	.....	3,827,038
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	.....	6,559,643	.....	6,008,010	.....	9,067,458
Refrigerating machinery, including ice-making machinery..	.....	1,324,023	.....	1,436,110	.....	2,141,110
Road-making machinery	.....	244,944	.....	696,522	.....	987,912
Sewing machines.....	.....	8,136,940	.....	8,138,590	.....	12,774,124
Shoe machinery.....	.....	1,663,434	.....	1,359,955	.....	2,839,828
Sugar-mill machinery.	.....	11,471,779	.....	9,468,511	.....	13,805,940

Table continued on page 677

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Textile machinery....	.....	$ 4,056,880	.....	$ 7,296,607	.....	$ 14,986,369
Typesetting machines.	.....	1,300,677	.....	1,284,672	.....	3,932,544
Typewriting machines.	.....	9,377,766	.....	7,049,339	.....	17,391,118
Windmills.....	.....	1,213,836	.....	772,003	.....	1,091,543
Woodworking machinery—						
Sawmill machinery	.....	706,535	.....	1,154,789	.....	1,141,248
All other.....	.....	1,066,794	.....	1,049,595	.....	2,603,407
All other machinery, and parts of.....	.....	43,027,236	.....	42,299,866	.....	73,425,842
Total machinery, n.e.s.	.....	286,246,454	.....	282,986,853	.....	379,178,652
Nails and wood screws						
Cut nails.....lbs.	10,136,192	434,736	8,566,751	440,281	6,542,341	393,284
Wire nails.....lbs.	257,405,398	12,088,147	176,346,045	9,921,123	201,104,501	10,744,696
All other, including tacks.....lbs.	43,345,070	3,867,605	26,414,285	3,336,570	36,353,528	4,638,093
Total nails.lbs.	310,886,660	16,390,488	211,327,081	13,697,974	244,370	15,776,073
Wood screws gross	.....	b661,628	8,876,249	2,368,264	10,461,923	2,737,716
Needles.....	.....	b269,976	.....	321,651	.....	535,656
Pipes and fittings—						
Cast.....	173,662,402	7,483,216	125,352,066	6,665,597	88,379,704	5,177,752
Wrought.....lbs.	284,908,815	16,659,553	201,560,061	14,993,957	528,819,507	35,229,750
Radiators and house-heating boilers..lbs.	11,650,909	672,331	6,399,793	548,800	10,433,339	780,143
Railway track material						
Railroad spikes lbs.	47,464,317	2,009,808	22,330,104	1,229,083	55,487,231	2,904,073
Rails of steel...tons	512,669	24,023,090	453,537	26,402,864	652,449	38,979,625
Switches, frogs, splice bars, etc.....	.....	8,194,270	.....	5,582,860	.....	9,279,955
Safes.....No.	7,092	387,434	6,810	401,294	7,566	738,269
Scales and balances...	.....	1,536,830	.....	1,359,142	.....	2,278,921
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanized iron and steel sheets...lbs.	193,731,346	13,207,827	153,982,456	12,609,628	227,669,237	15,223,289
Iron sheets and plates.....lbs.	139,412,620	7,540,780	91,293,392	6,315,095	89,362,785	4,838,547
Steel—						
Plates.....lbs.	1,177,500,237	65,888,695	1,236,405,734	64,678,628	1,590,428,647	56,701,651
Sheets.....lbs.	352,472,289	18,654,553	366,062,623	25,646,749	397,525,194	21,214,529
Total sheets and plates .....lbs.	1,863,116,492	105,291,855	1,847,744,205	109,250,100	2,304,985,863	97,978,016
Shells and projectiles, empty.....	.....	b21,404,885	.....	22,112,293	.....	3,228,454
Ship and tank plates, punched and shaped .....lbs.	44,308,899	b2,785,842	65,519,432	4,321,268	31,781,005	1,514,002
Stoves and ranges....	.....	2,258,149	.....	1,703,724	.....	2,609,715
Structural iron and steel.....tons	294,150	24,437,289	232,729	21,468,452	360,787	28,956,816
Tin plates, and manufactures of—						
Tin plates, terne-plates, and taggers tin.....lbs.	521,469,085	41,888,418	579,125,457	55,850,294	458,134,573	36,998,712
Tinware.....	.....	325,048	.....	530,571	.....	863,447
All other manufactures of.....	.....	6,113,613	.....	2,467,481	.....	3,643,190
Tools, n. e. s.—						
Axes.....No.	1,482,830	1,023,184	1,129,216	1,006,848	1,549,128	1,613,862
Augers, bits, and drills.....	.....	b1,518,567	.....	2,545,074	.....	4,402,039
Files and rasps.....	.....	b1,882,857	.....	3,285,385	.....	5,181,792
Hammers and hatchets.....	.....	568,892	.....	484,679	.....	973,547
Saws.....	.....	5,113,514	.....	3,790,416	.....	4,851,791
Shovels and spades.	.....	509,559	.....	680,591	.....	1,398,101
All other tools.....	.....	14,096,939	.....	9,140,700	.....	14,382,767
Total tools.....	.....	24,713,512	.....	20,933,693	.....	32,803,899

Table continued on page 678

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wire—						
Barbed.....lbs.	433,374,842	$19,775,784	526,586,382	$23,492,540	227,250,082	$11,354,297
All other wire...lbs.	451,301,571	22,541,224	352,177,754	20,704,503	426,074,277	24,641,881
Manufactures of—						
Wire rope and cables	.....	b1,465,016	.....	4,225,019	.....	4,379,478
Woven-wire fencing.	.....	882,024	.....	1,036,730	.....	933,143
All other.....	.....	6,578,742	.....	3,677,127	.....	5,090,491
Total wire, and manufactures of	.....	51,242,790	.....	53,135,919	.....	46,399,290
All other manufactures of iron and steel....	.....	159,072,250	.....	41,160,907	.....	48,034,213
Total manufactures of iron and steel....	.....	1,241,960,102	.....	1,035,299,567	.....	969,273,732
Lamps, chandeliers, and all illuminating devices, except electric.....	.....	a2,098,910	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas-lighting appliances.....	.....	b170,855	.....	249,309	.....	350,658
Incandescent mantles.....	.....	b122,660	.....	252,284	.....	358,642
All other.....	.....	b1,705,873	.....	3,125,013	.....	4,557,039
Total.....	.....	4,098,298	.....	3,626,606	.....	5,206,339
Lead:						
Pigs, bars, etc.—						
Produced from domestic ore..lbs.	107,376,638	9,560,598	83,662,322	5,889,381	22,320,399	1,533,354
Produced from foreign ore..lbs.	71,961,228	6,395,758	108,568,854	7,605,403	79,716,315	4,417,693
Total....lbs.	179,337,866	15,956,356	192,231,176	13,494,784	102,036,614	5,951,047
Other manufactures of.....	.....	2,287,305	.....	1,824,126	.....	2,155,324
Total lead...	.....	18,243,661	.....	15,318,910	.....	8,106,371
Leather:						
Belting.....	.....	3,036,142	.....	2,097,877	.....	4,241,260
Carriage, automobile, and upholstery.....	.....	95,234	.....	163,541	.....	415,848
Glove.....	.....	1,735,201	.....	2,908,890	.....	1,797,024
Patent.....	.....	5,931,557	.....	4,205,603	.....	17,887,322
Sole.....lbs.	43,887,849	21,851,727	26,748,035	14,164,982	122,661,493	54,871,769
Upper—						
Calf and kip .....sq. ft.	15,870,560	7,742,578	15,538,326	7,919,776	49,417,827	31,821,162
Goat and kid .....sq. ft.	58,227,734	24,156,547	24,335,031	9,728,323	104,377,990	57,920,607
Grain and split .....sq. ft.	b2,695,993	b666,449	7,028,084	1,868,435	51,096,409	12,146,795
All other upper ..	.....	10,356,653	.....	8,076,984	.....	24,205,557
All other leather....	.....	5,244,899	.....	3,992,116	.....	13,476,716
Total leather ..	.....	80,816,987	.....	55,126,527	.....	218,784,060
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes—						
Children's.pairs	3,521,364	4,041,340	3,338,349	4,151,222	3,534,670	5,930,354
Men's.....pairs	6,202,076	19,684,028	5,565,924	18,428,808	11,928,156	50,709,841
Women's..pairs	5,119,768	11,100,933	4,292,747	9,710,984	5,891,711	18,195,962
Total boots and shoes...pairs	14,843,208	34,826,301	13,197,020	32,321,014	21,354,537	74,836,157
Gloves .doz. pairs	b12,583	b81,889	13,186	153,781	41,936	623,693
Slippers.....pairs	280,698	338,502	235,028	335,048	328,214	536,142
Harness and saddles.....	.....	835,764	.....	692,291	.....	1,142,852
All other.....	.....	5,575,679	.....	3,058,924	.....	7,253,635
Total manufactures of.....	.....	41,658,135	.....	36,561,058	.....	84,392,479
Total leather, and manufactures of.....	.....	122,475,122	.....	91,687,585	.....	303,176,539

Table continued on page 679

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Leather, imitation....	.....	$1,055,158	.....	$1,350,721	.....	$2,400,140
Lime.....bbls.	187,944	168,671	71,907	105,803	63,719	108,370
Malt.....bush.	4,163,267	6,800,085	896,307	1,694,651	10,046,120	16,695,668
Matches.....	.....	477,588	.....	481,130	.....	626,780
Meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products—						
Beef, canned .....lbs.	65,471,232	18,258,522	141,457,163	51,498,010	53,868,090	20,673,575
Beef, fresh. lbs.	216,419,599	34,427,132	514,341,529	109,605,363	174,469,914	40,284,962
Beef, pickled, and other cured....lbs.	67,810,990	8,319,655	44,206,020	7,921,220	42,624,724	8,739,141
Oleo oil....lbs.	33,399,548	6,796,996	69,106,350	15,493,321	75,585,164	22,025,340
Oleomargarine, imitation butter.....lbs.	3,522,540	693,150	8,909,108	2,398,908	22,939,589	6,576,760
Tallow.....lbs.	7,510,376	1,192,287	4,222,657	745,977	38,953,783	6,370,112
Hog products—						
Bacon.....lbs.	578,128,056	123,115,384	1,104,788,081	315,968,064	1,190,297,806	373,913,508
Hams and shoulders, cured, ...lbs.	243,386,814	54,047,798	537,213,041	145,674,888	596,799,663	189,428,837
Lard.....lbs.	372,721,342	75,355,138	548,817,901	144,933,151	760,901,611	237,983,449
Neutral lard.lbs.	9,423,385	2,015,320	6,307,164	1,612,780	22,957,137	7,725,983
Pork, canned, ...lbs.	5,377,226	1,731,531	5,267,342	1,776,392	5,791,706	2,422,364
Pork, fresh, ...lbs.	49,372,780	9,899,883	11,632,635	2,907,894	26,776,978	8,347,557
Pork, pickled, ...lbs.	39,294,011	7,088,935	36,671,660	8,535,017	34,113,875	8,632,518
Lard compounds and other substitutes for lbs.	49,300,143	8,582,320	43,977,410	10,258,536	124,962,950	31,605,885
Mutton, except canned.....lbs.	2,862,175	514,855	1,630,815	387,132	3,009,164	632,667
Poultry and game....	.....	1,756,681	.....	935,048	.....	4,560,278
Sausage:						
Canned.....lbs.	6,730,577	1,500,643	6,349,602	1,817,199	8,198,336	2,761,944
All other.....lbs.	11,264,664	3,570,864	6,029,354	2,125,373	13,889,285	5,911,850
Sausage casings...lbs.	7,758,214	2,839,432	4,037,391	2,611,680	25,477,028	6,809,834
Stearin from animal fats.....lbs.	8,295,304	1,386,126	10,550,241	2,291,160	20,838,874	4,166,422
All other meat products:						
Canned.....	.....	5,420,841	.....	8,819,996	.....	12,949,777
All other.....	.....	4,416,452	.....	6,943,692	.....	11,638,397
Total meat products	.....	369,929,945	.....	845,260,801	.....	1,014,161,160
Butter.....lbs.	7,192,918	2,660,371	26,194,415	10,868,953	34,556,485	17,504,446
Cheese.....lbs.	53,371,527	13,295,706	48,404,672	11,735,266	14,159,721	5,349,577
Milk:						
Condensed and evaporated.....lbs.	428,575,213	51,284,003	551,139,754	72,824,897	852,181,414	121,817,737
All other, including cream.....	.....	279,547	.....	528,607	.....	2,013,705
Total, meat, etc., products....	.....	437,449,572	.....	941,218,524	.....	1,160,846,625
Metal polish.....	.....	211,453	.....	163,193	.....	346,431
Metals and metal compositions, n.e.s.:						
Babbitt metal...lbs.	2,343,398	669,066	2,240,193	559,332	2,188,164	718,223
Bronze, manufactures of.....	.....	1,451,031	.....	1,267,032	.....	1,508,086
Ferrovanadium lbs.	2,427,649	2,953,260	1,512,737	1,774,062	64,626	95,560
Nickel silver.....	.....	391,746	.....	227,439	.....	389,000
Tungsten and ferrotungsten.....lbs.	2,323,811	4,122,653	1,232,260	2,545,087	38,130	113,276
All other.....	.....	1,070,250	.....	3,645,838	.....	3,400,849

Table continued on page 680

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Mica, and manufactures of		$ 74,485		$ 74,529		$ 109,348
		84,928		91,667		91,475
Moss		1,461,792	206	3,663,912	140	358,851
Motor boats.....No.	253	429,498		368,916		544,064
Mucilage and paste...						
Musical instruments:						
Organs.....No.	2,603	150,521	1,647	113,062	2,271	174,647
Pianos—						
Player pianos.No.	3,609	1,088,868	3,718	1,272,210	4,378	1,656,519
All other.....No.	14,182	2,263,115	10,106	1,949,708	12,507	3,001,994
Piano players...No.	199	58,313	175	45,567	180	57,664
Perforated music rolls		131,457		160,511		294,742
All other, and parts of		1,203,361		1,134,636		1,698,317
Total		4,895,635		4,675,694		6,883,883
Naval stores:						
Rosin.....bbls.	1,493,392	10,338,578	779,027	7,551,262	1,209,627	20,453,970
Tar, turpentine, and pitch.....bbls.	104,879	677,683	53,602	408,196	67,259	551,847
Turpentine, spirits of.....galls.	6,517,389	3,384,920	3,717,093	2,276,523	10,682,322	10,450,234
Total naval stores		14,401,181		10,235,981		31,456,051
Nickel, nickel oxide, and matte.....lbs.	21,992,820	8,936,620	17,469,500	6,927,041	3,814,762	1,701,549
Manufactures of		1,527,353		2,152,692		2,408,282
Notions, n.e.s		1,390,588		1,494,203		3,237,351
Nursery stock		228,043		239,621		405,270
Oakum.....lbs.	2,043,919	256,149	2,958,154	439,301	2,720,369	364,510
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:						
Corn.....lbs.	5,536,886	115,538	69,370	2,966	963,980	26,874
Cotton seed—						
Cake.....lbs.	280,013,565	5,477,479	1,384,250	32,412	394,625,721	12,914,900
Meal.....lbs.	125,355,013	2,690,453	10,283,046	256,068	233,507,845	7,262,043
Total.....lbs.	405,368,578	8,167,932	11,667,296	288,480	628,133,566	20,176,943
Linseed or flaxseed...	a181,671,271	a3,947,689				
Cake.....lbs.	b116,311,774	b2,975,533	45,392,709	1,115,129	327,923,278	11,656,844
Meal.....lbs.	b13,916,016	b357,343	40,561,673	1,134,142	25,828,805	846,387
Total	311,899,061	7,280,565	85,954,382	2,249,271	353,752,083	12,503,231
All other	12,235,325	245,653	9,371,706	244,733	104,379,173	3,329,646
Total oil cake, etc.....lbs.	735,039,850	15,809,688	107,062,754	2,785,450	1,087,228,802	36,036,694
Oilcloth and linoleum:						
For floors...sq. yds.	805,195	365,118	2,235,989	1,369,196	2,537,780	1,740,186
All other		1,241,404		1,281,507		1,936,544
Oils: Animal—						
Fish.....galls.	119,233	92,333	566,763	638,757	1,085,551	976,831
Lard.....galls.	246,947	272,474	44,668	75,109	144,922	220,029
All other	308,183	320,364	794,808	881,812	1,949,592	2,955,470
Total animal .....galls.	674,363	685,171	1,406,239	1,595,678	3,180,065	4,152,330
Mineral—						
Crude.....galls.	172,121,195	7,668,312	205,829,030	12,084,250	248,874,663	14,825,202
Refined or manufactured—						
Fuel and gas oil (c)...galls.	1,123,473,047	45,549,282	1,200,750,319	66,615,743	584,849,605	30,818,877
Illuminating oil.....galls.	658,156,487	48,953,610	491,109,815	50,354,414	976,305,545	118,796,775
Lubricating.galls.	a138,866,971	a26,108,011				
Paraffin...galls.	b6,277,079	b1,192,297	7,059,121	1,454,437	13,149,607	2,123,316
All other..galls.	b135,293,613	b30,264,556	250,258,132	74,148,728	264,441,551	83,328,083
Total lubricating....galls.	280,437,663	57,564,864	257,317,253	75,603,055	277,591,158	85,451,399

Table continued on page 681

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Naphthas, and light products of distillation—						
Gasoline..galls.	$ 224,811,491	$ 49,049,647	351,967,164	$ 85,225,574	259,783,919	61,757,864
All other (naphtha, etc.).galls.	191,067,353	44,084,597	207,401,691	54,368,166	112,349,798	30,291,972
Residuum.....galls.	1,051,113	107,164	244,474	14,298	32,999,709	1,834,296
Total mineral, refined .galls.	2,478,997,154	245,309,164	2,508,790,716	332,181,250	2,243,879,734	328,951,183
Total mineral oil.....galls.	2,651,118,349	252,977,476	2,714,619,746	344,265,500	2,492,754,397	343,776,385
Vegetable—						
Fixed or expressed						
Cocoa butter .....lbs.					1 7,316,255	1 3,025,748
Cocoanut...lbs.					1 118,611,743	1 24,595,143
Corn.....lbs.	4,709,103	700,149	170,948	36,540	1 6,415,054	1 1,551,319
Cottonseed.lbs.	124,703,506	17,303,256	119,067,376	23,184,329	193,133,751	40,890,202
Linseed or flaxseed....galls.	1,528,625	1,699,897	774,192	1,162,054	1,525,178	2,606,887
Peanut.....lbs.					1 4,341,803	1 1,043,115
Soya bean..lbs.					1 27,746,109	1 6,097,842
All other, fixed or expressed.		3,428,456		4,087,932		18,506,978
Volatile or essential—						
Peppermint lbs.	72,650	190,841	59,606	202,856	97,880	654,282
All other.....		1,068,796		744,997		1,367,388
Total vegetable oil		24,391,395		29,418,708		100,338,904
Paints, colors, and varnishes:						
Dry colors—						
Carbon, bone, and lampblack		1,149,069		783,408		1,573,740
All other		2,018,996		2,100,886		3,086,866
Lead—						
Red.....lbs.	b2,171,482	b267,238	5,739,819	662,584	6,227,797	735,177
White.....lbs.	19,737,399	2,089,659	15,588,916	1,756,739	28,033,485	3,037,292
Ready-mixed paints .....galls.	1,420,299	2,133,037	1,919,384	3,323,768	2,261,914	4,699,925
Varnish.....galls.	903,243	1,299,955	698,152	1,213,710	1,418,287	2,713,727
Zinc, oxide of...lbs.	30,891,886	3,148,898	24,841,747	2,779,507	29,410,627	3,062,494
All other		4,809,487		4,891,009		6,601,371
Total		16,916,339		17,511,611		25,510,592
Paper stock: Rags, n. e. s., and other (except wood pulp) lbs.	32,624,912	780,892	32,241,306	670,342	54,541,361	1,533,013
Paper:						
Bags		1,136,272		884,415		1,566,373
Books, music, maps, engravings, etchings, photographs, and other printed matter		11,156,624		11,493,524		18,239,016
Boxes and cartons		1,125,642		1,079,413		1,351,930
Carbon paper		518,165		579,306		964,288
Cash-register and adding-machine paper		62,182		109,207		132,515
Paper board and strawboard		2,232,135		3,055,255		4,604,048
Paper hangings		465,814		529,539		899,457
Playing cards		388,961		882,370		1,522,516
News print.....lbs.	187,732,739	7,586,374	193,477,853	7,978,296	220,589,829	10,100,229
All other.....lbs.	94,548,586	8,179,868	99,220,241	8,710,940	153,327,185	16,160,777
Tissue and toilet paper		b434,441		1,443,578		2,056,607
Towels and napkins		b45,848		83,199		180,963
Wax paper		b63,148		228,137		552,167
Wrapping paper lbs.	52,485,911	3,987,239	59,899,043	4,828,856	74,916,830	6,664,462

Table continued on page 682

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Writing paper and envelopes		3,636,235		6,113,498		13,188,165
All other paper		5,374,707		6,170,601		8,799,550
Total paper		46,393,655		54,170,134		86,983,063
Paraffin	a176,159,983	a8,790,118				
Unrefined lbs.	b42,773,348	b2,091,587	64,247,056	4,835,567	56,868,831	4,583,109
Refined lbs.	b92,156,643	b7,025,001	171,296,425	17,438,045	206,475,791	20,233,691
Total lbs.	311,089,974	17,906,706	235,543,481	22,273,612	263,344,622	24,816,800
Pencils and pencil leads		2,612,861		2,497,208		3,565,347
Penholders gross	106,625	179,983	59,666	114,031	112,674	200,354
Pens:						
Fountain No.	288,642	203,590	161,399	123,952	423,906	409,517
Metallic, except gold gross	416,914	217,438	465,028	231,345	1,098,677	569,239
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations		3,847,166		3,902,670		7,324,422
Phonographs, etc.:						
Phonographs, graphophones, etc. No.	89,161	2,395,775	64,459	1,906,052	66,157	2,490,719
Records and accessories		1,953,852		2,276,357		3,702,668
Photographic goods:						
Cameras		1,281,863		1,108,388		1,648,410
Motion-picture films—						
Not exposed lin. ft.	55,947,489	1,213,417	71,548,779	1,745,384	120,041,912	2,680,263
Exposed lin. ft.	110,465,195	6,314,835	79,888,387	4,731,382	153,237,260	8,066,723
Other sensitized goods		3,352,238		2,616,434		4,208,181
Other apparatus		387,746		782,177		2,105,061
All other		1,138,795		1,345,174		1,939,924
Total photographic goods		13,688,894		12,328,939		20,648,562
Plaster, builders' and common		159,875		174,481		164,324
Plated ware, except cutlery and jewelry:						
Silver plated		1,559,761		1,479,014		2,569,001
All other		924,491		1,462,877		2,587,785
Plates and cuts, electrotype, stereotype or engraved		237,793		181,020		389,048
Platinum:						
Unmanufactured oss. troy	3,445	234,433	119	13,511	610	75,066
Manufactures of		65,415		23,562		54,529
Plumbago or graphite:						
Unmanufactured lbs.	5,146,816	49,563	1,907,719	121,555	1,258,040	90,185
Manufactures of		891,687		731,518		788,755
Quicksilver lbs.	808,336	998,470	232,346	338,346	683,026	817,428
Refrigerators		293,520		227,403		274,386
Roofing felt and similar materials		4,390,577		4,305,161		3,106,826
Salt lbs.	227,985,222	1,000,773	273,565,496	1,677,577	243,401,706	1,396,625
Sand and gravel		494,251		619,414		382,070
Seeds:						
Cotton lbs.	870,282	30,476	1,741,499	69,707	1,918,848	88,743
Flaxseed or linseed bush.	5,196	24,810	25,508	134,985	16,596	125,158
Grass—						
Clover lbs.	8,738,668	1,889,329	5,985,526	1,836,124	7,943,749	3,206,316
Timothy lbs.	13,880,725	993,453	8,564,384	881,154	13,346,358	1,633,271
All other grass seeds lbs.	5,426,305	807,379	2,952,193	542,704	4,440,490	717,102
All other seeds		1,288,972		2,031,776		2,771,836
Total		5,034,419		5,496,450		8,542,426

Table continued on page 683

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shells		$ 131,209		$ 113,859		$ 574,575
Shoe findings		2,340,702		3,024,794		6,152,389
Silk, manufactures of:		a4,083,434				
Dressgoods yds.	b2,470,741	b1,775,686	$ 10,623,304	9,671,058	$ 8,985,647	10,225,376
Wearing apparel		b1,077,448		3,634,861		7,435,929
All other		1,671,014		4,675,763		6,241,782
Total		8,607,582		17,981,682		23,903,087
Silk, artificial		a418,023				
Hosiery doz. pairs	b232,082	b803,751	631,571	2,840,729	1,593,818	8,790,722
All other		b211,509		565,462		903,526
Soap:						
Toilet or fancy		1,921,860		2,567,614		6,034,230
All other lbs.	72,462,195	5,004,387	116,986,623	10,871,335	157,749,605	15,266,696
Spices		449,717		480,508		588,462
Spirits, wines, liquors, and other beverages:						
Malt liquors—						
In bottles doz.qts.	1,118,433	1,678,187	1,077,593	2,075,767	1,006,854	2,179,826
In other coverings galls.	234,409	57,091	97,160	35,479	36,638	16,474
Total malt liquors		1,735,278		2,111,246		2,196,300
Spirits distilled—						
Alcohol, including pure neutral, or cologne spirits pf. galls.	20,237,500	7,650,209	8,557,165	4,704,743	20,311,466	8,966,819
Rum pf. galls.	745,733	772,680	184,635	191,197	120,519	179,769
Whisky—						
Bourbon pf. galls.	51,520	96,806	57,454	160,265	247,553	1,1015,68
Rye pf. galls.	111,202	221,255	72,910	240,300	842,936	1,560,664
All other pf. galls.	418,240	498,126	136,322	452,034	247,239	689,599
Total spirits, distilled pf. galls.	21,564,195	9,239,076	9,008,486	5,748,539	21,769,713	12,498,419
Wines galls.	2,210,049	969,761	3,225,048	2,040,815	4,926,425	4,754,765
Total spirits, wines, and liquors		11,944,115		9,900,600		19,449,484
Other beverages		447,265		554,186		829,462
Sponges lbs.	110,242	136,198	85,957	147,519	454,602	331,731
Starch	a61,115,572	a2,375,081				
Cornstarch, except for table use lbs.	b24,862,630	b1,422,974	33,619,821	1,758,557	179,436,736	10,219,799
All other lbs.	b22,860,866	b1,505,615	16,083,388	1,020,071	89,704,821	5,342,382
Stearin, vegetable. lbs.	1,261,504	202,799	1,019,560	233,909	4,174,586	772,115
Stone, including marble:						
Unmanufactured		572,097		552,361		770,392
Manufactures of—						
Grindstones		198,772		210,889		297,068
Roofing slate		27,113		65,224		55,164
All other		1,108,185		1,208,164		1,508,997
Total		1,906 167		2,036,538		2,631,621
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of		917,018		849,709		926,430
Sugar and molasses:						
Molasses galls.	3,932,065	636,554	5,413,982	1,190,911	6,867,779	1,311,217
Sirup (including maple sirup) galls.	12,314,270	6,574,837	3,184,290	2,012,121	16,731,846	10,299,244
Sugar, refined (including maple sugar) lbs.	1,010,795,831	64,395,650	407,296,324	27,038,667	1,475,407,678	114,737,491
Surgical appliances, not including instruments		6,020,803		17,618,028		9,017,947
Suspenders and garters		1589,574		1,185,985		2,551,858
Tin pigs, bars,etc. lbs.	411,945	232,401	40,033	31,952	611,778	415,921

Table continued on page 684

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Tobacco:						
Unmanufactured—						
Leaf.....lbs.	251,291,892	$ 45,542,000	403,871,275	$122,599,767	765,959,975	$259,442,721
Stems and trimmings....lbs.	570,980	31,920	2,955,443	318,384	10,724,943	545,116
Manufactures of—						
Cigarettes...M.	7,019,723	13,293,270	12,145,539	23,723,922	16,209,769	38,063,591
Cigars and cheroots..M.	2,491	57,141	22,900	809,411	50,086	1,088,531
Plug.....lbs.	4,941,805	1,434,873	5,563,614	2,067,969	5,628,350	2,745,484
Smoking ..lbs.	2,504,744	1,260,185	5,340,226	2,960,992	6,260,086	3,260,789
All other.....	.....	395,380	.....	484,841	.....	1,708,427
Total manufactures of.	.....	16,440,849	.....	30,047,135	.....	46,866,822
Toys.....	.....	a658,462	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolls, and parts of	.....	b248,415	.....	292,219	.....	454,770
Mechanical toys....	.....	b128,817	.....	166,970	.....	224,628
All other.....	.....	b1,031,233	.....	1,196,923	.....	2,190,131
Total.....	.....	2,066,927	.....	1,656,112	.....	2,869,529
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.....	.....	496,231	.....	359,361	.....	742,382
Type.....lbs.	325,039	143,209	276,091	143,428	626,634	320,715
Typewriter ribbons...	.....	469,265	.....	434,615	.....	808,259
Umbrellas and parasols	.....	596,721	.....	529,013	.....	681,137
Vegetables:						
Beans and dried peas .....bush	a1,265,025	a6,605,923	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans.....bush	b483,289	b3,008,017	2,398,854	14,226,277	3,795,420	19,965,737
Onions.....bush	483,302	878,852	692,855	1,112,074	816,959	2,095,142
Peas, dried....bush	b95,195	b516,846	322,452	1,689,457	476,106	2,664,511
Pickles and sauces..	.....	844,802	.....	1,129,918	.....	2,039,641
Potatoes, except sweet potatoes .....bush	2,422,602	4,241,501	3,853,187	5,834,349	3,642,322	6,475,203
Canned.....	.....	2,583,516	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn.....	.....	b295,071	.....	195,632	.....	548,037
Soups.....	.....	b575,050	.....	1,085,173	.....	1,980,624
Tomatoes.....	.....	b624,431	.....	479,266	.....	2,127,896
All other.....	.....	1,372,272	.....	10,659,454	.....	6,698,834
Total canned.....	.....	5,450,340	.....	12,419,519	.....	11,355,391
All other Vegetables..	.....	2,215,438	.....	2,204,464	.....	3,237,009
Total.....	.....	23,761,719	.....	38,616,058	.....	47,832,634
Vinegar.....galls	277,586	55,483	318,975	89,090	469,316	135,869
Vulcanized fiber and manufactures of ...	.....	1,022,175	.....	1,014,765	.....	2,185,252
Wallboards(substitutes for plaster).....	.....	106,118	.....	421,985	.....	1,141,815
Wax:						
Beeswax.....lbs.	256,467	95,744	165,382	63,244	210,046	92,285
Manufactures of....	.....	641,003	.....	592,132	.....	1,382,355
Wood:						
Logs and round timber.....M ft.	a23,833	1 517,301	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fir.....M ft.	b978	b13,202	8,216	128,627	4,924	114,939
Pine, yellow...M ft.	b2,224	b89,324	6,257	187,801	7,708	137,348
All other logs—						
Hardwood.....M ft.	b530	b29,335	1,153	60,026	6,663	250,606
Softwood.....M ft.	b13,140	b222,816	8,385	153,598	17,362	459,202
Total logs,etc. M ft.	40,705	871,978	24,011	530,052	36,657	962,095
Firewood, and other unmanfactured.....	.....	246,634	.....	176,319	.....	365,107
Timber—						
Hewn.....M ft.	1 4,897	1 143,003	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood..M ft.	2 1,035	2 45,410	1,549	82,892	3,740	268,754
Softwood...M ft.	2 2,765	2 84,484	4,537	120,756	4,759	149,759
Sawed—						
Pitch pine (long leaf).....M ft.	120,827	3,147,663	35,892	1,274,352	154,327	6,961,471

Table continued on page 685

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
All other sawed M.ft.	a14,958	$ 1 363,305	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood M.ft.	b3,011	b112,471	5,662	$ 275,592	5,400	$ 330,455
Softwood...M.ft.	b10,583	b305,927	27,630	745,367	14,708	438,907
Total timber M.ft.	158,076	4,202,263	75,270	2,498,959	182,934	8,149,346
Railroad ties.....No.	3,800,241	2,717,009	2,681,823	2,308,171	4,699,002	4,178,525
Lumber—						
Boards, planks and scantlings—						
Cypress.....M.ft.	13,196	574,029	19,906	1,215,756	14,865	924,668
Fir.....M.ft.	283,758	4,764,218	272,401	8,985,716	301,144	9,722,180
Gum.....M.ft.	23,839	771,794	27,773	1,298,540	72,330	4,033,766
Oak.....M.ft.	61,648	2,775,034	64,663	3,710,479	157,937	11,747,120
Pine—						
White....M.ft.	25,824	1,071,994	21,193	1,219,316	24,236	1,353,392
Yellow—						
Pitch (long leaf) M.ft.	328,430	8,204,574	299,922	9,360,486	437,773	17,733,669
Short leaf .....M.ft.	3,983	101,605	12,267	398,224	19,884	829,160
All other M.ft.	88,951	2,268,490	92,571	3,033,629	69,865	2,572,989
Total pine M.ft.	447,188	11,646,663	425,953	14,011,655	551,758	22,489,210
Poplar.....M.ft.	10,492	550,159	23,488	1,556,209	35,645	2,694,694
Redwood .M.ft.	20,365	662,924	35,835	1,255,092	34,211	1,418,159
Spruce.....M.ft.	63,655	4,688,193	70,675	7,943,976	21,685	1,899,407
All other boards, etc.....M.ft.	a47,628	a3,175,432	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood M.ft.	b38,477	b3,982,672	68,394	8,377,247	102,145	9,113,328
Softwood. M.ft.	b9,401	b279,144	14,681	822,848	19,490	798,274
Total boards, planks,etc.M.ft.	1,019,647	33,870,262	1,023,769	49,177,518	1,311,210	64,840,806
Shingles.....M.	25,281	102,469	19,892	95,872	16,143	89,480
All other lumber ..	.....	2,126,627	.....	2,348,459	.....	3,790,325
Boat oars and paddles	.....	126,356	.....	255,378	.....	392,494
Doors, sash and blinds.	.....	352,825	.....	380,332	.....	569,726
Furniture, not metal..	.....	a1,913,579	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chairs.....	.....	b741,240	.....	1,201,267	.....	1,503,766
Office and store furniture.....	.....	b256,154	.....	501,478	.....	872,170
All other.....	.....	b1,164,196	.....	1,831,481	.....	2,559,493
Total.....	.....	4,075,169	.....	3,534,226	.....	4,935,429
Handles, implement and tool.....	.....	554,258	.....	1,310,431	.....	3,114,641
Hogsheads and barrels, empty.....	.....	607,063	.....	633,102	.....	821,841
Incubators and brooders.....	.....	151,739	.....	146,987	.....	122,521
Shooks—						
Box.....	.....	2,125,942	.....	2,737,865	.....	2,820,541
Cooperage.....	b562,726	b1,194,101	1,542,150	4,427,935	2,856,771	8,489,009
All other.....	848,665	1,803,875	363,426	758,359	479,585	545,707
Staves.....No.	60,005,602	3,688,684	53,373,526	3,605,332	81,657,792	13,160,377
Heading.....	.....	294,248	.....	563,564	.....	591,021
Trimmings, moldings and other house furnishings.....	.....	375,067	.....	362,825	.....	521,254
Woodenware.....	.....	259,647	.....	164,756	.....	529,321
Wood pulp.....tons.	34,982	3,469,547	19,932	1,733,872	35,799	3,048,988
All other manufactures of wood.....	.....	8,146,828	.....	9,360,888	.....	14,748,109
Total wood and manufactures of	.....	71,362,591	.....	87,111,202	.....	136,786,663
Wool:						
Unmanufactured lbs.	1,827,324	1,308,698	406,944	462,969	2,839,980	2,230,629
Manufactures of—						
Blankets.....	.....	b135,389	.....	2,691,408	.....	823,544
Cloths and dress goods lbs. / yds.	b2,541,205	a3,046,651	3,152,224 / 5,626,729	8,636,888	7,853,013 / 12,114,675	19,800,016

Table continued on page 686

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wearing apparel :						
For men and boys		b856,975		$ 2,797,704		$ 10,401,744
For women and children		b817,653		1,441,558		4,263,325
Total wearing apparel		4,076,129		4,239,262		14,665,069
Woolen, rags....lbs.	14,453,980	1,803,675	3,344,150	346,217	31,476,118	5,538,440
All other manufactures of		8,035,435		4,014,296		7,005,992
Total manufactures of wool		17,097,279		19,928,071		47,833,061
Yeast		820,217		1,202,549		1,099,717
Zinc:						
Ore....tons.	1,179	63,043	55	2,480		
Dross....lbs.	26,604,968	2,126,909	31,631,364	2,238,913	10,245,628	739,295
Spelter, cast in pigs, slabs, etc.—						
Produced from domestic ore....lbs.	274,564,431	32,605,767	132,736,529	12,469,622	219,492,151	17,524,228
Produced from foreign ore....lbs.	129,355,352	12,428,830	40,045,871	3,554,608	24,338,265	1,929,487
Total pigs, slabs, etc....lbs.	403,919,783	45,034,597	172,782,400	16,024,230	243,830,416	19,453,715
Zinc, rolled in sheets, strips, etc....lbs.	33,027,991	5,730,792	27,750,910	4,566,756	39,524,516	5,212,002
All other manufactures of		570,352		722,671		538,058
Total, except ore and dross		51,335,741		21,313,657		25,203,775
All other articles		6,991,245		5,812,601		14,375,200
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise.		6,169,617,225		6,047,874,437		7,750,781,182
RECAPITULATION						
Carried in—						
Cars and other land vehicles		799,616,958		892,291,357		798,496,610
American vessels		934,196,421		965,629,697		2,549,641,908

Note:(a) Figures are for six months, January to June, inclusive. (b) Figures cover period beginning July 1. (2) Does not include fuel or bunker oil laden on vessels engaged in foreign trade, which aggregated during the calendar year as follows: 1917, 5,908,319 barrels, valued at $7,391,985; 1918, 6,603,043 barrels, valued at $11,676,053; 1919, 14,031,356 barrels, valued at $29,383,438.
Abbreviation: N. E. S.—Not elsewhere specified.

TABLE OF TIME DIFFERENCES

The hour which corresponds to twelve o'clock noon, United States standard eastern time, in various foreign cities:

Aden	8.00 p. m.	Dublin	4.35 p. m.	Melbourne	3.00 a. m.*
Alexandria	7.00 p. m.	Hamburg	6.00 p. m.	Mexico City	10.24 a. m.
Amsterdam	5.20 p. m.	Havana	11.31 a. m.	Natal	7.00 p. m.
Athens	7.00 p. m.	Havre	5.00 p. m.	Paris	5.00 p. m.
Berlin	6.00 p. m.	Hong Kong	1.00 a. m.*	Petrograd	7.01 p. m.
Berne	6.00 p. m.	Honolulu	6.30 a. m.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 p. m.
Bogota	12.03 p. m.	Lima	12.00 Noon	Rome	6.00 p. m.
Bombay	10.30 p. m.	Lisbon	4.24 p. m.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 Noon
Bremen	6.00 p. m.	Liverpool	5.00 p. m.	Sitka, Alaska	7.00 a. m.
Brussels	5.00 p. m.	London	5.00 p. m.	Stockholm	6.00 p. m.
Constantinople	7.00 p. m.	Madrid	5.00 p. m.	Vienna	6.00 p. m.
Copenhagen	6.00 p. m.	Manila	1.00 a. m.*	Yokohama	2.00 a. m.*

Note: In cities marked (*) the time indicated is on the following day.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Country	Length of Railways		Telegraphs	
	Date	Miles	Date	Miles of Line
Argentina	1918	21,880	1916	53,711
Australasia:				
Australia	1917	24,709	1916	63,044
New Zealand	1918	2,983	1917	13,896
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria, including Bosnia and Herzegovina	1914	15,739	1916	32,513
Hungary	1914	13,589	1913	16,396
Belgium	1914	5,451	1914	5,206
Congo, Belgian	1916	1,020	1917	1,257
Bolivia	1917	1,354	1912	3,811
Brazil	1917	17,477	1912	36,199
Bulgaria	1916	1,824	1915	3,701
Canada	1916	37,434	1916	43,473
Central America:				
Costa Rica	1915	438	1914	1,521
Guatemala	1915	613	1914	4,045
Honduras	1917	360	1915	4,281
Nicaragua	1913	200	1913	3,637
Panama	1916	301	1915	1,004
Salvador	1915	267	1915	2,412
Chile	1916	5,105	1915	18,181
China	1916	6,467	1915	42,097
Colombia	1915	708	1914	11,721
Cuba	1916	2,359	1912	5,065
Denmark	1917	2,556	1917	2,301
Dominican Republic	1916	408	1915	1,071
Ecuador	1917	365	1915	4,370
Egypt	1916	4,416	1917	9,297
Finland	1916	2,527		
France	1914	31,958	1914	120,738
Algeria	1914	2,793	1914	9,665
Tunis	1918	1,232	1917	3,118
French Indo-China	1918	1,282	1917	10,231
French colonies, n. e. s	1918	2,485	1915	19,922
Germany	1914	39,600	1914	148,192
German colonies	1914	2,866	1914	6,527
Greece	1913	1,396	1914	5,748
Hayti	1915	140	1910	124
India, British	1917	36,286	1916	86,067
Italy	1917	11,891	1916	35,415
Japan	1917	7,690	1917	25,821
Formosa	1917	319	1917	637
Chosen	1918	1,092	1918	4,871
Luxemburg	1914	326	1917	440
Mexico	1914	15,840	1913	22,452
Montenegro	1914	11	1914	528
Netherlands	1917	2,113	1917	5,175
Dutch East Indies	1917	1,730	1917	13,109
Dutch possessions in America	1915	117		
Norway	1916	1,979	1917	7,468
Paraguay	1915	255	1913	2,485
Persia	1913	34	1912	6,312
Peru	1916	1,724	1914	9,321
Portugal	1913	1,854	1916	4,671
Portuguese colonies	1913	1,069	1917	11,382
Rumania	1914	2,382	1915	5,944
Russia	1916	48,955	1916	153,168
Serbia	1914	977	1913	2,729
Siam	1916	1,210	1915	4,381
Spain	1917	9,354	1916	29,286
Sweden	1917	9,303	1917	20,200
Switzerland	1917	3,660	1916	3,693
Turkey	1916	3,842	1915	23,677
Union of South Africa	1918	10,021	1916	16,036
United Kingdom	1916	23,709	1916	81,000
British colonies, n. e. s	1914	8,128	1914	32,214
United States	1916	266,381	1916	237,664
Philippine Islands	1916	757	1916	4,867
Porto Rico	1916	340	1917	323
Uruguay	1915	1,601	1913	2,666
Venezuela	1917	533	1915	5,443
Total		729,845		1,567,920

Continued on page 688

Continued

Railways—Egyptian railways include 1,500 miles in the Sudan. Italian data covers sixty-seven miles in Libia, and seventy-five miles in Eritrea. United States is exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, and switching and terminal roads.

Telegraphs—Canada data does not include 11,843 miles owned by government. Egyptian data does not include 4,687 miles in Sudan. Finland is included with Russia. Italian figures include 1,779 miles in Eritrea and Libia. United States data does not include Postal Company's wires.

Miles of wire total 5,816,219, of which 1,627,842 are in United States; 537,208 in Russia; 327,720 in India; 206,575 in Canada; 452,198 in France; 475,561 in Germany; 218,521 in Italy; 116,339 in Japan; 264,480 in United Kingdom.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PORT TOWNSEND TO PRINCIPAL PORTS AND CITIES

(Water routes in nautical miles; land routes in statute miles.)

FOREIGN CITIES

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
Aden—Suez Canal	6,532	7,870		
Cape of Good Hope	10,985	11,409		
Suez Canal and New York			9,723	9,731
Cape of Good Hope and New York			14,176	14,184
Suez and Tehuantepec			9,500	10,300
Suez and Panama			10,800	11,600
Suez and Magellan Strait			15,900	16,700
Singapore	14,499	14,279	11,500	11,300
Singapore and Port Townsend	3,325	4,853		
Antwerp			6,516	6,524
New York			7,554	8,229
Tehuantepec			8,264	9,039
Panama			13,671	14,446
Magellan Strait			7,800	7,600
Batavia (Java)	12,323	11,075		
Tehuantepec	13,167	12,566		
Panama	10,182	11,598		
Suez Canal	11,855	12,278		
Cape of Good Hope	8,120	9,536		
Bombay—Suez Canal	11,250	11,848		
Cape of Good Hope			11,311	11,319
Suez and New York			14,441	14,449
Cape of Good Hope and New York			12,110	12,885
Suez and Tehauntepec			12,512	13,287
Suez and Panama			15,108	15,800
Cape of Good Hope and Tehuantepec			14,500	15,270
Cape of Good Hope and Panama			15,064	15,839
Magellan Strait			9,780	9,580
Singapore	12,771	12,559		
Singapore and Port Townsend	12,971	12,262		
Singapore and San Francisco	13,993	12,745		
Singapore and Tehuantepec	14,837	14,236		
Singapore and Panama	2,954	4,458		
Brest, France			6,145	6,154
New York			7,154	7,929
Tehuantepec			7,840	8,619
Panama			13,209	13,984
Magellan Strait				
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318		
Magellan Strait			7,511	8,286
New York			9,059	9,067
Bermuda	676	1,648		
New York			3,867	3,875
Calcutta—Suez Canal	9,830	11,239		
Cape of Good Hope	12,180	12,838		
Suez and New York			13,021	13,029
Cape of Good Hope and New York			15,371	15,379
Singapore			8,990	8,896
Singapore and San Francisco	12,181	11,462		
Singapore and Tehuantepec	13,405	12,181		
Singapore and Panama	14,230	13,694		

Table continued on page 687

Table Continued:

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
Callao—Tehuantepec	4,246	2,991		
Panama	3,779	3,264		
Magellan Strait	9,603	10,142		
Direct			4,012	4,769
Cape Town—Direct	6,815	7,374		
New York			10,006	10,014
Tehuantepec			9,700	10,475
Panama			9,898	10,676
Magellan Strait			10,454	11,229
Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal)	1,981	1,380		
Canal and Panama			3,324	4,090
Colombo—Suez Canal	8,610	10,146		
Cape of Good Hope	11,130	11,684		
Suez and New York			11,801	11,809
Cape of Good Hope and New York			14,321	14,329
Singapore			8,900	8,700
Copenhagen—Direct	3,852	5,443		
New York			7,043	7,051
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576		
New York			6,398	6,406
Tehuantepec			7,240	8,015
Panama			7,642	8,417
Magellan Strait			12,734	13,509
Guam			5,054	4,908
San Francisco	8,245	7,536		
Port Townsend	8,107	7,887		
Hamburg	3,652	5,243		
New York			6,843	6,851
Habana	1,227	597		
New Orleans			3,079	4,006
Tehuantepec			3,219	3,992
Panama			4,337	5,112
Havre	3,169	4,760		
New York			6,360	6,368
Hong Kong			6,086	5,886
Port Townsend	9,085	8,865		
San Francisco	9,277	8,568		
Tehuantepec	10,572	9,317		
Panama	11,431	10,830		
Suez	11,610	12,892		
Cape of Good Hope	13,590	13,863		
Magellan Strait	16,868	17,318		
Honolulu			2,097	2,370
San Francisco	5,288	4,579		
Port Townsend	5,569	5,349		
Panama	6,686	6,085		
Tehuantepec	5,806	4,582		
Magellan Strait	13,269	13,719		
Kingston, Jamaica	1,473	1,165		
Kongo River, mouth of	5,662	6,580		
New Orleans			9,062	9,559
New York			8,853	8,859
Liverpool	3,053	4,553		
New York			6,244	6,250
Tehuantepec			7,169	7,944
Panama			8,038	8,813
Magellan Strait			13,503	14,238
London	3,233	4,507		
New York			6,424	6,472
Tehuantepec			7,349	8,124
Panama			8,218	8,993
Magellan Strait			13,683	14,458
Manila—Honolulu and San Bernardino Strait			6,943	7,213
Yokohama			6,289	5,993
Yokohama and San Francisco	9,480	8,771		
Yokohama and Port Townsend	9,192	8,972		
Tehuantepec	10,735	9,480		
Panama	11,546	10,993		
Suez	11,556	12,946		
Cape of Good Hope	13,536	13,986		
Suez and New York			14,747	14,755
Cape of Good Hope and New York			16,727	16,735
Magellan Strait	16,736	17,145		
Marseilles	3,876	5,266		
New York			7,067	7,073
Tehuantepec			7,930	8,705
Panama			8,332	9,107
Magellan Strait			13,324	14,099

Table continued on page 690

Table Continued:

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
			7,040	7,311
Melbourne				
San Francisco	10,231	9,522		
Panama	10,028	9,427		
Tehuantepec	9,852	8,604		
Magellan Strait	12,880	13,143		
Suez Canal	12,981	14,303		
Cape of Good Hope	12,670	12,933		
Mexico City, land and water	2,399	1,172	2,142	2,917
Mexico City, land	2,898	1,526	2,512	3,349
Naples	4,172	5,562		
New York			7,363	7,369
New Orleans, land and water	1,741		2,482	2,979
New Orleans, land	1,372			
Tehuantepec			3,191	3,966
Panama			4,704	5,479
New York, land and water		1,741	3,191	3,199
New York, land		1,372		
Tehuantepec			4,415	5,190
Panama			5,305	6,080
Nome, Alaska			2,075	2,356
San Francisco	5,896	5,187		
Port Townsend	5,555	5,335		
Tehuantepec	7,130	5,902		
Panama	8,010	7,410		
Magellan Strait	15,840	16,249		
Odessa, via Gibraltar	5,370	6,760		
Panama (western end of Panama Canal)			3,277	4,052
Panama, Canal and Colon	2,028	1,427		
Pernambuco, Brazil	3,696	3,969		
New York			6,887	6,895
New Orleans			6,451	6,948
Tehuantepec			6,591	7,366
Panama			6,530	7,305
Magellan Strait			9,439	10,214
Port Said, Egypt	5,122	6,509		
New York			8,321	8,327
Tehuantepec			9,160	9,935
Panama			9,562	10,337
Port Townsend	3,199	2,979	775	
Tehuantepec	5,190	3,966		
Panama	6,080	5,479		
Punta Arenas (Magellan Strait)	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218		
New York			7,969	7,977
New Orleans			7,700	8,197
Tehuantepec			7,730	8,505
Panama			7,678	8,453
Magellan Strait			8,339	9,114
San Francisco	3,191	2,482		775
Tehuantepec	4,415	3,191		
Panama	5,305	4,704		
Petrograd—Direct	4,632	6,223		
New York			7,823	7,829
San Juan, P. R.	1,428	1,539		
New York			4,619	4,627
New Orleans			4,021	4,518
Tehuantepec			4,182	4,957
Panama			4,345	5,120
Magellan Strait			12,199	12,974
Shanghai			5,550	5,290
San Francisco	8,741	8,032		
Port Townsend	8,489	8,269		
Tehuantepec	9,965	8,741		
Panama	10,855	10,254		
Suez	12,360	13,750		
Cape of Good Hope	14,593	14,806		
Singapore			7,502	7,206
San Francisco	10,693	9,984		
Port Townsend	10,405	10,185		
Suez	10,170	11,560		
Cape of Good Hope	12,355	12,914		
Yokohama and Panama	13,104	12,503		
Yokohama and Tehuantepec	12,209	10,961		
Sitka, Alaska			1,302	732
San Francisco	4,493	3,784		
Port Townsend	3,931	3,711		
Tehuantepec	5,748	4,493		
Panama	6,607	6,006		
Magellan Strait	14,391	14,841		

Table continued on page 691

Table Continued:

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
Tehuantepec—western end of railroad			2,189	2,964
Eastern end of railroad	2,036	812		
Tutuila			4,150	4,607
San Francisco	7,341	6,632		
Valparaiso			5,140	5,902
San Francisco	8,331	7,622		
Tehuantepec	5,480	4,256		
Panama	4,637	4,035		
Magellan Strait	8,460	8,733		
Vladivostok			4,706	4,357
San Francisco	7,897	7,188		
Port Townsend	7,556	7,336		
San Francisco and Tehuantepec	9,122	8,874		
San Francisco and Panama	10,001	9,410		
Magellan Strait	17,036	17,445		
Wellington, New Zealand			5,909	6,415
San Francisco	9,100	8,391		
Tehuantepec	8,344	7,096		
Panama	8,540	7,939		
Magellan Strait	11,500	11,773		
Suez	14,230	15,620		
Cape of Good Hope	13,710	14,058		
Yokohama			4,536	4,240
Honolulu			5,500	5,770
San Francisco	7,727	7,018		
Port Townsend	7,439	7,219		
Honolulu and Tehuantepec	9,243	7,995		
San Francisco and Tehuantepec	8,986	7,762		
Honolulu and Panama	10,093	9,492		
San Francisco and Panama	9,869	9,268		
Magellan Strait	16,205	16,614		
Singapore and Suez	13,040	14,471		
Cape of Good Hope	15,020	51,443		

Note: Distances as given are chiefly by water. Distance from Colon to Panama by Panama Canal, 47 miles. Distance from Coatzacoalcos (eastern end of Tehuantepec Railway) to Salina Cruz, (western end of Tehuantepec Railway), 190 miles.

AUTOMOBILE CENSUS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Estimated as of January 1, 1920.

Algeria	7,200	Honduras	125
Argentina	26,500	India	18,680
Australia	27,000	Italy	35,500
Austria	19,300	Jamaica	1,650
Barbadoes	700	Japan	5,000
Belgium	12,000	Martinique	540
Bolivia	550	Mexico	16,500
Brazil	12,500	Morocco	1,000
British East Africa	900	Netherlands	20,000
British Honduras	60	Newfoundland	500
British South Africa	14,000	New Zealand	16,300
British Guiana	750	Nicaragua	200
Bulgaria	1,000	Norway	5,000
Canada	350,000	Panama	600
Ceylon	3,500	Paraguay	100
Chile	8,550	Peru	2,000
China	2,500	Philippine Islands	10,000
Cochin-China	1,000	Porto Rico	5,085
Colombia	1,200	Portugal	5,000
Costa Rica	400	Portugeuse East Africa	150
Cuba	22,000	Rumania	2,500
Curacao	150	Russia	15,000
Denmark	7,000	Salvador	100
Dominican Republic	1,500	Siam	1,300
Dutch East Indies	12,500	Spain	14,850
Dutch Guiana	100	Straits Settlements	3,500
Ecuador	450	Sweden	10,000
Egypt	1,500	Switzerland	14,000
Finland	2,000	Trinidad	850
France	202,000	Tripoli	700
French Guiana	100	Tunis	500
Germany	75,000	Turkey	500
Great Britain	255,000	Uruguay	5,800
Greece	1,000	Venezuela	2,000
Guadeloupe	300	Miscellaneous Asia and Africa	1,000
Guatemala	350		
Haiti	300		
Hawaiian Islands	6,500	Total	1,293,890

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COCOA

(1917)

	Pounds
English colonies	320,020,000
Ecuador	88,184,000
Brazil	121,253,000
San Tomaso	67,999,000
Fernando Po	8,261,000
Venezuela	41,887,000
San Domingo	54,674,000
Hayti	3,402,000
Cuba	3,307,000
Java	2,546,000
Surinam	4,248,000
French Colonies	3,527,000
Belgian Congo	1,724,000
German colonies	8,818,000
Other countries	1,239,000
Total	731,089,000

In the year 1916 the total was 650,357,000 pounds; in 1915, 656,971,000 pounds, and in 1914, 611,336,000 pounds.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COFFEE

(1895-1917)

With share produced in Brazil. (In bags of 132 pounds).

Year	World	Brazil	Year	World	Brazil
1895-96	18,395,000	6,005,000	1907-08	14,862,000	11,001,000
1896-97	13,915,000	9,315,000	1908-09	16,918,000	12,419,000
1897-98	16,050,000	11,210,000	1909-10	19,115,000	14,944,000
1898-99	13,225,000	9,320,000	1910-11	14,524,000	10,548,000
1899-1900	13,805,000	9,425,000	1911-12	17,409,000	12,401,000
1900-01	15,070,000	11,285,000	1912-13	16,373,000	11,456,000
1901-02	19,790,000	16,145,000	1913-14	19,612,000	13,840,000
1902-03	16,665,000	12,945,000	1914-15	17,886,000	12,867,000
1903-04	15,992,000	11,101,000	1915-16	19,620,000	13,816,000
1904-05	14,446,000	10,523,000	1916-17	16,373,000	11,459,000
1905-06	14,792,000	10,884,000	1917-18	22,000,000	17,000,000
1906-07	23,786,000	20,190,000			

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TEA

Country	Pounds	Country	Pounds
British India	300,000,000	Formosa	150,000,000
Ceylon	200,000,000	Java	50,000,000
China (for exportation)	200,000,000		
Japan (for exportation)	75,000,000	Total	975,000,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CORN

Countries	1916 Bushels	Countries	1916 Bushels
North America		Italy	81,547,000
United States	2,566,927,000	Portugal (1915)	9,275,000
Canada:		Rumania (1915)	86,412,000
British Columbia		Russia	80,727,000
Ontario	5,960,000	Serbia (1915)	12,000,000
Quebec	322,000	Spain	25,642,000
		Switzerland	150,000
Total	6,282,000		
Mexico	110,065,000	Total	571,457,000
Total	2,683,274,000	**Asia**	
South America		British India	100,080,000
Argentina	161,133,000	Japan	4,102,000
Chile	1,570,000	Philippine Islands	14,083,000
Uruguay	4,604,000		
		Total	118,265,000
Total	167,307,000	**Africa**	
Europe		Algeria	
Austria-Hungary:		Egypt	68,362,000
Austria (1915)	8,050,000	Union of South Africa	26,304,000
Hungary	180,550,000		
Crotia-Slavonia	25,000,000	Total	94,666,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	7,000,000	**Australasia**	
		Australia	6,794,000
Total	220,600,000	New Zealand	340,000
Bulgaria (1915)	35,000,000	Total	7,134,000
France (1915)	17,104,000	Grand Total	3,642,103,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF OATS

Countries	1916	Countries	1916
	Bushels		Bushels
United States	1,251,837,000	Poland (1915)	84,412,000
Canada	410,211,000	Caucasia (1915)	25,267,000
Mexico (1907)	15,000	Serbia (1915)	4,000,000
Argentina	75,280,000	Spain	32,163,000
Chile	6,350,000	Sweden	93,089,000
Uruguay	2,283,000	United Kingdom:	
Austria-Hungary (1915)	147,550,000	England	77,676,000
Belgium		Wales	8,237,000
Bulgaria	7,372,000	Scotland	37,362,000
Denmark	51,656,000	Ireland	52,774,000
Finland (1914)	19,572,000	Russia in Asia	84,839,000
France	277,179,000	Algeria	13,140,000
Germany (1918)	412,400,000	Tunis	2,067,000
Italy	26,076,000	Union of South Africa	
Luxemburg	2,720,000	Australia	16,539,000
Netherlands	22,240,000	New Zealand	7,653,000
Norway	13,502,000		
Rumania	28,935,000	Grand Total	4,138,050,000
Russia (in Europe)	843,249,000		

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RYE

Countries	1916	Countries	1916
	Bushels		Bushels
Germany	360,330,744	Russia in Europe	893,359,263
Hungary	45,472,008	Sweden	23,134,566
Bulgaria	7,622,240	Switzerland	2,059,055
Denmark	13,289,582	Canada	2,394,192
Spain	26,103,555	United States	54,052,126
France	33,150,236	Russia	23,213,177
Great Britain and Ireland	217,755	Argentina	2,007,874
Greece	126,059	Chile	186,724
Italy	4,362,205	Union of South Africa	724
Luxemburg	496,535	Australia	133,858
Norway	828,566		
Netherlands	15,870,669	Total	1,511,340,169
Rumania	2,928,456		

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION

Principal wheat producing countries of the world, showing the annual average prior to the war and yearly production during the war.

Country	Annual Aver. 1912–13–14 Bushels	1915 Bushels	1916 Bushels	1917 Bushels	1918 Bushels
United States	795,000,000	1,025,800,000	636,318,000	636,665,000	917,100,000
Russia, Europe	686,500,000	525,673,000	440,082,000	*400,000,000	*350,000,000
India	349,200,000	376,231,000	323,008,000	379,232,000	*300,000,000
France	335,600,000	222,776,000	204,908,000	141,149,000	225,000,000
Canada	205,700,000	426,747,000	262,781,000	233,743,000	190,000,000
Italy	183,100,000	170,541,000	176,550,000	139,999,000	168,000,000
Germany	163,700,000	141,676,000	*138,000,000	*102,000,000	*110,000,000
Argentina	155,900,000	169,165,000	172,620,000	170,224,000	160,000,000
Hungary	150,000,000	152,934,000	*147,000,000	*118,000,000	103,000,000
Russia, Asiatic	132,400,000	94,556,000	* 80,000,000	* 70,000,000	* 55,000,000
Spain	112,700,000	139,298,000	152,329,000	141,087,000	130,000,000
Australia	91,800,000	25,677,000	192,041,000	150,800,000	75,000,000
Rumania	73,700,000	89,241,000	78,520,000	45,000,000	35,000,000
Austria	61,600,000	28,286,000	* 23,000,000	* 20,000,000	* 21,000,000
England	55,600,000	68,437,000	53,262,000	55,000,000	* 85,000,000
Bulgaria	40,200,000	46,212,000	38,241,000	* 30,000,000	* 29,000,000
Turkey, Asiatic	* 35,000,000	* 35,000,000	* 30,000,000	* 28,000,000	* 25,000,000
Egypt	34,100,000	39,144,000	36,543,000	29,834,000	31,000,000
Algeria	31,300,000	34,654,000	29,151,000	29,979,000	* 30,000,000
Japan	24,900,000	26,778,000	30,047,000	26,532,000	25,000,000
Turkey, European	* 18,000,000	* 18,000,000	* 15,000,000	* 15,000,000	* 15,000,000

*Estimate

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF POTATOES

Country	1912	1913	1915	1916
Germany	1,844,863,000	1,988,591,000	1,983,000,000	882,000,000
Russia (in Europe)	925,775,000	874,000,000	714,000,000	662,000,000
Poland	411,281,000	No data	315,000,000	No data
France	552,074,000	477,111,000	333,000,000	336,000,000
Austria	460,821,000	424,457,000	327,000,000	No data
Hungary	197,812,000	179,133,000	190,000,000	No data
United States	420,647,000	331,525,000	360,000,000	287,000,000
Ireland	95,077,000	139,602,000	138,000,000	91,000,000
England	78,961,000	102,834,000	101,000,000	88,000,000
Belgium	121,481,000	117,613,000	No data	No data
Netherlands	157,810,000	91,957,000	127,000,000	29,000,000
Italy	56,313,000	56,036,000	57,000,000	54,000,000
Switzerland	40,785,000	44,974,000	39,000,000	18,000,000
Spain	93,089,000	90,000,000	77,000,000	No data
Sweden	65,765,000	75,367,000	79,000,000	55,000,000
Norway	29,825,000	27,756,000	19,000,000	29,000,000
Denmark	32,629,000	42,232,000	43,000,000	27,000,000
Canada	84,885,000	78,544,000	62,000,000	63,000,000
Japan	25,669,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	39,000,000
Australia	11,256,000	15,618,000	16,000,000	12,000,000
Argentina	38,029,000	40,418,000	38,000,000	31,000,000

WORLD'S WINE PRODUCTION

(1916)

Country	Gallons	Country	Gallons
Algeria	206,646,827	Italy	1,022,337,900
Argentina	121,276,500	Portugal	143,946,233
Australia	6,604,250	Russia	39,622,500
Austria	6,604,250	Spain	614,776,424
Brazil	21,133,600	Switzerland	11,464,978
Chile	60,759,100	Tunis	12,151,820
France (including Corsica)	1,005,668,773	United States	41,696,026

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD FOR 1919-20 AND 1918-19

(Estimate by Willett and Gray)

Tons of 2,240 pounds

	1919-20	1918-19
North America		
United States:		
Beet industry	710,000	680,500
Louisiana and Texas	118,000	208,500
Hawaii	562,500	536,000
Porto Rico	393,000	362,500
Virgin Islands	12,500	10,000
Total United States	1,796,000	1,797,500
Total United States (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	2,011,520	2,013,200
Canada	20,000	22,000
Cuba	4,300,000	3,967,000
Santo Domingo and Haiti	200,000	165,000
British West Indies	210,000	200,000
French West Indies	50,000	55,000
Mexico	60,000	60,000
Central America	45,000	55,000
Total North America	6,681,000	6,321,500
Total North America (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	7,482,720	7,080,080
South America		
Argentina	250,000	130,000
Brazil	175,000	275,000
British Guiana	100,000	95,000
Peru	250,000	300,000
Other South America	35,000	45,000
Total South America	810,000	845,000
Total South America (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	907,200	946,400
Europe		
Germany	950,000	1,342,000
Czecho-Slovakia	700,000	700,000
Poland	300,000	300,000
Russia and Ukraine	100,000	400,000
France	165,000	115,000
Belgium	125,000	80,000
Netherlands	240,000	170,000
Sweden	140,000	120,000
Denmark	125,000	140,000
Italy	128,000	65,000
Spain	120,000	146,000
Other Europe	35,000	20,000
Total, Europe	3,128,000	3,598,000
Total, Europe (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	3,503,360	4,029,760
Africa		
Natal	160,000	145,000
Mauritius and Reunion	287,000	300,000
Mozambique	50,000	50,000
Egypt	100,000	100,000
Other Africa	15,000	10,000
Total Africa	612,000	605,000
Total, Africa (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	685,440	677,600
The Far East		
India	2,500,000	2,337,000
Java	1,300,000	1,625,000
Japan and Formosa	300,000	300,000
Philippines (shipments)	220,000	192,000
Australia and Fiji	235,000	225,000
Total, Far East	4,555,000	4,679,000
Total, Far East (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	5,101,600	5,240,480
World's total	15,786,000	16,048,500
World's total (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	17,680,320	17,974,320
Estimated decrease in world's production	262,500	.....
Estimated decrease in world's production (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	294,000	.....

The above figures expressed in terms of refined sugar, show a production of 14,740,360 long tons (16,509,202 ordinary tons) for 1919-20, as compared with a production in 1918-19 of 14,995,957 long tons (16,795,380 ordinary tons).

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Statistics compiled by National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers:

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Germany (a)	France
PIG IRON	Long Tons	Long Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
1900	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000
1905	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000
1910	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000
1911	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000
1912	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000
1913	10,260,000	30,966,000	19,292,000	5,207,000
1914	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	(b)
1915	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	(b)
1916	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000
1917	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000
1918	9,066,000	39,052,000	(a) 11,590,000	1,297,000
STEEL				
1900	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913	7,664,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,687,000
1914	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	(b)
1915	(c) 8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	(b)
1916	(c) 9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917	(c) 9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918	(c) 9,591,000	45,073,000	(a) 14,874,000	1,912,000

Note: (a) Including Luxemburg up to October, 1918. The returns for November and December, 1918, do not include the production of Luxemburg, Saar district, and the disannexed Lorraine Province. (b) No returns. (c) Including steel castings.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL

(in short tons)

Year	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	World	Per Cent United States
1870	33,036,000	123,683,000	37,488,000	334,850,000	14.1
1880	71,482,000	164,606,000	65,187,000	364,737,000	19.6
1890	157,771,000	203,408,000	98,399,000	563,693,000	28.0
1900	269,684,000	252,203,000	104,805,000	846,042,000	31.9
1910	501,596,000	296,105,000	245,043,000	1,279,021,000	39.2
1913	570,048,000	321,922,000	305,715,000	1,443,393,000	39.5
1914	513,525,000	297,699,000	270,595,000	1,346,000,000	38.1
1915	531,619,000	283,561,000	258,590,000	*1,340,000,000	39.1
1916	590,098,000	287,118,000	No data	*1,390,000,000	42.4
1917	651,402,000	278,290,000	No data	*1,430,000,000	45.6
1918	685,350,000	255,000,000	No data	*1,431,000,000	47.8

Note: *Estimate based on latest available figures.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TIN

(Tons)

Country	1916	Country	1916
Federated Malay States	49,134	Nigeria	5,684
Non Federated Malay States	4,900	Australia	5,000
Bolivia	23,508	Cornwall	4,200
Banca	16,294	Union of South Africa	2,100
Billiton	5,600	Other countries	1,500
China	9,000	Total	136,320
Siam	9,400		

World production, tons (1917), 147,301; (1918), 143,737.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

(1917)

Countries	42-Gallon Barrels	Tons
United States	335,315,601	49,179,621
Russia	69,000,000	10,360,359
Mexico	55,292,770	9,077,917
Dutch East Indies	12,928,955	1,956,344
India	8,078,843	1,184,896
Persia	6,856,063	1,047,454
Galicia	5,965,447	912,591
Japan and Formosa	2,898,654	425,135
Rumania	2,681,870	410,300
Peru	2,533,417	371,567
Trinidad	1,599,455	244,701
Argentina	1,144,737	183,558
Egypt	1,008,750	147,950
Germany	995,764	154,000
Canada	205,332	30,115
Venezuela	127,743	19,516
Italy	50,334	7,700
Cuba	19,167	2,928
Other countries	.....	.....
Total	506,702,902	75,716,652

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

The following table shows the world's production of crude rubber from 1900 to 1919, inclusive, the quantities being given in long tons (2,240 pounds), and the statistics for plantation and Brazil rubber being given separately:

Year	Plantation	Brazil	Other kinds	Total	Year	Plantation	Brazil	Other kinds	Total
1900	4	26,750	27,136	53,890	1910	8,200	40,800	21,500	70,500
1901	5	30,300	24,545	54,850	1911	14,419	37,730	23,000	75,149
1902	8	28,700	23,632	52,340	1912	28,518	42,410	28,000	98,928
1903	21	31,100	24,829	55,950	1913	47,618	39,370	21,452	108,440
1904	43	30,000	32,077	62,120	1914	71,380	37,000	12,000	120,380
1905	145	35,000	27,000	62,145	1915	107,867	37,220	13,615	158,702
1906	510	36,000	29,700	66,210	1916	152,650	36,500	12,448	201,598
1907	1,000	38,000	30,000	e9,000	1917	204,251	39,370	13,258	256,879
1908	1,800	39,000	24,600	65,400	1918a	210,000	38,000	12,000	260,000
1909	3,600	42,000	24,000	69,600	1919a	240,000	38,000	12,000	290,000

Note: a Estimated.

It is notable that 76 per cent. of planted acreage of plantation rubber is owned by British capital, and 2.8 per cent. by American capital, according to best available authorities as follows:

Plantation Interests	Acreage	Per Cent.
British	1,513,576	75.9
Dutch	260,000	13.0
French and Belgian	100,000	5.0
American	55,000	2.8
German	3,400	.2
All other	63,577	3.1
Total	1,995,553	100.0

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD — Ounces and Values

Year	Australia Fine Ounces	Africa Fine Ounces	United States Fine Ounces	Canada Fine Ounces	Russia Fine Ounces	Mexico Fine Ounces	Other Producers Fine Ounces	Total Fine Ounces	Total Value
1886	1,257,670	.....	1,693,125	66,061	922,226	29,702	1,075,579	5,044,363	$104,276,063
1887	1,290,202	28,754	1,596,375	59,884	971,656	39,981	1,074,758	5,061,490	104,630,109
1888	1,344,002	240,266	1,601,841	53,150	1,030,151	47,117	856,096	5,175,623	106,989,444
1889	1,540,607	366,023	1,587,000	62,638	1,134,576	33,862	867,019	5,611,245	115,994,534
1890	1,453,172	479,302	1,588,880	55,625	1,134,590	37,104	962,778	5,711,451	118,065,973
Total, 1886-1890	6,885,653	1,114,345	8,070,221	297,378	5,212,690	187,646	4,836,230	26,604,172	$549,956,123
1891	1,518,690	727,912	1,604,840	45,022	1,168,764	48,375	1,172,632	6,286,235	$129,947,793
1892	1,638,238	1,150,519	1,597,098	43,905	1,349,220	54,625	1,357,628	7,041,822	145,567,136
1893	1,711,892	1,381,128	1,739,323	44,853	1,345,224	63,144	1,380,672	7,675,236	158,660,943
1894	2,020,180	1,865,538	1,910,513	50,411	1,467,455	217,688	1,423,137	8,655,222	178,919,018
1895	2,170,505	2,115,138	2,254,760	92,440	1,397,767	290,250	1,331,143	9,652,003	199,524,276
Total, 1891-1895	9,059,505	7,240,235	9,106,534	276,631	6,279,019	674,082	6,674,212	39,310,518	$812,619,166
1896	2,185,872	2,150,106	2,568,132	136,274	1,041,794	314,437	1,423,460	9,820,460	$202,998,626
1897	2,690,278	2,818,493	2,774,935	204,582	1,124,511	362,812	1,418,101	11,483,712	237,388,998
1898	3,235,638	3,904,721	3,118,398	291,445	1,231,791	411,187	1,445,194	14,016,374	289,743,680
1899	4,105,526	3,665,875	3,437,210	1,031,563	1,072,333	450,000	1,457,756	15,220,263	314,630,233
1900	3,729,961	562,307	3,520,997	1,350,475	974,537	435,000	1,802,781	12,684,958	262,220,915
Total, 1896-1900	15,947,275	13,101,502	15,728,572	3,482,339	5,444,966	1,973,436	7,547,292	63,225,382	$1,306,982,452
1901	3,792,364	474,696	3,805,500	1,183,362	1,135,100	497,527	2,006,307	12,894,856	$266,559,884
1902	3,949,394	1,998,811	3,570,000	1,011,118	1,100,000	491,156	2,024,949	14,437,669	298,432,606
1903	4,317,923	3,317,662	3,560,000	793,350	1,191,582	516,524	1,963,207	15,778,016	326,139,991
1904	4,196,822	4,163,541	3,902,742	700,800	1,190,957	609,781	1,883,617	16,739,448	346,094,521
1905	4,232,091	5,494,473	4,265,742	.....	1,078,356	738,261	1,780,844	15,290,367	378,098,942
Total, 1901-1905	20,488,594	15,449,183	19,393,722	4,591,989	5,704,895	2,853,249	9,658,924	78,140,556	$1,615,305,944
1906	3,925,591	6,601,685	4,565,333	581,660	943,056	896,615	1,856,718	19,370,658	$400,426,369
1907	3,668,308	7,421,074	4,374,327	405,553	1,290,840	903,699	1,886,322	19,950,623	412,415,289
1908	3,551,113	8,179,685	4,321,700	476,112	1,357,027	1,092,210	2,286,251	21,506,718	444,582,573
1909	3,447,070	8,334,604	4,657,017	473,592	1,566,448	1,153,403	2,260,558	22,057,384	455,963,361
1910	3,177,465	8,491,788	4,657,017	493,708	1,721,163	1,205,051	2,277,210	22,023,402	445,265,361
Total, 1906-1910	17,769,547	39,028,836	22,993,206	2,430,625	6,878,534	5,240,978	10,567,059	104,908,785	$2,168,653,423
1911	2,911,410	9,366,091	4,687,053	473,159	1,555,333	1,203,573	2,155,566	22,352,095	$462,058,037
1912	2,606,878	10,294,654	4,630,719	611,885	1,073,875	1,185,187	2,272,499	22,565,697	466,473,725
1913	2,569,311	10,040,418	4,299,784	802,973	1,282,313	934,065	2,336,334	22,265,198	460,259,760
1914	2,301,152	9,808,940	4,572,976	773,178	1,382,897	231,628	2,342,930	21,413,701	442,659,762
1915	2,389,618	10,598,411	4,887,604	916,076	1,273,362	317,305	2,369,853	22,752,229	470,329,527
Total, 1911-1915	12,778,369	50,108,424	22,968,136	3,577,271	6,567,780	3,871,758	11,477,183	111,348,920	$2,301,782,021
1916	1,954,774	10,713,101	4,479,057	930,492	1,088,437	372,038	2,357,595	21,895,494	$452,619,273
1917	1,738,803	10,381,053	4,051,440	738,833	870,750	435,375	2,273,962	20,491,176	423,589,492
1918 (estimated)	1,585,000	9,542,024	3,313,373	710,532	830,000	420,000	2,203,000	18,603,929	384,576,700

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER

(000s Omitted)

	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
United States	67,867	71,740	74,415	74,961	72,455	66,801
Canada	20,000	22,151	25,460	26,626	28,406	31,525
Mexico	38,000	31,214	22,838	39,570	27,547	70,704
Central America	2,500	2,370	2,602	2,920	2,755	2,135
Bolivia and Chile	5,000	4,107	4,402	3,870	790	4,050
Peru	11,000	11,000	10,787	9,420	9,214	8,351
Other South American countries	500	435	391	397	445	725
Europe	8,200	8,123	8,478	10,107	9,240	15,248
New South Wales	9,500	9,363	8,069	8,305	13,360	14,505
Other Australian states	1,300	1,271	1,062	1,214	870	3,964
Japan	7,000	6,844	5,806	5,120	4,836	4,650
British India	2,500	1,500	629	285	236	.....
Other Asiatic countries	100	142	92	79	69	532
Africa	1,200	1,194	1,203	1,188	1,058	1,056
Total, World	174,667	171,454	166,234	184,062	171,281	224,246

WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILES

(1913)

The following table shows the production of textile fibers by grand divisions:

Grand Divisions	Cotton Tons	Wool Tons	Silk, raw Tons	Flax, raw Tons	Jute Tons
Europe, including Asiatic Russia and Turkey	262,845	515,552	7,791	625,704	.....
America	3,560,062	407,550	.....	31	.....
Asia, exclusive of Asiatic Russia and Turkey	1,942,396	106,348	37,750	9,460	1,996,885
Oceania	192	431,750	.....	.....	.....
Africa	376,062	110,590	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,141,557	1,571,790	45,541	635,195	1,996,885

The value of raw materials and manufactured products of the textile industries, by classes, for the calendar year 1913, follows:

	Value of Raw Materials Produced	Value of Manufactured Products
Cotton	$1,575,608,000	$5,951,142,000
Wool	557,872,000	2,453,804,000
Silk	297,928,000	932,508,000
Flax	98,889,000	456,555,000
Jute	181,832,000	331,272,000
Clothing, millinery, made-up articles	.....	429,209,000
Total	$2,712,129,000	$10,554,490,000

The value of textile fibers produced, and the value of textile manufactures produced and consumed, during the calendar year 1913, by grand divisions, follow:

Grand Divisions	Value of Raw Fibers Produced	Value of Textile Manufactures	Domestic Consumption of Textiles
Europe, including Asiatic Russia and Turkey	$401,100,000	$6,249,740,000	$4,726,775,000
America	1,078,188,000	2,198,070,000	2,625,045,000
Asia, exclusive of Asiatic Russia and Turkey	901,854,000	2,059,700,000	2,175,250,000
Oceania	167,124,000	22,634,000	132,993,000
Africa	163,863,000	24,346,000	190,400,000
Total	$2,712,129,000	$10,554,490,000	$9,850,463,000

The table below gives the value of the textile manufactures, by countries, for the calendar year 1913, unless otherwise stated:

VALUE OF WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES BY COUNTRIES

(1913)

Countries	Value of Textile Manufactures	Countries	Value of Textile Manufactures
Europe		**Asia**	
United Kingdom	$1,514,010,000	China (1911)	$971,873,000
Germany	1,264,440,000	British India (1912-13)	695,222,000
France	945,574,000	Japan (1911)	317,706,000
Russia	829,287,000	Dutch East Indies	38,890,000
Austria-Hungary	469,288,000	Persia (1912-13)	15,327,000
Italy	361,070,000	French Indo-China (1911)	12,828,000
Belgium	172,145,000	French India (1911)	3,570,000
Spain	150,700,000	Siam (1911-12)	2,856,000
Switzerland	141,730,000	Afghanistan (1912-13)	1,428,000
Netherlands	103,000,000	Total	$2,059,700,000
Turkey (1911)	79,659,000		
Sweden	58,190,000		
Portugal (1912)	31,178,000		
Rumania	27,227,000		
Bulgaria (1911)	23,705,000		
Finland	18,897,000		
Norway	18,850,000		
Denmark	17,945,000	**Oceania**	
Greece (1911)	12,185,000	Australia (1912)	17,660,000
Serbia (1911)	10,660,000	New Zealand (1912)	2,594,000
Total	$6,249,740,000	Philippines (1910-11)	2,380,000
		Total	$22,634,000
America			
United States (1913-14)	1,957,788,000		
Brazil (1912)	79,706,000		
Canada (1911-12)	59,286,000		
Mexico (1907)	49,718,000	**Africa**	
Argentina	27,322,000	Egypt	12,210,000
Chile	8,473,000	Algeria (1911)	8,090,000
Peru	5,450,000	Tunis	2,142,000
Colombia	3,450,000	Morocco (1912)	1,904,000
Uruguay (1911)	1,547,000	Total	$24,346,000
Venezuela	1,523,000		
Cuba (1914)	1,166,000	Grand Total	$10,554,490,000
Ecuador	1,070,000		
Guatemala	833,000		
Bolivia (1912)	738,000		
Total	$2,198,070,000		

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK

(In thousands of pounds)

Country	1910-1914 (5-yr. av.)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Japan (a)	29,318	33,448	37,367	43,962	47,914	(d)53,000
China (d)	17,643	12,880	16,475	16,612	15,267	14,520
Italy	8,523	8,951	6,349	7,963	6,217	5,942
Levant (c)	5,832	8,935	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293
France	990	893	286	485	452	529
Austria	726	666	331	331	331	331
Spain	180	161	121	198	154	165
India (d)	434	110	220	194	243	254
Total	63,646	61,044	63,442	72,038	72,871	77,034

Note: (a) Calendar year. (b) Exports only. (c) Production for 1915 used as estimate for later years. (d) Estimated.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURES BY COUNTRIES

(1913)

Countries	Per Capita Consumption of Textiles	Countries	Per Capita Consumption of Textiles
Europe		**America—Continued**	
France	$15.76	Dutch America	$4.91
United Kingdom	15.69	British America, n. e. s.	4.88
Belgium	15.63	Bolivia	4.69
Switzerland	15.33	Brazil	4.40
Germany	14.02	Costa Rica	4.19
Netherlands	13.77	Mexico	4.10
Sweden	12.30	French America	2.55
Norway	11.60	Honduras	2.55
Denmark	10.85	Colombia	2.54
Austria-Hungary	7.55	Paraguay	2.02
Italy	7.49	Ecuador	1.98
Finland	7.30	Venezuela	1.94
Spain	7.04	Peru	1.82
Bulgaria	6.66	Salvador	1.57
Rumania	6.14	Nicaragua	1.54
Portugal	5.85	Dominican Republic and Haiti	1.45
Greece	5.59	Guatemala	1.27
Turkey	5.28	Average	13.75
Serbia	5.09	America, except the United States and Canada	4.53
Russia	4.84		
Average	9.02	**Asia and Oceania**	
America		New Zealand	19.65
United States	20.34	Australia	18.40
Canada	15.82	Aden	15.98
Argentina	11.45	Straits Settlements	15.59
Chile	7.90	New Caledonia	8.60
Uruguay	7.55	Samoa	6.28
Cuba	5.18	French India	5.06
Panama	5.07	Fiji	4.97

WORLD'S MERCHANT TONNAGE

(June 30, 1919)

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1919	Increase (+) or Decrease (–)
	Gross Tons	Gross Tons	Gross Tons
United Kingdom	18,892,000	16,345,000	–2,547,000
British Dominions	1,632,000	1,863,000	+ 231,000
United States:			
Seagoing	2,027,000	9,773,000	+7,746,000
Great Lakes	2,260,000	2,160,000	– 100,000
Austria-Hungary	1,052,000	713,000	– 339,000
Denmark	770,000	631,000	– 139,000
France	1,922,000	1,962,000	+ 40,000
Germany	5,135,000	3,247,000	–1,888,000
Greece	821,000	291,000	– 530,000
Holland	1,472,000	1,574,000	+ 102,000
Italy	1,430,000	1,238,000	– 192,000
Japan	1,708,000	2,315,000	+ 617,000
Norway	1,957,000	1,597,000	– 360,000
Spain	884,000	709,000	– 175,000
Sweden	1,015,000	917,000	– 98,000
Other countries	2,427,000	2,552,000	+ 125,000
Total steam tonnage	45,404,000	47,897,000	+2,493,000
Sail tonnage (net)	3,686,000	3,022,000	– 664,000
Grand total	49,090,000	50,919,000	+1,829,000

World's Shipbuilding, December, 1919

Countries	Steamers and Motor Vessels				Sailing Vessels				Total	
	Steel		Wood		Steel		Wood			
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
America (United States) Atlantic Coast	265	1,548,630	6	4,000	10	3,205	14	11,840	647	2,966,515
America (United States) Gulf Ports	50	252,796	29	73,870	4	13,000	27	63,213		
America (United States) Pacific Coast	117	697,701	32	69,100	.....	.....	35	81,500	757	2,994,249
America (United States) Great Lakes	58	147,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
United Kingdom	727	2,982,638	7	2,502	22	8,959	1	150		
British Dominions:										
Canada.. Great Lakes	13	33,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	10,785	113	251,480
Canada.. Coast	38	141,650	4	2,900	.....	.....	12	3,683		
Other Dominions	17	55,272	5	4,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	26,293
Belgium	8	26,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	35,700
China	10	35,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	100,335
Denmark	53	99,285	3	1,050	.....	.....	2	370	65	216,775
France	58	215,455	5	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,500
Greece	1	900	1	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	328,338
Holland	125	328,014	.....	.....	1	324	.....	.....		
Italy (including Trieste)	56	285,127	43	21,425	5	1,150	21	6,845	125	314,547
Japan	64	309,474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	309,474
Norway	57	91,773	4	946	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	92,719
Portugal	.....	.....	1	840	.....	.....	8	4,370	9	5,210
Spain	27	107,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	28	107,463
Sweden	51	105,540	11	4,355	.....	.....	5	870	67	110,765
Total	1795	(b)7,464,261	151	186,688	42	(c)26,638	150	183,776	2138	7,861,363

Note (a) The figures for this country are not yet available.
(b) Including 22 ferro-concrete vessels of 58,348 tons.
(c) Including 13 ferro-concrete vessels of 9,021 tons.

TONNAGE DEFINITIONS

The word ton is commonly used with reference either to a ship or to a ship's cargo. In ocean freight rates based on weight the unit principally used is the long ton of 2,240 pounds. In American coastwise traffic the short ton of 2,000 pounds is commonly used, and this unit is sometimes employed in shipments to nearby foreign ports.

The measurement ton of 40 cubic feet, assumed to be the equivalent of 2,240 pounds, is ordinarily employed in fixing freight charges on light or bulky articles, that is, on merchandise which weighs less than 56 pounds (one-fortieth of 2,240 pounds) to 1 cubic foot, steamship companies exercising the option of assessing freight per measurement ton or per weight ton, whichever may be the greater.

Some European shipping companies use the metric ton of 2,205 pounds as a unit.

There are four kinds of tonnage used in the measurement of ships, as follows:

(1) Gross tonnage: The gross tonnage of a vessel is obtained by dividing the cubic measurement of its total enclosed space by 100. A vessel ton is 100 cubic feet. In other words a vessel measures 1 gross ton for every 100 cubic feet of her capacity.

(2) Net tonnage: The net tonnage of a vessel is obtained by subtracting from the gross tonnage the cubic contents of the space required for the accommodation of the crew, for machinery, the stowage of fuel, and the engine room. Net tonnage represents the cubic contents of that part of the ship which is closed in and employed for the carrying of cargo and passengers. The unit of measurement employed in determining net tonnage is the ton of 100 cubic feet.

Since ordinarily a ton of cargo occupies less than 100 cubic feet, a vessel's cargo tonnage commonly exceeds its gross and net tonnage.

(3) Deadweight tonnage: This term is employed to denote the estimate of the number of tons of 2,240 pounds each of cargo, fuel and stores which the vessel carries when loaded to its maximum depth. It is equivalent to the difference between the number of tons of water displaced by the vessel without stores, fuel or cargo, and the number of tons of water displaced when the vessel is submerged to the "load water line."

Since a part of the contents of the vessel represented by its deadweight tonnage is devoted to stores and fuel, the tonnage of a vessel's cargo capacity is less than its total deadweight tonnage.

The terms deadweight tonnage and deadweight capacity are used inter-changeably.

(4) Displacement tonnage: The displacement tonnage of a vessel is its weight in tons of 2,240 pounds, and is equivalent to the weight of water displaced by the vessel when fully loaded. The term is commonly employed in the measurement of warships, and by shipbuilders in determining the number of cubic feet of water which will be displaced by a ship at any given draft, the weight of a cubic foot of water being calculated at 35 pounds.

The relation of these various kinds of tons to each other may be roughly approximated by the rule-of-thumb that the gross tonnage of a vessel is two thirds its deadweight tonnage, while its net tonnage is two thirds its gross tonnage.

THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY

The principal economic provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Germany have to do with Coal and Derivatives of Coal (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex V, Part III, Sec IV, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex); Dye Stuffs and Derivatives (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VI); Live Stock (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Paragraph 6); Shipping (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex III); Reconstruction Materials (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Paragraphs 2 to 5 inclusive); Submarine Cables (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VIII).

COAL AND DERIVATIVES OF COAL

(Part VIII, Section 1, Annex V)

"Germany accords the following options for the delivery of coal and derivatives of coal to the undermentioned signatories of the present Treaty.

"Germany undertakes to deliver to France* seven million tons of coal per year for ten years. *In addition, Germany undertakes to deliver to France annually for a period not exceeding ten years an amount of coal equal to the difference between the annual production before the war of the coal mines of the Nord and Pas des Calais, destroyed as a result of the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during the years in question; such delivery not to exceed twenty million tons in any one year of the first five years, and eight million tons in any one year of the succeeding five years. It is understood that due diligence will be exercised in the restoration of the destroyed mines in the Nord and the Pas de Calais."

"Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium eight million tons of coal annually for ten years.

"Germany undertakes to deliver to Italy up to the following quantities of coal: July, 1919, to June, 1920, four and one-half million tons; July, 1920, to June, 1921, six million tons; July, 1921, to June, 1923, seven and one-half million tons; July, 1922, to June, 1923, eight million tons; July, 1923, to June, 1924, and each of the following five years, eight and one-half million tons. At least two-thirds of the actual deliveries to be landborne.

"Germany further undertakes to deliver annually to Luxemburg, if directed by the Reparation Commission, a quantity of coal equal to the pre-war annual consumption of German coal in Luxemburg.

"The prices to be paid for coal delivered under these potions shall be as follows: (a) For overland delivery, including delivery by barge, the German pithead price to German nationals, plus the freight to French, Belgian, Italian or Luxemburg frontiers, provided that the pithead price does not exceed the pithead price of British coal for export. In case of Belgian bunker coal, the price shall not exceed the Dutch bunker price. Railroad and barge tariffs shall not be higher than the lowest similar rates paid in Germany. (b) For sea delivery, the German export price f. o. b. German ports, or the British export price f. o. b. British ports, whichever may be lower.

"The Allied and Associated Governments interested may demand the delivery, in place of coal, of metallurgical coke in the proportion of 3 tons of coke to 4 tons of coal.

"Germany undertakes to deliver to France, and to transport to the French frontier by rail or by water, the following products, during each of the three years following the coming into force of this treaty: benzol 35,000 tons; coal tar, 50,000 tons; sulphate of ammonia, 30,000 tons. All or part of the coal may, at the option of the French Government, be replaced by corresponding quantities of products of distillation, such as light oils, heavy oils, anthracene, napthalene or pitch.

DYESTUFFS AND DERIVATIVES

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VI)

"Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the Commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. This option shall be exercised within sixty days of the receipt by the Commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the Commission.

"Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty until January 1, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months' period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was, in the opinion of the Commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent of the normal production. Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the Commission; these particulars shall be furnished by the German Government immediately after the expiration of each six months' period.

"For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 1, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and to subsequent increases of cost. For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 2, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to prewar net export prices and subsequent variations of cost, or the lowest net selling price of similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

"All details, including mode and times of exercising the options, and making delivery, and all other questions arising under this arrangement shall be determined by the Reparation Commission; the German Government will furnish to the Commission all necessary information and other assistance which it may require.

"The above expression "dyestuffs and chemical drugs" includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine."

Note: * In addition to the tonnage of coal to be supplied annually to France, France received the coal mines of the Saar Basin with an estimated annual production of 13,266,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Par. 6)

"(1) To the French Government: 500 stallions (3 to 7 years); 30,000 fillies and mares (18 months to 7 years), type: Ardennais, Boulonnais or Belgian; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 90,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 1,000 rams; 100,000 sheep; 10,000 goats. (2) To the Belgian Government: 200 stallions (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 mares (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 fillies (18 months to 3 years); large Belgian type; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 50,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 40,000 heifers; 200 rams; 20,000 sheep; 15,000 sows. The animals delivered shall be of average health and condition. To the extent that animals so delivered cannot be identified as animals taken away or seized, the value of such animals shall be credited against the reparation obligations of Germany in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Annex."

SHIPPING

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex III.)

"1. Germany recognizes the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war. Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the German aggression, the right thus recognized will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions: The German Government, on behalf of themselves and so to bind all other persons interested, cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 1,600 tons gross and upwards; in one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross; in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the steam trawlers; and in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the other fishing boats.

"2. The German Government will, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission all the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1.

"3. The ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1 include all ships and boats which (a) fly, or may be entitled to fly, the German merchant flag; or (b) are owned by any German national, company or corporation or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than Allied or Associated country and under the control or direction of German nationals; or (c) are now under construction (1) in Germany, (2) in other than Allied or Associated countries for the account of any German national, company or corporation.

"4. For the purpose of providing documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned, the German Government will: (a) Deliver to the Reparation Commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other document of title evidencing the transfer to the Commission of the entire property in the vessel, free from all encumbrances, charges and liens of all kinds, as the Commission may require; (b) To take all measures that may be indicated by the Reparation Commission for ensuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

"5. As an additional part of reparation, Germany agrees to cause merchant ships to be built in German yards for the account of the Allied and Associated Governments as follows: (a) Within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in German shipyards in each of the two years next succeeding the three months mentioned above. (b) Within two years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in each of the three years following the two years mentioned above. (c) The amount of tonnage to be laid down in each year shall not exceed 200,000 tons, gross tonnage. (d) The specifications of the ships to be built, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions relating to the accounting, ordering, building and delivery of the ships shall be determined by the Commission. Germany undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the Allied and Associated Powers, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in accordance with procedure to be laid down by the Reparation Commission, any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since August 1, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals and which can be identified. With a view to make good the loss in inland navigation tonnage, from whatever cause arising, which has been incurred during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers, and which cannot be made good by means of the restitution prescribed above, Germany agrees to cede to the Reparation Commission a portion of the German river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned above, provided that such cession shall not exceed 20 percent of the river fleet as it existed on November 11, 1918. The conditions of this cession shall be settled by the arbitrators referred to in Article 339 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty, who are charged with the settlement of difficulties relating to the apportionment of river tonnage resulting from the new international regime applicable to certain river systems or from the territorial changes affecting these systems.

"7. Germany agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the Reparation Commission for obtaining the full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags, without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments.

"8. Germany waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss or damage of any Germany ships or boats, exception being made of payments due in respect of the employment of ships in conformity with the Armistice Agreement of January 13, 1919, and subsequent Agreements. The handing over of the ships of the German mercantile marine must be continued without interruption in accordance with the said Agreement.

"9. Germany waives all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salved, in which any of the Allied or Associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owners, charterers, insurers or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a Prize Court of Germany or of her allies."

RECONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Paragraphs 2 to 5, Inc.)

"The Allied and Associated Governments may file with the Reparation Commission lists showing (a) Animals, machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commerical character, which have been seized, consumed or destroyed by Germany or destroyed in direct consequence of military operation, and which

such Governments, for the purpose of meeting immediate and urgent needs, desire to have replaced by animals and articles of the same nature which are in being in German territory at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty; (b) Reconstruction materials (stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window-glass, steel, lime, cement, etc.), machinery, heating apparatus, furniture and like articles of a commercial character which the said Governments desire to have produced and manufactured in Germany and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of the invaded press.

"The lists relating to the articles mentioned in 2 (a) above shall be filed within sixty days after the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The lists relating to the articles in 2 (b) above shall be filed on or before December 31, 1919. The lists shall contain all such details as are customary in commercial contracts dealing with the subject matter, including specifications, dates of delivery (but not extending over more than four years), and places of delivery, but not price or value, which shall be fixed as hereinafter provided by the Commission.

"Immediately upon the filing of such lists with the Commission, the Commission shall consider the amount and number of the materials and animals mentioned in the lists provided for above which are to be required of Germany. In reaching a decision on this matter the Commission shall take into account such domestic requirements of Germany as it deems essential for the maintenance of Germany's social and economic life, the prices and dates at which similar articles can be obtained in the Allied and Associated countries as compared with those to be fixed for German articles, and the general interest of the Allied and Associated Governments that the industrial life of Germany be not so disorganized as to effect adversely the ability of Germany to perform the other acts of reparation stipulated for. Machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character in actual industrial use are not, however, to be demanded of Germany unless there is no free stock of such articles respectively which is not in use and is available, and then not in excess of thirty per cent of the quantity of such articles in use in any one establishment or undertaking. The Commission shall give representatives of the German Government an opportunity and a time to be heard as to their capacity to furnish the said materials, articles and animals. The decision of the Commission shall thereupon and at the earliest possible moment be communicated to the German Government and to the several interested Allied and Associated Governments. The German Government undertakes to deliver the materials, articles and animals as specified in the said communication, and the interested Allied and Associated Governments severally agree to accept the same, provided they conform to the specification given, or are not, in the judgment of the Commission, unfit to be utilized in the work of reparation.

"The Commission shall determine the value to be attributed to the materials, articles and animals to be delivered in accordance with the foregoing, and the Allied or Associated Power receiving the same agrees to be charged with such value, and the amount thereof shall be treated as a payment by Germany to be divided in accordance with Article 237 of this Part of the present Treaty. In cases where the right to require physical restoration as above provided is exercised, the Commission shall ensure that the amount to be credited against the reparation obligation of Germany shall be the fair value of work done or materials supplied by Germany, and that the claim made by the interested Power in respect of the damage so repaired by physical restoration shall be discharged to the extent of the proportion which the damage thus repaired bears to the whole of the damage thus claimed for."

SUBMARINE CABLES

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VII).

"Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in the submarine cables set out below, or in any portions thereof: Emden-Vigo; from the Straits of Dover to off Vigo; Emden-Brest: from off Cherbourg to Brest; Emden-Teneriffe: from off Dunkirk to off Teneriffe; Emden-Azores (1); from the Straits of Dover to Fayal; Emden-Azores (2): from the Straits of Dover to Fayal; Azores-New York (1): from Fayal to New York; Azores-New York (2): from Fayal to the longitude of Halifax, Teneriffe-Monrovia: from off Teneriffe to off Monrovia; Monrovia-Lome: from about lat. 2° 30′ N.; long. 7° 40′ W. of Greenwich; to about lat. 2° 20′ N.; long. 5° 30′ W. of Greenwich; and from about lat. 3° 48′ N.; long. 0° 00′, to Lome; Lome-Duala from Lome to Duala; Monrovia-Pernambuco: from off Monrovia to off Pernambuco; Constantinople-Constanza: from Constantinople to Constanza; Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado (Celebes): from Yap Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menado. The value of the above mentioned cables or portions thereof in so far as they are privately owned, calculated on the basis of the original cost less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Germany in the Reparation account."

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION AND FINANCIAL CLAUSES

The economic and financial penalties which the Treaty of Peace imposes are to be satisfied under the provisions of a commission known as the Reparation Commission. The constitution and functions of this Commission are defined in the Treaty (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex II) as follows:

"Delegates to this Commission shall be nominated by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. Each of these Powers will appoint one Delegate and also one Assistant Delegate, who will take his place in case of illness or necessary absence, but at other times will only have the right to be present at proceedings without taking any part therein. On no occasion shall the Delegates of more than five of the above Powers have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Commission and to record their votes. The Delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy shall have this right on all occasions. The Delegate of Belgium shall have the right on all occasions other than those referred to below. The Delegate of Japan shall have this right on occasions when questions relating to damage at sea, and questions arising under Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) in which Japanese interests are concerned, are under consideration. The Delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State shall have the right when questions relating to Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria are under consideration. Each Government represented on the Commission shall have the right to withdraw therefrom upon twelve months' notice filed with the Commission and confirmed in the course of the sixth month after the date of the original notice.

"Such of the other Allied and Associated Powers as may be interested shall have the right to appoint a Delegate to be present and act as Assessor only while their respective claims and interests are under examination or discussion, but without the right to vote.

"In case of the death, resignation or recall of any Delegate, Assistant Delegate or Assessor, a successor to him shall be nominated as soon as possible.

"The Commission will have its principal permanent Bureau in Paris and will hold its first meeting in Paris as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present Treaty and thereafter will meet in such place or places and at such time as it may deem convenient and as may be necessary for the most expeditious discharge of its duties.

"At its first meeting the Commission shall elect, from among the Delegates referred to above, a chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. If a vacancy in the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship should occur during the annual period, the Commission shall proceed to a new election for the remainder of the said period.

"The Commission is authorized to appoint all necessary officers, agents and employes who may be required for the execution of its functions and fix their remuneration; to constitute committees, whose members need not necessarily be members of the Commission, and to take all executive steps necessary for the purpose of discharging its duties; and to delegate authority and discretion to officers, agents and committees.

"All proceedings of the Commission shall be private, unless, on particular occasions, the Commission shall otherwise determine for special reasons.

"The Commission shall be required, if the German Government so desire, to hear, within a period which it will fix from time to time, evidence and arguments on the part of Germany on any question connected with her capacity to pay.

"The Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard but not to take any part whatever in the decision of the Commission. The Commission shall afford a similar opportunity to the allies of Germany when it shall consider that their interests are in question.

"The Commission shall not be bound by any particular code or rules of law or by any particular rule of evidence or of procedure, but shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith. Its decisions must follow the same principles and rules in all cases where they are applicable. It will establish rules relating to methods of proof of claims. It may act on any trustworthy modes of computation.

"The Commission shall have all the powers conferred upon it, and shall exercise all the functions assigned to it, by the present Treaty. The Commission shall in general have a wide latitude as to its control and handling of the whole reparation problem as dealt with in this Part of the present Treaty and shall have authority to interpret its provisions. Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the Commission is constituted by the several Allied and Associated Governments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above as the exclusive agency of the said Governments respectively for receiving, selling, holding and distributing the reparation payments to be made by Germany under this Part of the present Treaty. The Commission must comply with the following conditions and provisions:

(a) Whatever part of the full amount of the proved claims is not paid in gold, or in ships, securities and commodities or otherwise, Germany shall be required, under such conditions as the Commission may determine, to cover by way of guarantee by an equivalent issue of bonds, obligations or otherwise, in order to constitute an acknowledgement of the said part of the debt.

(b) In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and secondly, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission.

(c) In order to facilitate and continue the immediate restoration of the economic life of the Allied and Associated countries, the Commission will as provided in Article 235 take from Germany by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt a first instalment of gold bearer bonds free of all taxes and charges of every description established or to be established by the Government of the German Empire of the German States, or by any authority subject to them; these bonds will be delivered on account and in three portions, the marks gold being payable in conformity with Article 262 of Part XI (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty as follows: (1) To be issued forthwith, 20,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest. These shall be specially applied towards the amortization of these bonds the payment which Germany is pledged to make in conformity with Article 235, after deduction of the sums used for the reimbursement of expenses of the armies of occupation and for payment of foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as have not been redeemed by May 1, 1921, shall then be exchanged for new bonds of the same type as those provided for below (paragraph 12, c, [2]). (2) To be issued forthwith, further 40,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent. per annum with an additional 1 per cent. for amortization beginning in 1926 on the whole amount of the issue. (3) To be delivered forthwith, a covering undertaking in writing to issue when, but not until, the Commission is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligation, a further instalment of 40,000,000,000 Marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission. The dates for payment of interest, the manner of applying the amortization fund and all other questions relating to the issue, management and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the Commission from time to time. Further issues by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the Commission subsequently determines from time to time. (d) In the event of bonds, obligations or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Germany by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright, not by way of pledge, to persons other than the several Governments in whose favor Germany's original reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, etc., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face. (e) The damage for repairing, reconstructing and rebuilding property to the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the dates when work is done. (f) Decisions of the Commission relating to the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any verified debt of Germany must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

"As to voting, the Commission will observe the following rules: When a decision of the Commission is taken, the votes of all the Delegates entitled to vote, or in the absence of any of them, of their Assistant Delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors have no vote. On the following questions unanimity is necessary: (a) Questions involving the sovernity of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Germany: (b) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds; (c) Any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payments of instalments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926 inclusive; (d) Any postponement, total or partial, of any instalment falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years; (e) Questions applying

in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case; (f) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty. All other questions shall be decided by the vote of a majority. In case of any difference of opinion among the Delegates, which cannot be solved by reference to their Governments, upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitration of some impartial person to be agreed upon by their Governments, whose award the Allied and Associated Governments agree to accept.

"Decisions of the Commission, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, shall forthwith become binding and may be put into immediate execution without further proceedings.

"The Commission will issue to each of the interested Powers, in such form as the Commission shall fix: (1) A certificate stating that it holds for the account of the said Power bonds of the issues mentioned above, the said certificate, on the demand of the Power concerned, being divisible in a number of parts not exceeding five; (2) From time to time certificates stating the goods delivered by Germany on account of her reparation debt which it holds for the account of the said Power. The said certificates shall be registered, and upon notice to the Commission, may be transferred by endorsement. When bonds are issued for sale or negotiation, and when goods are delivered by the Commission, certificates to an equivalent value must be withdrawn.

"Interest shall be debited to Germany as from May 1, 1921, in respect of her debt as determined by the Commission, after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent, or by bonds issued to the Commission, or under Article 243. The rate of interest shall be 5 percent unless the Commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate. The Commission, in fixing on May 1, 1921, the total amount of the debt of Germany, may take account of interest due on sums arising out of the reparation of material damage as from November 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921.

"In case of default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under this Part of the present Treaty, the Commission will forthwith give notice of such default to each of the interested Powers and may make such recommendations as to the action to be taken in consequence of such default as it may think necessary.

"The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

"Payments required to be made in gold or its equivalent on account of the proved claims of the Allied and Associated Powers may at any time be accepted by the Commission in the form of chattels, properties, commodities, business, rights, concessions, within or without German territory, ships, bonds, shares or securities of any kind, or currencies of Germany or other States, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the Commission itself.

"The Commission in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights, shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein.

"No member of the Commission shall be responsible, except to the Government appointing him, for any action or omission as such member. No one of the Allied or Associated Governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other Government.

"Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty this Annex may be amended by the unanimous decision of the Governments represented from time to time upon the Commission.

"When all the amounts due from Germany and her allies under the present Treaty or the decisions of the Commission have been discharged and all sums received, or their equivalents, have been distributed to the Powers interested, the Commission shall be dissolved."

COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCEL POST SERVICE EXTENDS

(b) Abyssinia
Aden
(b) Afghanistan
(a) Algeria
Argentina
(b) Ascension
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
(b) Bechuanaland
Belgium
Belgian Congo
Bermuda
Bolivia
(b) Borneo
Brazil
(b) British Central Africa
(b) British East Africa and Uganda
British Guiana
British Honduras
British India
(b) British North Borneo
(b) British Somaliland
(b) Brunei
(b) Cameroons
(b) Cape Verde Islands
(b) Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
(a) Corsica
Costa Rica
(b) Cyprus
Czecho-Slovakia
(a) Dahomey and Niger
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Dutch East Indies
Dutch Guiana
Dutch West Indies
Ecuador
(b) Egypt
(b) Falkland Islands
France
(a) French Congo
French Guiana
(a) French Oceania
(a) French Somaliland
French West Indies
(b) Gambia
Germany
Gilbraltar
(b) Gold Coast Colony
Great Britain
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Iceland
(a) Indo-China
Italy
(a) Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
(b) Labuan
Leeward Islands
Liberia
Luxemberg
(b) Maceo
(a) Madagascar
(b) Malay States
(b) Malta
(a) Mauretania
(b) Mauritius
(b) Mesopotamia
Mexico
(b) Monaco
(b) Morocco
Netherlands
(b) New Hebrides
New Zealand
Newfoundland
Nicaragua
(b) Nigeria
Norway
(b) Nyasaland
(b) Palestine
Panama
Paraguay
(b) Persia
Peru
(b) Pitcairn Island
Poland
Portugal
(b) Portuguese India
(b) Portuguese Timor
(b) Portuguese West Africa
Rumania
(b) Russia in Europe
(b) St. Helena
Salvador
Samoa
Santa Cruz Island
(b) Sarawak
(a) Senegal
(b) Seychelles
Siam
(b) Sierra Leone
Society Islands
South Africa, Union of
Spain
(b) Straits Settlements
Sweden
(b) Syria
(b) Tibet
(b) Togoland (Brit.)
(b) Togoland (French)
Trinidad
(a) Tunis
(b) Turkey
Turks Island
(a) Upper Senegal and Niger
Uruguay
Venezuela
Windward Islands
(b) Zanzibar and Pemba

Note. (a) According to new parcel post agreements with the French government shipments to this country are sent by way of France. (b) According to new parcel post agreements with the English government shipments to this country are sent by way of England.

INDEX

A

Page

Aalborg, Denmark 248
Aalwsund, Norway 328
Aarhuus, Denmark 248
Abaco Island, British West Indies 59
Abancay, Peru 193
Aberdeen (co.), Scotland 402
Aberdeen (city), Scotland 402
Abeshr, French Equatorial Africa 575
Abijean, Ivory Coast 572
Abo, Finland 257
Aboisso, Ivory Coast 572
Abruzzi e Molise (dept.), Italy 306
Abyssinia:
  Agriculture 519
  Area and Population 515
  Bees 519
  Beeswax 519
  Cable Rates 520
  Cities, Population 515
  Climate 514
  Coffee 519
  Commerce 515–519
  Consular Regulations 520
  Cotton 519
  Customs Tariff 520
  Exports 517–519
  Forest Resources 519
  Ghee 519
  Hides and Skins 519
  Imports 515–519
  Ivory 519
  Language 520
  Livestock 519
  Mail Time 520
  Manufactures 519
  Minerals 519
  Money Orders 520
  Money, Weights and Measures 520
  Parcel Post 520
  Ports 515
  Postal Rates 520
  Production and Industry 519
  Railways 519
  Shipping Routes 520
  Telegraphs 519
  Telephones 519
  Trade Routes 515
  Transportation 519
Acarnania (dept.), Greece 291
Accra, Gold Coast Colony 556
Achaia (dept.), Greece 291
Aconcagua (prov.), Chile 143
Acre Territory, Brazil 128
Adelaide, Australia 602
Aden, Arabia 423
Aden, Protectorate of 395
Aden (prov.), India, British 458
Adis-Abeba, Abyssinia 515
Admiralty Islands (Bismarck Archipelago), New Guinea 638
Adrianople, Turkey 396
Advertising Media:
  Algeria 579
  Argentina 119
  Australia 615
  Belgium 234
  Bolivia 125
  Brazil 140
  Chile 151
  China 443
  Colombia 159
  Costa Rica 30
  Cuba 67
  Denmark 253
  Dutch East Indies 635
  Ecuador 167
  Egypt 564
  France 273
  Guatemala 36
Advertising Media (cont.):
  India 466
  Italy 312
  Jamaica 87
  Japan 491
  Mexico 21
  Netherlands 326
  New Zealand 625
  Norway 330
  Panama 52
  Paraguay 190
  Peru 200
  Philippine Islands 653
  Porto Rico 100
  Portugal 343
  Siam 508
  Spain 382
  Straits Settlements 513
  Sweden 388
  Switzerland 394
  Tunis 589
  Union of South Africa 546
  United Kingdom 422
  Uruguay 206
  Venezuela 216
Aegean Islands, Greece 291
Aetolia (dept.), Greece 291
Afghánistán:
  Agriculture 423
  Area and Population 423
  Cable Rates 424
  Cities, Population 423
  Consular Regulations 424
  Currency 423–424
  Exports 423
  Imports 423
  Mail Time 424
  Manufactures 423
  Money Orders 424
  Parcel Post 424
  Postal Rates 424
  Shipping Routes 424
  Telephones 424
  Transportation 424
Agra (city), India, British 459
Agra (prov.), India, British 458
Aguascalientes (state), Mexico 14
Aguascalientes (city), Mexico 14
Ahmedábád, India British 459
Ahuachapán (dept.), Salvador 53
Ahuachapán (city), Salvador 53
Aigun, China 429
Ain (dept.), France 263
Aisne (dept.), France 263
Ajmer, India, British 459
Ajmer-Merwara (prov.), India British 458
Akershus (dist.), Norway 327
Akhtyrka, Russia 355
Akita, Japan 471
Akkerman, Russia 355
Akmolinsk (prov.), Russia 355
Alafi Island, New Caledonia 637
Alagoas (state), Brazil 128
Alajuela (city), Costa Rica 26
Alajuela (prov.), Costa Rica 26
Alava (prov.), Spain 370
Albacete (prov.), Spain 370
Albania:
  Area and Population 217
  Cities, Population 217
  Commerce 217
  Customs Tariff 217
  Mineral Resources 217
  Production and Industry 217
  Railways 217
  Roads 217
Algeria:
  Advertising Media 579
  Agriculture 579

Page

Algeria (cont.):
  Area and Population 578
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 579
  Cities, Population 578
  Commerce 578
  Consular Regulations 579
  Consular Representatives 579
  Cotton 579
  Customs Tariff 579
  Exports 578
  Fisheries 579
  Forest Resources 579
  Imports 578
  Livestock 579
  Mail Time 579
  Minerals 577
  Money Orders 579
  Money, Weights and Measures 579
  Parcel Post 579
  Post Offices 579
  Postal Rates 579
  Production and Industry 579
  Railways 577–579
  Roads 579
  Shipping 579
  Shipping Routes 579
  Telegraphs 579
  Telephones 579
  Wine 579
Albay, Philippine Islands 645
Alberta (prov.), Dominion of Canada 1–4
Alcazar, Morocco 592
Alcohol:
  Austria 225
  Cuba 66
  France 270
  Germany 285
  Peru 197
  Russia 363
Alcoy, Spain 369
Alderney, United Kingdom 402
Alemtejo (prov.), Portugal 338
Aleppo, Turkey 396
Alexandria, Egypt 561
Alexandropol, Russia 355
Alexandrovsk, Russia 355
Alexandrovsk-Grunshevsk, Russia 355
Alfalfa:
  Chile 148
  Hawaii 642
Algarve (prov.), Portugal 338
Algiers, Algeria 578
Alicante (prov.), Spain 370
Alicante (city), Spain 369
Aligarh, India, British 459
Alkmaar, Netherlands 322
Allahbad, India, British 459
Allessandria (prov.), Italy 305
Allessandria (city), Italy 307
Allier (dept.), France 263
Almeria (prov.), Spain 370
Almeria (city), Spain 369
Alost, Belgium 230
Alpes-Maritimes (dept.), France 263
Alsace-Lorraine (dept.), France 263
Alta Verapaz (dept.), Guatemala 31
Altona, Germany 278
Alum, India, British 465
Alunite, Australia 608
Alvsborg (govt.), Sweden 385
Amapala, Honduras 38
Amatitlan (city), Guatemala 31
Amatitlan (dept.), Guatemala 31
Amazonas (state), Brazil 128
Amazonas (dept.), Peru 192
Amazonas (ter.), Venezuela 209
Ambala, India, British 459
Ambato, Ecuador 161
Ambeno, Malay Archipelago 635
Amboina (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Ambositra, Madagascar 580
Ambriz, Angola 597
Amersfoort, Netherlands 322
Amiens, France 263
Amoy, China 429
Amritsar, India, British 459
Amsterdam, Netherlands 322
Amur-Nizhnedneprovsk, Russia 355
Ancachs (dept.), Peru 192
Ancona (prov.), Italy 306
Ancona (city), Italy 307
Ancud, Chile 143
Andaman Islands:
  Area and Population 424
  Livestock 424
  Penal Colony 424
  Products 424
Andorra:
  Area and Population 217
  Currency 217
  Government 217
  Language 217
Andros Island, British West Indies 59
Anglesey (co.), Wales 401
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:
  Agriculture 566
  Area and Population 565
  Cities, Population 565
  Commerce 565
  Cotton 566
  Exports 565
  Gold 566
  Gum Arabic 566
  Imports 565
  Ivory 566
  Post Offices 566
  Production and Industry 566
  Railways 566
  Telegraphs 566
Angol, Chile 143
Angola:
  Cable Rates 597
  Cities 597
  Commerce 597
  Consular Regulations 597
  Customs Tariff 597
  Districts 597
  Exports 597
  Imports 597
  Mail Time 597
  Minerals 597
  Money Orders 597
  Parcel Post 597
  Petroleum 597
  Population 597
  Postal Rates 597
  Products 597
  Railways 597
  Shipping Routes 597
  Telegraphs 597
Anguilla Island, West Indies 88–89
Anhwei (prov.), China 429
Ani-Galakka, French Equatorial Africa 575
Anjouan Island, Comoro Islands 584
Annam, French Indo China 451
Annobon Island, Spanish Africa 596
Antananariva, Madagascar 580
Antigua, Guatemala 31
Antigua Island, West Indies 88–89
Antimony:
  Australia 608
  Bolivia 125
  China 442
  France 270
  Hungary 302
  India, British 465
  Italy 310
  Japan 480
  New Zealand 623
  Peru 196–198
Antioquia (dept.), Colombia 153
Antipodes Island, Kermadec Islands 626
Antivarie, Jugo-Slavia 315

Page

Antofagasta (prov.), Chile 143
Antofagasta (city), Chile 143
Antrim (Co.), Ireland 402
Antsirabe, Madagascar 583
Antung, China 429
Antwerp (prov.), Belgium 230
Antwerp (city), Belgium 230
Anzoatequi (state), Venezuela 209
Aomori, Japan 471
Apeldoorn, Netherlands 322
Apia, Samoan Islands 638
Apulia (dept.), Italy 306
Apure (state), Venzuela 209
Apurimac (dept.), Peru 192
Aquila delgi Abruzzi (prov.), Italy 306
Arabia 395
Aracaju, Brazil 128
Arad, Hungary 299
Arada, French Equatorial Africa 575
Aragua (state), Venezuela 209
Arauca (comm.), Colombia 153
Arcadia (dept.), Greece 291
Archangel (prov.), Russia 354
Archidona, Ecuador 161
Ardèche (dept.), France 263
Ardennes (dept.), France 263
Arequipa (dept.), Peru 192
Arequipa (city), Peru 193
Arezzo (prov.), Italy 306
Arezzo (city), Italy 307
Argentina 107–120
  Advertising Media 119
  Agriculture 115–116
  Area and Population 108
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 120
  Cities, Population 109
  Clearing House Returns 114
  Climate 107
  Commerce 109–113
  Commercial Establishments 113–114
  Consular Regulations 120
  Consular Representatives 119
  Copper 117
  Customs Tariff 120
  Dairy Industry 115
  Exports 109–113
  Forest Resources 116–117
  Gold 117
  Grain 115
  Imports 109–111
  Industrial Establishments 117–118
  Linseed 115
  Livestock 114
  Maize 115
  Manufactures 117, 118
  Meat Industry 113, 114
  Minerals 117
  Money Orders 120
  Money, Weights and Measures 119
  Oats 115
  Parcel Post 120
  Petroleum 117
  Postal Rates 120
  Production and Industry 114–118
  Provinces 108
  Quebracho 117
  Railways 118
  Shipping 118
  Shipping Routes 119
  Sugar 116
  Territories 108
  Tungsten 117
  Wheat 115
  Wine 116
  Wool 112, 115
Argesh (dept.), Rumania 346
Argolis (dept.), Greece 291
Argyll (co.), Scotland 402
Argyrocastro, Greece 290
Ariége (dept.), France 263

Page

Arima, Trinidad 100
Arkhangelsk, Russia 355
Armagh (co.), Ireland 402
Armavir, Russia 355
Armenia:
  Area and Population 395
Arnhem, Netherlands 322
Arsenic, France 270
Arta (dept.), Greece 291
Artigas (dept.), Uruguay 202
Aruba, Curaçao 69
Arzila, Morocco 592
Ashigawa, Japan 471
Asbestos:
  Australia 608
  India, British 465
  Quebec 6
  Rhodesia, Southern 527
  Union of South Africa 542
Ascension Island 555
Ascoli Piceno (prov.), Italy 306
Ashanti, British West Africa 555
  Commerce 555
  Exports 555
  Gold 555
  Imports 555
  Population 555
  Products 555
Asia Minor:
  Area and Population 395
Asir, Principate of 395
Askhabad, Russia 355
Asklins Island, British West Indies 59
Asmara, Eritrea 590
Asphalt:
  Austria 224
  Canada 6
  Colombia 157
  Germany 287
  Hungary 302
  Italy 310
  Spain 380
  Trinidad 103
  Venezuela 215
Assab, Eritrea 590
Assam (prov.), India, British 458
Assam (state), India, British 458
Assinie, Ivory Coast 571
Astara Benderguez, Persia 498
Astrakhan (prov.), Russia 354
Astrakhan (city), Russia 355
Asuncion, Paraguay 184
Aswan, Egypt 561
Asyut, Eygpt 561
Atacama (prov.), Chile 143
Atbara, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Athens, Greece 291
Atjeh (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Atlantico (dept.), Colombia 153
Attica (dept.), Greece 291
Aube (dept.), France 263
Auckland (prov.), New Zealand 619
Auckland (city), New Zealand 620
Auckland Islands, New Zealand 626
Aude (dept.), France 263
Augsburg, Germany 278
Aussig, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Aust-Agder (dist.), Norway 327
Australia:
  Advertising Media 615
  Agriculture 603–607
  Alunite 608
  Antimony 608
  Area and Population 601–602
  Asbestos 608
  Automobiles 691
  Barley 603, 604
  Bismuth 608
  Cable Rates 615
  Cities, Population 602
  Climate 600

Page

Australia (cont.):
  Coal 608
  Coke 608
  Commerce 602–603
  Consular Regulations 615
  Copper 608
  Crops 603–605
  Customs Tariff 615
  Diamonds 608
  Exports 602–603
  Fisheries 609
  Flax 605
  Forest Resources 609
  Fruit 604, 605
  Gold 608, 609
  Gypsum 608
  Hay 604
  Imports 602
  Industrial Establishments 610–613
  Iron 608
  Kaolin 608
  Language 615
  Lead 608
  Limestone 608
  Livestock 605–607
  Lumber 609
  Mail Time 615
  Maize 603, 604
  Manganese 608
  Manufactures 609–613
  Minerals 608–609
  Mining Industry 608–609
  Molybdenite 608
  Money Orders 615
  Money, Weights and Measures 615
  Oats 603, 604
  Parcel Post 615
  Platinum 608
  Post Offices 615
  Postal Rates 615
  Potatoes 604, 605
  Precious Stones 608
  Production and Industry 603–613
  Railways 601, 614
  Rice 603, 604
  Rye 603, 604
  Salt 608
  Scheelite 608
  Shale 608
  Shipping Routes 615
  Silver 608
  Sugar 604, 605
  Sugar Beets 604, 605
  Tin 608
  Tobacco 605
  Uranium 608
  Vegetables 604, 605
  Vinegar 604
  Wheat 603, 604
  Wireless Stations 615
  Wolfram 608
  Zinc 608
Austria:
  Agriculture 222–223
  Alcohol 225
  Area and Population 219
  Asphalt 224
  Automobiles 691
  Barley 223
  Boundaries 218
  Cable Rates 226
  Cities, Population 219
  Coal 224
  Commerce 220–222
  Copper 223, 224
  Crops 223
  Customs Tariff 226
  Exports 220–222
  Fisheries 224
  Forest Resources 223
  Graphite 223, 224
  Honey 223

Page

Austria (cont.):
  Imports 220–222
  Industrial Establishments 224–225
  Industrial Losses 218
  Industries 225
  Iron 224
  Language 225
  Lead 223, 224
  Lignite 224
  Livestock 223
  Lumber 223
  Mail Time 226
  Maize 223
  Manufactures 224–225
  Minerals 223, 224
  Mining Industry 224
  Money Orders 226
  Money, Weights and Measures 225
  Oats 223
  Parcel Post 226
  Post Offices 225
  Postal Rates 226
  Potatoes 223
  Production and Industry 222–225
  Railways 225
  Rivers 225
  Roads 225
  Rye 223
  Salt 224
  Shipping Routes 226
  Sugar 225
  Sugar Beets 223
  Sulphur 224
  Telegraphs 225
  Telephones 225
  Territorial Losses 218
  Tobacco 225
  Wheat 223
  Zinc 223, 224
Automobiles, World's Census 691
Aveiro (dist.), Portugal 338
Avellaneda, Argentina 109
Avellino (prov.), Italy 306
Aveyron (dept.), France 263
Avila (prov.), Spain 370
Ayacucho (dept.), Peru 192
Ayacucho (city), Peru 193
Ayr (co.), Scotland 402
Azerbaijan Tartars, Republic of 368
Azoques, Ecuador 161
Azores:
  Area and Population 226
  Cable Rates 228
  Commerce 226–227
  Consular Regulations 228
  Consular Representatives 228
  Customs Tariff 228
  Exports 227
  Imports 227
  Mail Time 228
  Money Orders 228
  Parcel Post 228
  Postal Rates 228
  Shipping 228
  Shipping Routes 228
Azov, Russia 355
Azua (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Azuay (prov.), Ecuador 161

B

Babahayo, Ecuador 161
Bacau (dept.), Rumania 346
Badajoz (city), Spain 369
Badajoz (prov.), Spain 370
Bagamoyo, East Africa 549
Bagdad, Turkey 396
Bahama Islands 59–60
  Agriculture 59
  Area and Population 59
  Cable Rates 59
  Climate 59
  Commerce 59

Page

Bahama Islands (cont.):
Consular Representatives 60
Customs Tariff 59
Exports 59
Imports 59
Money Orders 59
Money, Weights and Measures 60
Parcel Post 60
Postal Rates 59
Production and Industry 59
Shipping Routes 59
Sisal 59
Sponge Fisheries 59
Telephones 59
Bahrein Islands:
Area and Population 424
Commerce 424–425
Exports 424–425
Imports 424–425
Money, Weights and Measures 425
Production and Industry 425
Bahia (state), Brazil 128
Bahia (Sao Salvador) (city), Brazil 128
Bahia Blanca, Argentina 109
Baja Verapaz (dept.), Guatemala 31
Bakel, Senegal 573
Baker Islands, British Pacific Islands 627
Baku (prov.), Russia 354
Baku (city), Russia 355
Balakhany, Sabunchi, Russia 355
Balata, British Guiana 178
Baleares (prov.), Spain 370
Bali (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Ballarat, Australia 602
Balúchistán:
Area and Population 425
Cable Rates 425
Commerce 425
Consular Regulations 425
Exports 425
Imports 425
Mail Time 425
Money Orders 425
Parcel Post 425
Postal Rates 425
Railways 425
Roads 425
Shipping Routes 425
Balute-Nowe, Poland 333
Bamboo, Japan 481
Banca Island, Dutch East Indies 628
Banff (co.), Scotland 402
Bangalore, India, British 459
Bangkok, Siam 502
Banja Lucka, Jugo-Slavia 315
Banks, China 443
Liberia 591
Persia 500
Barahona (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Barahona (city), Dominican Republic 73
Barbados 60–61
Area and Population 60
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 61
Climate 60
Commerce 60–61
Consular Regulations 61
Cotton 61
Customs Tariff 61
Distilleries 61
Exports 60–61
Imports 60–61
Manjack 61
Minerals 61
Molasses 61
Money Orders 61
Parcel Post 61
Postal Rates 61
Production and Industry 61
Rum 61
Shipping Routes 61
Sugar 61

Page

Barcelona (prov.), Spain 370
Barcelona (city), Spain 369
Barcelona, Venezuela 209
Bareilly, India, British 459
Bárfurúsh, Persia 498
Bari, Italy 307
Barley:
Australia 603, 604
Austria 223
Belgium 231
Bulgaria 238
Canada 4
Chosen 487
Cyprus 239
Czecho-Slovakia 242, 243
Denmark 250
Egypt 563
Finland 258, 259
Germany 283
Hungary 302
Ireland 416, 417
Italy 309
Japan 478
Jugo-Slavia 317
Netherlands 325
New Zealand 622
Norway 329
Portugal 341
Rumania 350
Russia 360
Spain 380, 381
Sweden 386, 387
Switzerland 392
Tunis 589
Union of South Africa 540
Uruguay 205
Barmen, Germany 278
Baroda (state), India, British 458
Baroda (city), India, British 459
Barquisimeto, Venezuela 209
Barranco, Peru 193
Barranquilla, Colombia 153
Bari delle Puglie (prov.), Italy 306
Basra, Turkey 396
Basse Terre, Guadeloupe 78
Basses-Alpes (dept.), France 263
Basses-Pyrénées (dept.), France 263
Basutoland:
Area and Population 524
Commerce 525
Currency 525
Exports 525
Imports 525
Livestock 524
Postal Service 524
Railways 524
Roads 525
Batavia (Java), Dutch East Indies 629
Batum (prov.), Russia 354
Batum (city), Russia 355, 367
Batum (city), Russia Exports 367
Bauxite, Guiana, British 178
Bayab (dept.), Siam 502
Beans:
Finland 258
France 269
Hawaii 642
Ireland 416, 417
Italy 309
Japan 478
Portugal 341
Spain 380
Sweden 386
Taiwan 489, 490
Tunis 589
Uganda Protectorate 553
United Kingdom 414, 415, 416, 417
Bechuanaland Protectorate:
Area and Population 525
Climate 525
Gold 525
Livestock 525

Page

Bechuanaland Protectorate (cont.):
Minerals 255
Post Offices 525
Railways 525
Silver 525
Telegraphs 525
Bedford (co.), England 401
Bees:
Abyssinia 519
Hungary 302
Beeswax, Abyssinia 519
Beira (prov.), Portugal 338
Beirut, Turkey 396
Beja (dist.), Portugal 338
Belem do Para, Brazil 128
Belfast, Ireland 402
Belfort (dept.), France 263
Belgian Congo:
Agriculture 522
Area and Population 521
Cable Rates 523
Commerce 521–522
Consular Regulations 523
Copper 522
Customs Tariff 523
Exports 521–522
Foreign Population 521
Forest Resources 522
Gold 522
Government 521
Imports 521–522
Iron 522
Livestock 522
Mail Time 523
Minerals 522
Money Orders 523
Money, Weights and Measures 523
Parcel Post 523
Post Offices 523
Postal Rates 523
Production and Industry 522
Provinces 521
Railways 522
Rivers 522
Roads 522
Rubber 522
Shipping Routes 523
Telegraphs 523
Telephones 523
Tin 522
Transportation 522
Waterways 522
Belgium:
Advertising Media 234
Agriculture 231
Area and Population 230
Automobiles 691
Barley 231
Cable Rates 234
Coal 232–233
Commerce 230–231
Consular Regulations 234
Consular Representatives 233
Copper 233
Crops 231
Customs Tariff 234
Dairy Industry 232
Exports 230–231
Flax 231
Imports 230–231
Industrial Establishments 232–233
Iron 232
Language 233
Lead 233
Livestock 231
Mail Time 234
Manufactures 232–233
Metal Industries 233
Minerals 232–233
Mining Industry 232–233
Money Orders 234
Money, Weights and Measures 233

Page

Belgium (cont.):
Oats 231
Parcel Post 234
Postal Rates 234
Potatoes 231
Production and Industry 231–233
Rye 231
Shipping Routes 234
Silver 233
Steel 232
Sugar Beets 231
Textile Industry 233
Tobacco 231
Wheat 231
Zinc 232
Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia 315
Belize, British Honduras 24
Bello Horizonte, Brazil 128
Belluno (prov.), Italy 305
Bell-Ville, Argentina 109
Benares, India, British 459
Bender Abbas, Persia 498
Bendery, Russia 355
Bendigo, Australia 602
Benevento (prov.), Italy 306
Bengal (state), India, British 458
Bengal (prov.), India, British 458
Benghazi, Tripoli 590
Benguella, Angola 597
Benha, Egypt 561
Beni Suef, Egypt 561
Benkulen (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Benthen, Germany 278
Beotia, (dept.), Greece 291
Bequia, British West Indies 104
Berar (prov.), India, British 458
Berbera, Somaliland Protectorate 551
Berdichev, Russia 355
Berdyansk, Russia 355
Bergamo (prov.), Italy 305
Bergamo (city), Italy 307
Bergen, Norway 328
Berks (co.), England 401
Berlad, Rumania 347
Berlin, Germany 278
Berlin Lichtenberg, Germany 278
Berlin Rummelsburg, Germany 278
Berlin Schoneberg, Germany 278
Berlin Steglitz, Germany 278
Berlin Wilmersdorf, Germany 278
Bermuda 22–23
Agriculture 22
Area and Population 22
Commerce 22–23
Exports 22, 23
Imports 22
Money, Weights and Measures 22
Onions 23
Potatoes 23
Bern (Canton), Switzerland 391
Berwick (co.), Scotland 402
Bessarabia (prov.), Russia 345, 354
Beyla (ter.), French Guinea 570
Bhagalpur, India, British 459
Bhavnagar, India, British 459
Bielefeld, Germany 278
Bihar (state), India, British 458
Bihar (prov.), India, British 458
Bijagos Archipelago, Portuguese Guinea 598
Bilboa, Spain 369
Billiton Island, Dutch East Indies 628
Binder, French Equatorial Africa 575
Bingerville, Ivory Coast 571
Bio-Bio (prov.), Chile 143
Birmingham, England 402
Bismarck, East Africa 549
Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea 637
Bismuth, Australia 608
Bolivia 125
India, British 465
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea 598
Bitlis, Turkey 396

Page

Bitumen, Greece 296
Bizerte, Tunis 585
Bjorneborg, Finland 257
Black River, Jamaica 83
Black Sea (prov.), Russia 354
Blagovyeschensk, Russia 355
Blekinge (govt.), Sweden 385
Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa 529
Bluefields (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Bluefields (city), Nicaragua 41
Boaca, Nicaragua 41
Bobruisk, Russia 355
Bocas del Toro (prov.), Panama 48
Bocas del Toro (city), Panama 48
Bockum, Germany 278
Bocono, Venezuela 209
Bogota, Colombia 153
Bohemia (prov.), Czecho-Slovakia 219,240
Bohol Island, Philippine Islands 645
Bolama Island, Portuguese Guinea 598
Bolivar (dept.), Colombia 153
Bolivar (prov.), Ecuador 161
Bolivar (state), Venezuela 209
Bolivia 121–126
  Advertising Media 125
  Agriculture 124
  Antimony 125
  Area and Population 122
  Automobiles 691
  Bismuth 125
  Cable Rates 126
  Cities, Population 122
  Climate 121
  Commerce 123–124
  Consular Regulations 125–126
  Copper 125
  Customs Tariff 125
  Departments 122
  Exports 123–124
  Imports 123–124
  Lead 125
  Manufactures 125
  Minerals 124–125
  Money Orders 126
  Money, Weights and Measures 125
  Parcel Post 126
  Petroleum 125
  Postal Rates 126
  Production and Industry 124–125
  Railways 122
  Rubber 124
  Salt 125
  Shipping Routes 125
  Tin 125
  Tungsten 125
  Zinc 125
Bologna (prov.), Italy 306
Bologna (city), Italy 307
Boma, Belgian Congo 521
Bombay (state), India, British 458
Bombay (pres.), India, British 458
Bombay (city), India, British 459
Bonagai (Papua), New Guinea 637
Bonaire, Curaçao 69
Bonavista, Newfoundland 10
Bonduku, Ivory Coast 572
Bone, Algeria 578
Bonn, Germany 278
Bonny, Nigeria 558
Bora-Bora-Maupiti Island, Leeward Islands 636
Boras, Sweden 384
Borax, Chile 147
  Peru 198
Borbeck, Germany 278
Bordeaux, France 263
Boric acid, Italy 310
Borneo, British North: 426
  Area and Population 426
  Commerce 426
  Exports 426
  Imports 426
  Lumber 426

Page

Borneo, British North (cont.):
  Money, Weights and Measures 426
  Production and Industry 426
  Railways 426
  Rubber 426
  Territories 426
  Tobacco 426
Borneo Island, Dutch East Indies 628
Bosnia-Herzegovina 314, 315, 317
Botosani (dept.), Rumania 346
Botosani (city), Rumania 347
Bouake, Ivory Coast 571
Bouches-du-Rhône (dept.), France 263
Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands 638
Bounty Island, Kermadec Islands 626
Bourgas (dist.), Bulgaria 236
Boyaca (dept.), Colombia 153
Brabant (prov.), Belgium 230
Bradford, England 402
Braga (dist.), Portugal 338
Bragança (dist.) Portugal 338
Braila (dept.), Rumania 346
Braila (city), Rumania 347
Bralastik, Poland 333
Brandenburg, Germany 278
Brandon, Canada 1
Brantford, Canada 1
Brazil:
  Advertising Media 140
  Area and Population 128
  Automobiles 691
  Beans 133
  Brazil Nuts 132
  Cable Rates 141
  Cacao 132, 135
  Carnauba Wax 133
  Cattle 136
  Cities, Population 128
  Climate 127
  Coffee 132, 134
  Commerce 128–134
  Corn 133
  Consular Regulations 140
  Consular Representatives 139, 140
  Cotton 135
  Customs Tariff 140
  Exports 128–134
  Gold 135
  Herva Matté 135
  Hides and Skins 132
  Imports 128–134
  Industrial Establishments 137–139
  Iron 136
  Livestock 136
  Manganese Ore 133, 135
  Manioc Flour 133
  Manufacturing Industries 138
  Meat Industry 133
  Minerals 135
  Monazite Sand 133
  Money Orders 139
  Money, Weights and Measures 139
  Parcel Post 139
  Platinum 136
  Post Offices 139
  Postal Rates 139
  Production and Industry 134–138
  Railways 139
  Rice 133, 135
  Rubber 134, 135
  Shipping Routes 139
  Shops and Foundries 138
  Sugar 133, 135
  Telegraphs 139
  Textile Industries 137, 138
  Tobacco 134, 135
  Yerba Maté 132, 135
Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa 575
Brechou Island, United Kingdom 402
Brecon (co.), Wales 401
Breda, Netherlands 322
Bremen, Germany 278

Page

Brescia (prov.), Italy 305
Brescia (city), Italy 307
Breslau, Germany 278
Brest-Litovsk, Russia 355
Bridgetown, Barbados 60
Brier, Germany 278
Brisbane, Australia 602
Bristol, England 402
British Columbia (prov.), Dominion of Can. 1, 4
British East Africa, see East Africa (formerly German East African Protectorate), British East African Protectorate, Seychelles Sokotra, Somaliland Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate.
British Guiana, see Guiana, British.
British New Guinea, See Paupa.
British North Borneo, see Borneo, British North.
British Pacific Islands 616, 617, 627, 637, 638, 639
British Solomon Islands, see Solomon Islands (British).
British West Africa, see Ascension Island, Ashanti, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kamerun, Nigeria, Southwest Africa, Protectorate of; St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tristan da Cunha.
British West Indies 22, 23, 59, 61, 83, 100, 103, 104, 105
Broken Hill, Australia 602
Bruges, Belgium 230
Brunei, Borneo 426
Brunn, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Brunswick, Germany 278
Brussa, Turkey 396
Brussels, Belgium 230
Bryansk, Russia 355
Bucaramanga, Colombia 153
Bucharest, Rumania 347
Buckwheat:
  France 269
  Japan 478
Bucks (co.), England 401
Budapest, Hungary 299
Budweis, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Buea, Kamerun 557
Buenos Aires (prov.), Argentina 108
Buenos Aires (Federal District), Argentina 109
Buenos Aires (city), Argentina 109
Buenos Aires (city), Commercial Establishments 113–114
Buka Island, Solomon Islands 638
Bukoba, East Africa 549
Bukowina, Rumania 219
Bulgaria:
  Advertising Media 239
  Agriculture 237–238
  Area and Population 236
  Attar of Roses 238
  Automobiles 691
  Barley 238
  Cable Rates 239
  Cities, Population 236
  Coal 238
  Commerce 236–237
  Consular Regulations 239
  Consular Representatives 239
  Corn 238
  Crops 238
  Customs Tariff 239
  Exports 236–237
  Fruit Crops 238
  Imports 236–237
  Industrial Establishments 238
  Language 239
  Livestock 238
  Mail Time 239
  Manufactures 238
  Minerals 238
  Money Orders 239

Page

Bulgaria (cont.):
  Money, Weights and Measures 239
  Oats 238
  Parcel Post 239
  Post Offices 238
  Postal Rates 239
  Production and Industry 237–238
  Quarrying 238
  Railways 238
  Roses 238
  Rye 238
  Shipping Routes 239
  Telegraphs 238
  Telephones 238
  Tobacco 238
  Wheat 238
Bulhar, Somaliland Protectorate 551
Burgos (prov.), Spain 370
Burgos (city), Spain 369
Burma (prov.), India, British 458
Burutu, Nigeria 558
Bushire, Persia 498
Bute (co.), Scotland 402
Buturlinovks, Russia 355
Buzeu (dept.), Rumania 346
Buzeu (city), Rumania 347
Byelaya Tserkov, Russia 355
Byelostok, Russia 355

C

Cabanas (dept.), Salvador 53
Cabinda, Angola 597
Cable Rates:
  Abyssinia 520
  Afghanistan 424
  Algeria 579
  Angola 597
  Argentina 120
  Australia 615
  Austria 226
  Azores 228
  Bahama Islands 59
  Baluchistan 425
  Barbados 61
  Belgian Congo 523
  Belgium 234
  Bolivia 126
  Brazil 141
  Bulgaria 239
  Cape Verde Islands 598
  Ceylon 451
  Chile 151
  China 444
  Colombia 159
  Costa Rica 30
  Curaçao 73
  Czecho-Slovakia 246
  Denmark 254
  Dominican Republic 77
  Dutch East Indies 635
  Ecuador 167
  Egypt 564
  Federated Malay States 495
  Fiji Islands 617
  Finland 261
  France 273
  French Indo China 455
  French West Africa 569
  Germany 288
  Greece 297
  Guam Island 616
  Guatemala 37
  Guiana, British 179
  Guiana, Dutch 181
  Guiana, French 182
  Haiti 83
  Hawaii 643
  Honduras 41
  Hungary 303
  India, British 467

Page

Cable Rates (cont.):
- India, French 467
- India, Portuguese 468
- Italy 313
- Jamaica 87
- Japan 492
- Jugo-Slavia 319
- Leeward Islands 90
- Madagascar 584
- Martinique 92
- Morocco 596
- Netherlands 326
- New Caledonia 637
- New Guinea 638
- New Zealand 626
- Nicaragua 47
- Norway 331
- Panama 52
- Paraguay 190
- Persia 501
- Peru 200
- Philippine Islands 654
- Poland 336
- Porto Rico 100
- Portugal 344
- Portuguese Guinea 599
- Rumania 351
- Russia 363
- S. Thomé and Principe 599
- Salvador 58
- Samoan Islands 639
- Siam 508
- Spain 383
- Straits Settlements 513
- Sweden 389
- Switzerland 394
- Trinidad 103
- Tunis 590
- Turkey 399
- United Kingdom 422
- Uruguay 207
- Venezuela 216
- Virgin Islands of the U. S. 104
- Windward Islands 106

Cabo Gracias (dist.), Nicaragua 41

Cacao:
- Brazil 132, 135
- Ceylon 450
- Dominican Republic 76
- Guiana, British 177
- Guiana, Dutch 179
- Ecuador 165
- Haiti 81, 82
- Jamaica 86
- Philippine Islands 651
- S. Thomé and Principe 599
- Venezuela 214

Caceres (prov.), Spain 370
Cadiz (city), Spain 369
Cadiz and Ceuta (prov.), Spain 370
Cagliari (city), Italy 307
Cagliari (prov.), Italy 306
Caicos Islands, British West Indies 88
Cario, Eygpt 561
Caithness (co.), Scotland 402
Cajamarca (city), Peru 193
Cajamarca (dept.), Peru 192
Calabar, Nigeria 558
Calabria (dept.), Italy 306
Calamata, Greece 291
Calcutta, India, British 459
Caldas (dept.), Colombia 153
Calgary, Canada 1
Cali, Colombia 153
Caliacra (dept.), Rumania 346
Calicut, India, British 459
Callao (city), Peru 193
Callao (prov.), Peru 193
Caltanissetta (city), Italy 307
Caltanissetta (prov.), Italy 306
Calvados (dept.), France 263

Page

Camaguey (prov.), Cuba 63
Camaguey (city), Cuba 63
Cambodia, French Indo China 451
Cambridge (co.), England 401
Cameroons, see Kamerun.
Campania (dept) Italy 306
Campbell Island, Kermadec Islands 626
Campeche (state.), Mexico 14
Camphor, Japan 481
Campo, Kamerun 457
Campobasso (prov.), Italy 306

Canada:
- Agriculture 4
- Area and Population 1
- Automobiles 691
- Cities, Population 1
- Coal 6
- Commerce 2
- Crops 4
- Dairying 4
- Exports 2–4
- Fisheries 7
- Forest Resources 7
- Gold 6
- Imports 2–3
- Industrial Establishments 9
- Iron 6
- Livestock 5
- Manufactures 8–9
- Mineral Production 6
- Money, Weights and Measures 9
- Oats 4
- Petroleum 6
- Post Offices 9
- Production and Industry 4
- Provinces 1
- Railways 9
- Telegraphs 9
- Telephones 9
- Wheat 4
- Wireless Stations 9

Canar (prov.), Ecuador 161
Canary Islands, Commerce 376–377
Canary Islands, Exports 376, 377
Canary Islands, Imports 376
Canea, Greece 291
Canea (dept.), Greece 291
Candia, Greece 291
Canelones (dept.), Uruguay 202
Cantal (dept.), France 263
Canterbury (prov.), New Zealand 619
Canton, China 429
Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony 556
Cape Province, Union of South Africa 529
Cape Town, Union of South Africa 529

Cape Verde Islands:
- Cable Rates 598
- Commerce 598
- Consular Regulations 598
- Customs Tariff 598
- Exports 598
- Imports 598
- Mail Time 598
- Money Orders 598
- Parcel Post 598
- Population 598
- Postal Rates 598
- Shipping Routes 598

Caqueta, Colombia 153
Carabane Island, Senegal 573
Carabobo (state), Venezuela 209
Caracas, Venezuela 209
Carapegna, Paraguay 184
Carazo (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Carbonear, Newfoundland 10
Carchi (prov.), Ecuador 161
Cardenas, Cuba 63
Cardigan (co.), Wales 401
Carinthia (prov.), Austria 218, 219, 314, 315, 318
Carlow (co.), Ireland 402

Page

Carmarthen (co.), England 401
Canarias (prov.), Spain 370
Carnarvon (co.), Wales 401
Carnauba Wax, Brazil 133
Carniola 219, 314, 315, 318
Caroline Islands, Pacific Islands 616
Carriacou Island, British West Indies 104
Cartagena, Colombia 153
Cartagena, Spain 369
Cartago (city), Costa Rica 26
Cartago (prov.), Costa Rica 26
Casablanca, Morocco 592
Caserta (prov.), Italy 306
Cassava, Dutch East Indies 632
Cassava, Hawaii 642
Cassel, Germany 278
Castello Brancho (dist.), Portugal 338
Castellon (city), Spain 369
Castellon (prov.), Spain 370
Catamarca (prov.), Argentina 108
Catania (city), Italy 307
Catania (prov.), Italy 306
Catanzaro (prov.), Italy 306
Cauca (dept.), Colombia 153
Cauguenes, Chile 143
Cautin (prov.), Chile 143
Cavalla, Greece 291
Cavan (co.), Ireland 402
Cawnpore, India, British 459
Cayaba, Brazil 128
Ceara (state), Brazil 128
Cebu (city), Philippine Islands 645
Cebu Island, Philippine Islands 645
Ceiba, Honduras 38
Celaya, Mexico 14
Celebes Island, Dutch East Indies 628
Cement, Germany 285
Cement, Spain 379
Cephalonia (dept.), Greece 291
Cerro de Pasco, Peru 193
Cerro Largo (dept.), Uruguay 202
Cettinje, Jugo-Slavia 315

Ceylon:
- Agriculture 450
- Area and Population 446
- Automobiles 691
- Cable Rates 451
- Cacao 450
- Cinnamon 450
- Cities, Population 446
- Climate 446
- Cocoanuts 450
- Commerce 447–450
- Consular Regulations 451
- Customs Tariff 450
- Exports 447–450
- Imports 447–449
- Language 450
- Livestock 450
- Mail Time 451
- Manufactures 450
- Minerals 450
- Money Orders 451
- Money, Weights and Measures 450
- Parcel Post 451
- Pearl Fisheries 450
- Plumbago 450
- Post Offices 450
- Postal Rates 451
- Precious Stones 450
- Production and Industry 450
- Provinces 446
- Railways 450
- Rice 450
- Rubber 450
- Shipping Routes 450
- Tea 450
- Telegraphs 450

Chaco (terr.), Argentina 108
Chad Circumscription, French Equatorial Africa 575

Page

Chalatenango (dept.), Salvador 53
Chalatenango (city), Salvador 53
Chalcis, Greece 291
Chalk, United Kingdom 417
Champerico, Guatemala 32
Chandernagar (col.), India, French 467
Changsha, China 429
Channel Islands, Area and Population 401–402
Chantaburi (dept.), Siam 502
Charente (dept.), France 263
Charente-Inferieure (dept.), France 263
Charleroi, Belgium 230
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands of the United States 104
Charlottenburg, Germany 278
Charlottetown, Canada 1
Chatham, Canada 1
Chatham Islands, New Zealand 619, 626
Chefoo, China 429
Chekiang (prov.), China 429
Chelyabinsk, Russia 355
Chemulpo, Chosen 486
Cher (dept.), France 263
Cherkassy, Russia 355
Chernigov (prov.), Russia 354
Chernigov (city), Russia 355, 367
Chester (co.), England 401
Chiapas (state), Mexico 14
Chiclayo, Peru 192
Chieti (prov.), Italy 306
Chihli (prov.), China 429
Chihuahua (state), Mexico 14
Chihuahua (city), Mexico 14

Chile:
- Advertising Media 151
- Agriculture 148
- Alfalfa 148
- Area and Population 143
- Automobiles 691
- Borates 147
- Cable Rates 151
- Cities, Population 143
- Clay 146
- Climate 142
- Clover 148
- Coal 146, 147
- Commerce 144–146
- Consular Regulations 150
- Consular Representatives 150
- Copper 146, 147
- Exports 144–146
- Guano 146
- Gypsum 146
- Imports 144–146
- Industrial Establishments 149
- Iodine 146
- Iron 146, 147
- Lead 146
- Lime 146
- Livestock 149
- Minerals 146–148
- Mining Industry 142
- Money Orders 151
- Money, Weights and Measures 150
- Nitrate 146
- Parcel post 151
- Post Offices 149
- Postal Rates 151
- Production and Industry 146–149
- Railways 149
- Refineries 147
- Salt 146
- Shipping Routes 150
- Sulphur 146
- Telegraphs 149
- Telephones 150
- Wheat 148

Chillan, Chile 143
Chiloé (prov.), Chile 143
Chimaltenango (dept.), Guatemala 31
Chimaltenango (city), Guatemala 31

	Page
Chimborazo (prov.), Educador	161
China:	
Advertising Media	443
Agriculture	441
Antimony	442
Area and Population	429
Automobiles	691
Banks	443
Cable Rates	444
Cities, Population	429
Climate	428
Coal	442
Commerce	430–440
Commercial Houses	441
Consular Regulations	444
Consular Representatives	443
Copper	442
Cotton	441
Customs Tariff	444
Exports	430–440
Foreign Firms	441
Foreign Population	429
Gold	442
Imports	430–437
Iron	442
Lead	442
Livestock	441
Mail Time	444
Manufactures	442
Minerals	442
Mining Industry	442
Money Orders	444
Money, Weights and Measures	442, 443
Oil, Soya-bean	441
Parcel Post	444
Ports	428, 429
Post Offices	442
Postal Rates	444
Provinces	429
Railways	442
Rice	441
Roads	442
Shipping Routes	443
Silk	441
Silver	442
Soya-beans	441
Sugar	441
Tea	442
Telegraphs	442
Textile Industry	442
Tin	442
Trade Methods	428
Waterways	442
Chinandega (dept.), Nicaragua	41
Chinandega (city), Nicaragua	41
Chinchou, Chosen	486
Chinkiang, China	429
Chin-pan-po, Chosen	486
Chinwangtao, China	429
Chios (dept.), Greece	291
Chiquimula, Guatemala	31
Chiriqui (prov.), Panama	48
Chirmo, Nyasaland Protectorate	526
Chita, Russia	355
Chitre, Panama	48
Chivilcoy, Argentina	109
Choco (intend.), Colombia	153
Choiseul Island, Solomon Islands	638
Chontales (dept.), Nicaragua	41
Chosen (Korea):	
Agriculture	487
Area and Population	486
Barley	487
Cities, Population	486
Coal	488
Commerce	486–487
Cotton	487
Electric plants	488
Exports	486–487
Fisheries	488
Foreign Population	486
Chosen (Korea) (cont.):	
Forest Resources	488
Ginseng	487
Gold	488
Graphite	488
Imports	486–487
Iron	488
Livestock	487
Manufactures	488
Minerals	488
Production and Industry	487–488
Rice	487
Soya-beans	487
Tobacco	487
Chota Nagpur (prov.), India, British	458
Chowman (dist.), Bulgaria	236
Chovillos, Peru	193
Christchurch, New Zealand	620
Christianstadt, Virgin Islands of the United States	104
Christmas Island, Straits Settlements	513
Chrome ore:	
New Caledonia	636
New Zealand	623
Rhodesia, Southern	527
Turkey	398
Chromite, Greece	296
Chromite, India, British	465
Chubut (terr.), Argentina	108
Chungking, China	429
Chuquisaca (dept.), Bolivia	122
Cienfuegos, Cuba	63
Cinchona, Dutch East Indies	632
Cinnamon, Celyon	450
Ciscaucasia (prov.), Russia	354
Cities, Distances from New York, etc	688
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	209
Ciudad Real (prov.), Spain	370
Clackmannan (co.), Scotland	402
Clare (co.), Ireland	402
Clay, Chile	146
Clay, India, British	465
Cloves, Zanzibar Protectorate	554
Coahuila (state), Mexico	14
Coal:	
Australia	608
Austria	224
Belgium	232, 233
Bulgaria	238
Canada	6
Chile	146, 147
China	442
Chosen	488
Czecho-Slovakia	245
Dutch East Indies	633
Federated Malay States	494
France	270
French Indo China	454
Germany	276, 287
Hungary	302
India, British	465
Japan	480
Jugo-Slavia	317, 318
Netherlands	325
New Zealand	623
Nyasaland Protectorate	526
Peru	198
Poland	335
Portugal	343
Rhodesia, Southern	527
Rumania	350
Russia	361
Spain	380
Swaziland Protectorate	528
Sweden	387
Taiwan	490
Turkey	398
Union of South Africa	542
United Kingdom	417, 418
Venezuela	215
World's Production	696

	Page
Cobalt, Germany	287
Coban, Guatemala	31
Coblenz, Germany	278
Cochabamba (dept.), Bolivia	122
Cochabamba (city), Bolivia	122
Cochin (state), India, British	458
Cochin-China, French Indo China	451
Coclé (prov.), Panama	48
Cocoa:	
Brazil	132, 135
Dutch East Indies	632
Kamerun	557
Nicaragua	46
Peru	197
Trinidad	103
Uganda Protectorate	553
World's Production	692
Cocoanuts:	
Ceylon	450
Fiji Islands	616
Guiana, British	176
Kelantan (state), Malay States	496
Papua	637
Philippine Islands	651
Seychelles Islands	550
Zanzibar Protectorate	554
Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Straits Settlements	513
Coffee:	
Abyssinia	519
Brazil	132, 134
Colombia	156
Costa Rica	29
Dominican Republic	76
Dutch East Indies	632
Guatemala	35
Guiana, British	177
Haiti	81–82
Hawaii	642
Jamaica	86
Nicaragua	46
Nyasaland Protectorate	526
Peru	197
Philippine Islands	651
Porto Rico	95, 98
Salvador	57
Turkey	397
Uganda Protectorate	553
Venezuela	214
Windward Islands	105
World's Production	692
Coimbra (dist.), Portugal	338
Cojedes (state), Venezuela	209
Cojutepeque, Salvador	53
Coke:	
Australia	608
Rhodesia, Southern	527
Spain	379
Union of South Africa	542
Colchagua (prov.), Chile	143
Colima (state), Mexico	14
Cologne, Germany	278
Colombia:	
Advertising Media	159
Agriculture	153
Area and Population	153
Asphalt	157
Automobiles	691
Cable Rates	159
Cattle	157
Cities, Population	153
Climate	152
Coffee	156
Commerce	154–156
Consular Regulations	159
Consular Representatives	158
Copper	157
Custom's Tariff	158
Exports	154–156
Forest Products	153, 157
Gold	157
Colombia (cont.):	
Imports	154–156
Industrial Establishments	157
Iron	157
Livestock	157
Manufactures	157–158
Minerals and Mines	157
Money Orders	159
Money, Weights and Measures	158
Parcel Post	159
Petroleum	157
Platinum	157
Post Offices and Telegraphs	158
Postal Rates	159
Precious Stones	157
Production and Industry	156–157
Railways	153, 158
Rivers	154
Rubber	156
Shipping Routes	159
Silver	157
Telegraphs	158
Colombo, Ceylon	446
Colon (prov.), Panama	48
Colon (city), Panama	48
Colonia (dept.), Uruguay	202
Comino Island, Malta	320
Como (prov.), Italy	305
Como (city), Italy	307
Comoro Islands:	
Area and Population	584
Exports	584
Forest Resources	584
Imports	584
Lumber	584
Vanilla	584
Concepción (prov.), Chile	143
Concepción (city), Chile	143
Concepción, Paraguay	184
Concepcion de la Vega, Dominican Republic	73
Concordia, Argentina	109
Congo (dist.), Angola	597
Congo, Belgian, see Belgian Congo.	
Congo Kasai (prov.), Belgian Congo	521
Connaught, Ireland	402
Constantine, Algeria	578
Constantinople, Turkey	396
Constanza (dept.), Rumania	346
Constanza (city), Rumania	347
Cook Islands, New Zealand	619, 626
Coomassie, Ashanti	555
Coorg (prov.), India, British	458
Copenhagen, Denmark	248
Copiapó, Chile	143
Copper:	
Argentina	117
Australia	608
Austria	223, 224
Belgian Congo	522
Belgium	233
Bolivia	125
Canada	6
Chile	146, 147
China	442
Colombia	157
Cuba	67
France	270
Germany	287
Greece	296
Hungary	302
India, British	465
Italy	310
Japan	480
Jugo-Slavia	317, 318
Mexico	17, 18
New Zealand	623
Norway	329
Panama	51
Papua	637
Peru	196, 198

Page

Copper (cont.):
Russia 361
Sikkim 508
Spain 379, 380
Sweden 387
Taiwan 490
Turkey 398
Union of South Africa 542
United Kingdom 418
Copra:
Federated Malay States 494
Philippine Islands 651
Solomon Islands 638
Straits Settlements 512
Tonga Islands 627
Coquilhatville, Belgian Congo 521
Coquimbo, Chile 143
Cordobá (prov.), Argentina 108
Cordobá (city), Argentina 109
Cordoba (prov.), Spain 370
Cordoba (city), Spain 369
Corfu (dept), Greece 291
Corfu (city.), Greece 291
Corinthia (dept.), Greece 291
Corinto, Nicaragua 41
Corisco Island, Spanish Africa 596
Cork:
Portugal 341
Tunis 589
Cork, (co.), Ireland 402
Corn:
Brazil 133
Bulgaria 238
Czecho-Slovakia 242, 243
Dutch East Indies 632
Egypt 563
Fiji Islands 616
Hawaii 642
Hungary 302
Japan 478
Jugo-Slavia 317
Norway 329
Philippine Islands 651
Rhodesia, Southern 527
Spain 380, 381
Sweden 386, 387
Switzerland 392
Tunis 589
Union of South Africa 540
World's Production 693
Cornwall (co.), England 401
Corrèze (dept.), France 263
Corrientes (prov.), Argentina 108
Corrientes (city), Argentina 109
Corse (dept.), France 263
Coruna (prov.), Spain 370
Coruna (city), Spain 369
Corundum, India, British 465
Corvo Island, Azores 226
Cosenza (prov.), Italy 306
Costa Rica:
Advertising Media 30
Agriculture 29
Area and Population 26
Automobiles 691
Banks 29
Cable Rates 30
Cities, Population 30
Climate 26
Commerce 26
Consular Regulations 27–28
Consular Representatives 30
Customs Tariff 30
Exports 27–28
Forest Resources 29
Gold 29
Imports 27–28
Industrial Establishments 29
Manganese 29
Manufactures 29
Minerals 29

Page

Costa Rica (cont.):
Money Orders 30
Money, Weights and Measures 29
Parcel Post 30
Post Offices 29
Postal Rates 30
Production and Industry 29
Provinces, Population 26
Railways 29
Shipping Routes 30
Sugar 29
Telegraphs 29
Côte-d'Or (dept.), France 263
Côtes-du-Nord (dept.), France 263
Cotton:
Abyssinia 519
Algeria 579
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 566
Barbados 61
Brazil 135
China 441
Chosen 487
Dahomey 569
Dominican Republic 76
Egypt 563
French Indo China 454
Haiti 81, 82
India, British 463
Japan 478
Malta 320
Mexico 19
Nigeria 558
Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Peru 197
Porto Rico 96
Russia 360
Uganda Protectorate 553
Union of South Africa 540
Courland (prov.), Russia 354
Courtrai, Belgium 230
Covurlui (dept.), Rumania 346
Cracow, Poland 333
Craiova, Rumania 347
Crefeld, Germany 278
Cremona (prov.), Italy 305
Cremona (city), Italy 307
Creuse (dept.), France 263
Croatia-Slavonia 314, 315, 318
Cronstadt, Russia 355
Crooked Island, British West Indies 59
Cuajiniquilapa, Guatemala 31
Cuba 62–68
Advertising Media 67
Agriculture 66–67
Alcohol 66
Area and Population 63
Automobiles 691
Cities, Population 63
Climate 62
Commerce 63–66
Consular Regulations 68
Consular Representatives 68
Copper 67
Customs Tariff 68
Exports 63, 65, 66
Forest Resources 67
Fruits 67
Imports 63, 64, 65
Iron 67
Livestock 67
Manganese 67
Manufactures 66–67
Minerals 67
Money, Weights and Measures 67
Parcel Post 67
Post Offices 67
Production and Industry 66–67
Railways 67
Shipping Routes 68
Sugar 66
Telegraphs 97

Page

Cuba (cont.):
Telephones 67
Tobacco 67
Cubango (dist.), Angola 597
Cucuta, Colombia 153
Cuenca, Ecuador 161
Cuenca (prov.), Spain 370
Cumberland (co.), England 401
Cundinamarca, Colombia 153
Cunene (dist.), Angola 597
Cuneo (prov.), Italy 305
Curaçao 69–73
Area and Population 69–70
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 73
Commerce 70–72
Consular Regulations 73
Consular Representatives 72
Customs Tariff 72
Exports 70–72
Imports 70–71
Minerals 70
Money, Weights and Measures 72
Parcel Post 73
Petroleum 70
Postal Rates 73
Production and Industry 70
Shipbuilding 70
Shipping Routes 72
Curicó (prov.), Chile 143
Curicó (city), Chile 143
Currants, Greece 294
Curytiba, Brazil 128
Cuscatlán (dept.), Salvador 53
Cutjack, India, British 459
Cuzco (dept.), Peru 192
Cuzco (city), Peru 193
Cyclades (dept.), Greece 291
Cyprus Island:
Agriculture 239
Area and Population 239
Barley 239
Cities, Population 239
Commerce 239
Exports 239
Imports 239
Money, Weights and Measures 239
Oats 239
Production and Industry 239
Railways 239
Roads 239
Telegraphs 239
Vetches 239
Wheat 239
Czecho-Slovakia:
Advertising Media 245
Agriculture 242–243
Area and Population 240
Barley 242, 243
Cable Rates 246
Cities, Population 240
Coal 245
Commerce 241–242
Consular Regulations 246
Consular Representatives 246
Corn 242–243
Crops 242–243
Customs Tariff 246
Exports 241–242
Forest Resources 243
Gold 245
Graphite 245
Imports 241–242
Industrial Establishments 243–244
Iron 245
Language 245
Lead 245
Lignite 245
Livestock 243
Mail Time 246

Page

Czecho-Slovakia (cont.):
Manufactures 243–244
Minerals 245
Mining Industry 245
Money Orders 246
Money, Weights and Measures 245
Oats 242–243
Parcel Post 246
Postal Rates 246
Potatoes 242–243
Production and Industry 242–245
Railways 245
Roads 245
Rye 242–243
Shipping Routes 246
Silver 245
Sugar 243
Sulphur 245
Telegraphs 245
Telephones 245
Tin 245
Waterways 245
Wheat 242–243
Zinc 245

D

Dacca, India, British 459
Dagana, Senegal 573
Daghestan (prov.), Russia 354, 364, 368
Dahomey:
Agriculture 569
Area and Population 568, 569
Commerce 570
Cotton 569
Exports 569, 570
Imports 569, 570
Railways 569
Roads 570
Telegraphs 570
Telephones 570
Dairen, China 429, 490
Dairy Industry:
Argentina 115
Belgium 232
Denmark 250, 257
Finland 259
Italy 309
Japan 480
Switzerland 393
Union of South Africa 540
Dakar, Senegal 567, 573
Dalmatia 314, 315, 318
Dalney, Liaotung 469
Damanhur, Egypt 561
Damao, India, Portuguese 468
Damascus, Turkey 396
Damboirtsa (dept.), Rumania 346
Damietta, Egypt 561
Darbhanga, India, British 459
Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa 549
Darmstadt, Germany 278
Daru (Papua), New Guinea 637
David, Panama 48
Debreczen, Hungary 299
Delft, Netherlands 322
Delhi, India, British 459
Delly (Timor), Malay Archipelago 635
Delta-Amacuro (ter.), Venezuela 209
D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Papua 637
Denbigh (co.), Wales 401
Denmark:
Advertising Media 253
Agriculture 250
Area and Population 248
Automobiles 691
Barley 250
Cable Rates 254
Cities, Population 248
Commerce 248–250
Consular Regulations 254

Page

Denmark (cont.):
- Consular Representatives 253
- Crops 250
- Customs Tariff 254
- Diary Industry 250, 251
- Exports 248–250
- Fisheries 250
- Imports 248–250
- Industrial Establishments 251–253
- Language 253
- Livestock 250
- Mail Time 254
- Manufactures 250–253
- Money Orders 254
- Money, Weights and Measures 253
- Oats 250
- Parcel Post 254
- Post Offices 253
- Postal Rates 254
- Production and Industry 250–253
- Railways 248, 253
- Rye 250
- Shipping Routes 253
- Sugar 250
- Telegraphs 253
- Telephones 253
- Wheat 250

Derbent, Russia 355
Derby (co.), England 401
Desirade Island, French West Indies 78
Dessau, Germany 278
Deux Sevéres (dept.), France 263
Deventer, Netherlands 322
Devon (co.), England 401
Diamonds, Australia 608
Diamonds, India, British 465
Diamonds, Protectorate of Southwest Africa 559
Diamonds, Union of South Africa 542
Diego Suarez, Madagascar 580
Dimbokro, Ivory Coast 572
Din Island, India, Portuguese 468
Dinguiray (ter.), French Guinea 570
Dinsburg, Germany 278
Dire Dawa, Abyssinia 515
Djambi (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Djibuti, French Somaliland, Africa 515, 575
Dobrudja (dept.), Rumania 346
Dolg (dept.), Rumania 346
Dominica, West Indies 88, 90
Dominican Republic 73–77
- Agriculture 76
- Area and Population 73
- Automobiles 691
- Cable Rates 77
- Cacao 76
- Cities, Population 73
- Climate 73
- Coffee 76
- Commerce 74–76
- Consular Regulations 77
- Consular Representatives 77
- Cotton 76
- Customs Tariff 77
- Exports 74–76
- Imports 74, 75
- Minerals 76
- Money Orders 77
- Money, Weights and Measures 76
- Parcel Post 77
- Post Offices 77
- Postal Rates 77
- Production and Industry 76
- Railways 77
- Shipping Routes 77
- Sugar 76
- Telegraphs 77
- Telephones 77
- Tobacco 76

Don (prov.), Russia 354
Donegal (co.), Ireland 402
Dordogne (dept.), France 263
Dordrecht, Netherlands 322

Page

Dornbirn, Austria 219
Dorohoi (dept.), Rumania 346
Dorset (co.), England 401
Dortmund, Germany 278
Doubs (dept.), France 263
Down (co.), Ireland 402
Drama (dept.), Greece 291
Drama (city), Greece 291
Drammen, Norway 328
Drenthe (prov.), Netherlands 321
Dresden, Germany 278
Drôme (dept.), France 263
Duala, Kamerun 557
Dublin (co.), Ireland 402
Dublin (city), Ireland 402
Ducie Island, British Pacific Islands 627
Dudoza Island, British Pacific Islands 627
Duff, or Wilson, Islands, Solomon Islands 638
Dulcigno, Jugo-Slavia 315
Dumbarton (co.), Scotland 402
Dumfries (co.), Scotland 402
Dundee, Scotland 402
Dunedin, New Zealand 620
Durango (state), Mexico 14
Durango (city), Mexico 14
Durazno (dept.), Uruguay 202
Durazzo, Albania 217
Durban, Union of South Africa 529
Durham (co.), England 401
Durostor (dept.), Rumania 346
Düsseldorf, Germany 278
Dutch East Indies:
- Advertising Media 635
- Agriculture 632
- Area and Population 628–629
- Automobiles 691
- Batik Industry 633
- Cable Rates 635
- Cassava 632
- Cinchona 632
- Cities, Population 629
- Climate 628
- Coal 633
- Cocoa 632
- Coffee 632
- Commerce 629–632
- Consular Regulations 635
- Consular Representatives 635
- Corn 632
- Crops 632
- Customs Tariff 635
- Exports 629–632
- Gold 633
- Imports 629–632
- Industrial Establishments 634
- Iron 633
- Islands 628
- Language 635
- Mail Time 635
- Manufactures 633–634
- Minerals 632–633
- Money Orders 635
- Money, Weights and Measures 635
- Parcel Post 635
- Petroleum 633
- Post Offices 635
- Postal Rates 635
- Production and Industry 632–634
- Railways 635
- Rice 632
- Rubber 632
- Shipping Routes 635
- Sugar 632
- Tea 632
- Telegraphs 635
- Tin 633

Dutch Guiana, see Guiana, Dutch.
Dutch New Guinea, New Guinea (Island) 637
Dutch West Indies, see Curaçao.
Dvinsk, Russia 355
Dyewoods, Haiti 81, 82
Dyr Daria (prov.), Russia 355

E

Page

East Africa (formerly German East African Protectorate):
- Agriculture 549
- Area and Population 549
- Cities, Population 549
- Commerce 549
- Exports 549
- Imports 549
- Lakes 549
- Livestock 549
- Post Offices 549
- Railways 549
- Telegraphs 549
- Wireless Stations 549

East African Protectorate, British:
- Agriculture 548
- Area and Population 548
- Automobiles 691
- Cities, Population 548
- Commerce 548
- Exports 548
- Forest Resources 548
- Imports 548
- Minerals 548
- Railways 548
- Telegraphs 548

East London, Union of South Africa 529
East Prussia (Poland) 333
Eastern Province, Belgian Congo 521
Ecuador 160–167
- Advertising Media 167
- Agriculture 160
- Area and Population 161
- Automobiles 691
- Cable Rates 167
- Cacao 165
- Cities, Population 161
- Climate 160, 165
- Consular Regulations 166
- Consular Representatives 166
- Customs Tariff 166
- Exports 160–165
- Forest Resources 160
- Imports 160–165
- Industries 165
- Minerals 165
- Money Orders 167
- Money, Weights and Measures 166
- Panama Hats 160
- Parcel Post 167
- Post Offices 166
- Postal Rates 167
- Production and Industry 165
- Railways 160, 165
- Shipping Documents 166
- Shipping Routes 167
- Tagua Nuts 165
- Telegraphs 166
- Telephones 166
- Wireless Stations 166

Edinburgh (co.), Scotland 402
Edinburgh (city), Scotland 402
Edmonton, Canada 1
Egypt:
- Advertising Media 564
- Agriculture 563
- Area and Population 561
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 563
- Cable Rates 564
- Cities, Population 561
- Commerce 561–562
- Consular Regulations 564
- Corn 563
- Cotton 563
- Crops 563
- Customs Tariff 564
- Exports 561–562
- Imports 561–562
- Language 564
- Mail Time 564

Page

Egypt (cont.):
- Millet 563
- Money Orders 565
- Money, Weights and Measures 564
- Parcel Post 565
- Post Offices 564
- Postal Rates 564
- Production and Industry 563
- Railways 564
- Rice 563
- Shipping Routes 564
- Suez Canal 563
- Sugar 563
- Telegraphs 564
- Telephones 564
- Wheat 563

Eitape (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), New Guinea 637
Ekaterinoslav (city), Russia 367
Elbasan, Albania 217
El Beni (dept.), Bolivia 122
Elberfeld, Germany 278
El Damar, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Electric Plants, Chosen 488
Electric Plants, Japan 485
Eleuthera Island, British West Indies 59
Elgin (co.), Scotland 402
Elis (dept.), Greece 291
Elizabethville, Belgian Congo 521
Ellice Islands, British Pacific Islands 627
El Petén (dept.), Guatemala 31
El Quiché (dept.), Guatemala 31
Embroidery Industry, Switzerland 393
Emery, Greece 296
Emilia (dept.) Italy 306
Emmen, Netherlands 322
Encarnación, Paraguay 184
England, Area and Population 401
England, Counties 401
Enschede, Netherlands 322
Entebbe, Uganda Protectorate 553
Entre Minho-e-Douro (prov.), Portugal 338
Entre Rios (prov.), Argentina 108
Enzeli, Persia 498
Epirus, Greece 291
Equator, Prov. of the, Belgian Congo 521
Erfurt, Germany 278
Eritrea:
- Area and Population 590
- Commerce 590
- Exports 590
- Gold 590
- Imports 590
- Palm nuts 590
- Pearl Fisheries 590
- Production and Industry 590
- Railways 590
- Wireless Stations 590

Erivan (prov.), Russia 354
Erivan (city), Russia 355
Erzerum, Turkey 396
Eskilstuna, Sweden 384
Esmeraldes (prov.) Ecuador 161
Esmeraldes (city), Ecuador 161
Espaillat (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Espirito Santo (state), Brazil 128
Esquintla (dept.), Guatemala 31
Esquintla (city), Guatemala 31
Essen-on-Ruhr, Germany 278
Essex (co.), England 401
Esteli (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Esteli (city), Nicaragua 41
Esthonia (prov.), Russia 354
Esthonia, New Russian State 364–365
- Commerce 365
- Trade Regulations 366

Estremadura (prov.), Portugal 338
Euboea (dept.), Greece 291
Eure (dept.), France 263
Eure et Loire (dept.), France 263
Evora (dist.), Portugal 338
Exuma Island, British West Indies 59

F

Page

Faiyum, Egypt 561
Falchiu (dept.), Rumania 346
Falcon (state), Venezuela 209
Falkland Islands (The) 167
  Imports and Exports 167
Falmouth, Jamaica 83
Famagusta, Cyprus 239
Faroe Islands:
  Area and Population 248, 254
  Fisheries 254
  Industries 254
  Livestock 254
Fatick, Senegal 573
Fayal Island, Azores 226
Federal District, Brazil 128
Federal District, Mexico 14
Federated Malay States:
  Area and Population 493
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 495
  Coal 494
  Commerce 493
  Consular Regulations 495
  Copra 494
  Customs Tariff 494
  Exports 493
  Forest Resources 494
  Gold 494
  Imports 493
  Land Distribution 494
  Language 494
  Mail Time 495
  Minerals 494
  Money Orders 495
  Money, Weights and Measures 494
  Parcel Post 495
  Post Offices 494
  Postal Rates 493–494
  Production and Industry 494
  Railways 495
  Rubber 494
  Scheelite 494
  Shipping Routes 494
  Telegraphs 494
  Telephones 494
  Tin 494
  Wolfram 429
Fengtien (dist.), China 355
Ferghana (prov.), Russia 402
Fermanagh (co.), Ireland 596
Fernando Po Island 306
Ferrara (prov.), Italy 307
Ferrara (city), Italy 296
Ferromanganese, Greece 592
Fez, Morocco 580
Fianarantsoa, Madagascar 402
Fife (co.), Scotland
Fiji Islands:
  Agriculture 616
  Area and Population 616
  Cable Rates 617
  Commerce 617
  Corn 616
  Exports 617
  Imports 617
  Livestock 616
  Mail Time 617
  Manufactures 617
  Money Orders 617
  Parcel Post 617
  Postal Rates 616
  Rice 616
  Rubber 616
  Shipping Routes 617
  Sugar 616
Finistère (dept.), France 263
Finland:
  Agriculture 258–259
  Area and Population 257
  Automobiles 691

Page

Finland (continued):
  Barley 258, 259
  Beans 258
  Cable Rates 261
  Cities, Population 257
  Climate 257
  Commerce 257–258
  Consular Regulations 261
  Consular Representatives 261
  Crops 258–259
  Customs Tariff 261
  Dairy Industry 259
  Exports 257–258
  Flax 258
  Forest Resources 259
  Hay 258
  Imports 257–258
  Industrial Establishments 260
  Industries 259–260
  Iron 260
  Livestock 259
  Lumber 260–261
  Mail Time 261
  Minerals 260
  Money Orders 261
  Money, Weights and Measures 261
  Oats 258, 259
  Paper 260–261
  Parcel Post 261
  Peas 258
  Post Offices 261
  Postal Rates 261
  Potatoes 258, 259
  Production and Industry 258–260
  Railways 261
  Rye 258, 259
  Shipping Routes 261
  Straw 258
  Waterpower 260
  Waterways 261
  Wheat 258, 259
  Wood pulp 260–261
Finmark (dist.), Norway 327
Firenze (prov.), Italy 306
Flanders (prov.), Belgium 230
Flax:
  Australia 605
  Belgium 231
  Canada 4
  Finland 258
  St. Helena Island 559
  United Kingdom 415, 416
Flaxseed, France 269
Flint, Union of South Africa 542
Flint (co.), Wales 401
Florence (Firenze), Italy 307
Flores, Guatemala 31
Flores (dept.), Uruguay 202
Flores Island, Azores 226
Florianopolis (Desterro), Brazil 128
Florida (dept.), Uruguay 202
Florida Island, Solomon Islands 638
Florina (dept.), Greece 291
Florina (city), Greece 291
Flushing, Netherlands 322
Focsani, Rumania 347
Foggia (prov.), Italy 306
Foggia (city), Italy 307
Foochow, China 429
Forcados, Nigeria 558
Forfar (co.), Scotland 402
Forli (prov.), Italy 306
Forli (city), Italy 307
Formigas Island, Azores 226
Formosa (ter.), Argentina 108
Formosa Island, see Taiwan
Fort de France, Martinique 91
Fort Johnston, Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Fort William, Canada 1
Fortaleza, Brazil 128
Fortuna Island, New Caledonia 673

Page

France:
  Advertising Media 273
  Agriculture 268–269
  Alcohol 270
  Antimony 270
  Area and Population 263–264
  Arsenic 270
  Automobiles 691
  Beans 269
  Buckwheat 269
  Cable Rates 273
  Cities, Population 263
  Clothing Industry 272
  Coal 270
  Commerce 264–268
  Consular Regulations 273
  Consular Representatives 273
  Copper 270
  Crops 268–269
  Customs Tariff 273
  Exports 264–268
  Fisheries 270
  Flaxseed 269
  Fruit 269
  Gold 270
  Hay 269
  Hempseed 269
  Hops 269
  Imports 264–268
  Industrial Establishments 271–272
  Iron 270
  Language 273
  Lead 270
  Lignite 270
  Livestock 269
  Mail Time 273
  Maize 269
  Manganese 270
  Manufactures 270–272
  Millet 269
  Minerals 270
  Mining Industry 270
  Money Orders 273
  Money, Weights and Measures 273
  Parcel Post 273
  Peas 269
  Post Offices 272
  Postal Rates 273
  Potatoes 269
  Production and Industry 268–272
  Quarrying 270
  Railways 272
  Rivers 272
  Shipping Routes 273
  Silk 272
  Silver 270
  Steel 270
  Sugar 269
  Sugar beets 269
  Telegraphs 272
  Telephones 272
  Textile Industry 272
  Tobacco 269
  Tungsten 270
  Vegetables 269
  Wheat 269
  Wine 269
  Zinc 270
Frankfort-on-Main, Germany 278
Frankfort-on-Oder, Germany 278
Fredericksted, Virgin Islands of the United States 104
Fredrikstad, Norway 328
Freiburg, Germany 278
French Congo, see French Equatorial Africa.
French Equatorial Africa (French Congo):
  Area and Population 575
  Cities 575
  Commerce 576–577
  Exports 576–577
  Imports 576

Page

French Equatorial Africa (French Congo) (cont.)
  Salt 575
  Telegraphs 575
  Wireless Stations 575
French Guiana, see Guiana, French.
French Guinea:
  Area and Population 568, 570
  Commerce 571
  Exports 571
  Gold 571
  Imports 571
  Livestock 570–571
  Products 570–571
  Railways 571
  Roads 571
  Telegraphs 571
  Telephones 571
French India, see India, French.
French Indo China:
  Agriculture 454
  Area and Population 451
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 455
  Climate 451
  Coal 454
  Commerce 451–453
  Consular Regulations 454
  Consular Representatives 454
  Cotton 454
  Customs Tariff 454
  Exports 451–453
  Fisheries 454
  Imports 451–453
  Livestock 454
  Mail Time 455
  Manufactures 454
  Minerals 454
  Money Orders 455
  Parcel Post 455
  Pepper 454
  Post Offices 454
  Postal Rates 455
  Production and Industry 454
  Railways 454
  Rice 454
  Rubber 454
  Shipping Routes 454
  Silk 454
  Telegraphs 454
  Telephones 454
  Zinc 454
French Pacific Islands 617, 636, 637
French Somaliland 575
French West Africa:
  Area and Population 568
  Cable Rates 569
  Colonies 568
  Commerce 568
  Consular Regulations 569
  Consular Representatives 569
  Customs Tariff 569
  Exports 568
  Imports 568
  Mail Time 569
  Money Orders 569
  Money, Weights and Measures 568
  Parcel Post 569
  Post Offices 568
  Postal Rates 569
  Shipping Routes 569
French West Indies 78, 79, 91, 92
Fribourg (canton), Switzerland 391
Friendly Islands, see Tonga Islands.
Friesland (prov.), Netherlands 321
Fruit:
  Australia 604, 605
  France 269
  Greece 294
  Hawaii 642
  Hungary 302

Page

Fruit (cont.):
Japan 480
Malta 320
Tripoli 590
Uganda Protectorate 553
Union of South Africa 540
Fuhkien (prov.), China 429
Fuqui, Japan 471
Fukuoka, Japan 471
Fukushima, Japan 471
Furth, Germany 278
Fusan, Chosen 486

G

Gabun Colony, French Equatorial Africa 575
Galapagos (prov.), Equador 161
Galatz, Rumania 347
Galicia (Austria) 219
Galicia, Poland 333
Galle, Ceylon 446
Galt, Canada 1
Galway (co.), Ireland 402
Gambia, British West Africa:
Area and Population 555
Commerce 556
Currency 556
Exports 556
Imports 556
Post Offices 556
Transportation 556
Gambier Islands, French Pacific Islands 636
Gangtock, Sikkim 508
Gard (dept.), France 263
Gas Plants, Japan 485
Gavle, Sweden 384
Gavleborg (govt.), Sweden 385
Gaza, Turkey 396
Gdausk, Poland 333
Geelong, Australia 602
Gelsenkirchen, Germany 278
Gensan, Chosen 486
Genoa (Genova), Italy 307
Genova (prov.), Italy 305
Georgetown, Ascension Island 355
Georgetown, Guiana, British 168
Georgian Republic, Russia:
Area and Population 367
Cities, Population 367
German New Guinea, Pacific Islands 637
Germany:
Agricultural Losses 275–276
Agriculture 283
Alcohol 285
Area and Population 277–278
Asphalt 287
Automobiles 691
Barley 283
Cable Rates 288
Cement 285
Cities, Population 278
Coal 276, 287
Cobalt 287
Colonial Losses 275
Commerce 278–282
Consular Regulations 288
Copper 287
Crops 283
Customs Tariff 288
Exports 278–282
Fisheries 284
Forest Resources 284
Graphite 287
Hay 283
Hops 283
Imports 278–282
Industrial Establishments 284–286
Industrial Losses 276

Page

Germany (cont.):
Sulphur 287
Telegraphs 287
Telephones 287
Territorial Losses 275
Textile Industry 284
Tobacco 285
Wheat 283
Wine 283
Zinc 277, 287
Germiston, Union of South Africa 529
Gerona, (prov.), Spain 370
Gers (dept.), France 263
Ghent, Belgium 230
Gibraltar:
Area and Population 288
Money, Weights and Measures 288
Postal Service 288
Gifu, Japan 471
Gijon, Spain 369
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, British Pacific Islands 627
Gilbert Islands, British Pacific Islands 627
Ginseng, Chosen 487
Giran, Taiwan 488
Girgenti (prov.), Italy 306
Gironde (dept.), France 263
Gisborne, New Zealand 620
Giza, Egypt 638
Gizo Island, Solomon Islands 638
Glace Bay, Canada 1
Glamorgan (co.), Wales 401
Glarus (canton), Switzerland 391
Glasgow, Scotland 402
Glenwitz, Germany 278
Gloucester (co.), England 401
Gôa, India, Portuguese 468
Goagira (comm.), Colombia 153
Gold, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 566
Argentina 117
Australia 608, 609
Bechuanaland Protectorate 525
Belgian Congo 522
Brazil 135
Canada 6
China 442
Chosen 488
Colombia 157
Costa Rica 29
Czecho-Slovakia 245
Dutch East Indies 633
Eritrea 590
Federated Malay States 494
France 270
French Guinea 571
Gold Coast Colony 557
Guiana, British 178
Guiana, Dutch 179
Hungary 302
India, British 465
Italy 310
Ivory Coast 372
Japan 480
Jugo-Slavia 317, 318
Madagascar 583
Mexico 18
New Zealand 623
Nicaragua 46
Panama 51
Papua 637
Peru 196, 198
Philippine Islands 651
Rhodesia, Southern 527
Russia 361
Swaziland Protectorate 528
Taiwan 490
Transvaal 541, 542
Turkey 398
Union of South Africa 541, 542
United Kingdom 418
Venezuela 215
World's Production 698

Page

Gold Coast, British West Africa:
Area and Population 556
Cities, Population 556
Commerce 556
Exports 556
Gold 557
Imports 556
Production and Industry 557
Railways 557
Telegraphs 557
Telephones 557
Gomel, Russia 355
Gondar, Abyssinia 515
Goree, Senegal 573
Gorj (dept.), Rumania 346
Gorlitz, Germany 278
Gorz, Gradisca, Italy 218
Goteborg (city), Sweden 384
Goteborg and Bohus (govt.), Sweden 385
Gootland (govt.), Sweden 385
Gouda, Netherlands 322
Gouyave, Windward Islands 104
Goyaz (state), Brazil 128
Goyaz (city), Brazil 128
Gozo Island, Malta 320
Graciosa Island, Azores 226
Granada (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Granada (city), Nicaragua 41
Granada (prov.), Spain 370
Granada (city), Spain 369
Grand Bahama Island, British West Indies 59
Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast 571
Grand Lahou, Ivory Coast 571
Grand Turk, British West Indies 88
Grand Wallachia (Muntenia), Rumania 346
Grande Comore Island, Comoro Islands 584
Grande Terre, Guadeloupe 78
Graphite:
Austria 223, 224
Chosen 488
Czecho-Slovakia 245
Germany 287
India, British 465
Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Union of South Africa 542
Graz, Austria 219
Great Elobey Island, Spanish Africa 596
Great Britain, see United Kingdom.
Great Inagua Island, British West Indies 59
Greece:
Agricultural Machinery 294
Agriculture 294
Area and Population 290–291
Automobiles 691
Bitumen 296
Cable Rates 297
Chromite 296
Cities, Population 291
Commerce 292–293
Consular Regulations 297
Consular Representatives 297
Copper 296
Currants 294
Customs Tariff 297
Emery 296
Exports 292–293
Ferromanganese 296
Fruit 294
Gypsum 296
Imports 292–293
Industrial Establishments 294–295
Iron 296
Language 297
Lead 296
Lignite 296
Livestock 294
Magnesite 296
Mail Time 297
Manganese 296
Marble 296

Page

Greece (cont.):
Manufactures 294–295
Minerals 296
Money Orders 297
Money, Weights and Measures 297
Nickel 296
Nuts 294
Olive Oil 294
Parcel Post 297
Post Offices 297
Postal Rates 297
Production and Industry 294–296
Quarrying 296
Railways 290, 297
Roads 297
Salt 296
Shipping Routes 297
Sulphur 296
Telegraphs 297
Telephones 297
Tobacco 294
Waterpower 295–296
Wine 294
Zinc 296
Greenland:
Area and Population 23
Commerce 23
Exports 23
Imports 23
Grenada Island, Windward Islands 104, 105
Grenadines, British West Indies 104
Grenville, Windward Islands 104
Grey Valley Boroughs, New Zealand 620
Grodno (prov.), Russia 354, 364
Grodno (city), Russia 355, 364
Groningen (prov.), Netherlands 321
Groningen (city), Netherlands 322
Grootfontein, Protectorate of Southwest Africa 559
Grosseto (prov.), Italy 306
Groundnuts, India, British 463
Groundnuts, Taiwan 490
Groznyi, Russia 355
Guadalajara, Mexico 14
Guadalajara (prov.), Spain 370
Guadalcanar Islands, Solomon Islands 638
Guadeloupe:
Area and Population 78
Automobiles 691
Commerce 78–79
Exports 78–79
Imports 78–79
Language 78
Money, Weights and Measures 79
Gualeguaychu, Argentina 109
Guam Island:
Area and Population 616
Cable Rates 616
Commerce 616
Livestock 616
Mail Service 616
Money Orders 616
Naval Station 616
Parcel Post 616
Ports 616
Postal Rates 616
Shipping Routes 616
Wireless Station 616
Guanacaste (prov.), Costa Rica 26
Guanajuato (state), Mexico 14
Guanajuato (city), Mexico 14
Guano:
Chile 146
Perlis (state), Malay States 495
Peru 196, 197
Guantánamo, Cuba 63
Guanza, Norta (dist.), Angola 597
Guanza, Sul (dist.), Angola 597
Guaranda, Ecuador 161
Guarda (dist.), Portugal 338

Page

Guarico (state), Venezuela 209
Guatemala:
Advertising Media 36
Agriculture 35
Area and Population 31
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 37
Cities, Population 31
Climate 31
Coffee 35
Commerce 32–35
Consular Regulations 37
Consular Representatives 37
Customs Tariff 37
Departments 31
Exports 34–35
Forest Resources 36
Imports 32–33
Industrial Establishments 36
Livestock 35
Manufactures 36
Minerals 36
Money Orders 37
Money, Weights and Measures 36
Parcel Post 37
Post Offices 36
Postal Rates 37
Production and Industry 35
Railways 36
Shipping Routes 37
Sugar 35
Telegraphs 36
Telephones 36
Guatemala (dept.), Guatemala 31
Guatemala City, Guatemala 31
Guayaquil, Ecuador 161
Guayas (prov.), Ecuador 161
Guelders (prov.), Netherlands 321
Guelph, Canada 1
Guernsey Island, United Kingdom 402
Guérrero (state), Mexico 14
Guesul (ter.), Senegal 573
Guiana, British 168–179
Area and Population 168
Automobiles 691
Balata 178
Bauxite 178
Cable Rates 179
Cacao 177
Cocoanuts 176
Coffee 177
Consular Regulations 179
Consular Representatives 178
Customs Tariff 179
Exports 169–175
Forest Resources 178
Gold 178
Imports 169–175
Limes 175, 177
Livestock 177
Molasses 176
Money Orders 179
Money, Weights and Measures 178
Parcel Post 179
Post Offices 179
Postal Rate 179
Production and Industry 175
Railways 178
Rice 176
Rubber 175
Rum 176
Shipping Routes 179
Sugar 175, 176
Telegraphs 178
Telephones 178
Guiana, Dutch 179–181
Area and Population 179
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 181
Cacao 179
Consular Regulations 181

Page

Guiana, Dutch (continued):
Customs Tariff 181
Exports 179–181
Imports 179–181
Money Orders 181
Parcel Post 181
Postal Rates 181
Railways 179
Shipping Routes 181
Guiana, French 181–182
Area and Population 181
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 182
Communications 182
Consular Regulations 182
Customs Tariff 182
Exports 182
Imports 182
Money Orders 182
Money, Weights and Measures 182
Parcel Post 182
Postal Rates 182
Shipping Routes 182
Guipuzcoa (prov.), Spain 370
Gum-arabic, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 566
Gypsum:
Australia 608
Canada 6
Chili 146
Greece 296
India, British 465

H

Haarlem, Netherlands 322
Haddington (co.), Scotland 402
Haen (prov.), Spain 370
Hagen, Germany 278
Hague (The), Netherlands 322
Haichou, Chosen 486
Hail, Turkey 395
Hainaut (prov.), Belgium 230
Haiphong, French Indo China 451
Hakodate, Japan 471
Halfa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Half Way Tree, Jamaica 83
Halifax, Canada 1
Halland (govt.), Sweden 385
Halle-on-Saale, Germany 278
Halmstad, Sweden 384
Halsingborg, Sweden 384
Hama, Turkey 396
Hamadam, Persia 498
Hamamatsu, Japan 471
Hamborn, Germany 278
Hamburg, Germany 278
Hamilton, Bermuda 22
Hamilton, Canada 1
Hangchow, China 429
Han-Heung, Chosen 486
Hankow, China 429
Hanover, Germany 278
Hants (co.), England 401
Hararaz, Peru 192
Harbin, China 429
Harbour Grace, Newfoundland 10
Harbour Island, British West Indies 59
Harburg, Germany 278
Harrar, Abyssinia 515
Haugesund, Norway 328
Haute-Garonne (dept.), France 263
Haiti 79–83
Agriculture 82
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 83
Cacao 81, 82
Climate 79
Coffee 81, 82
Commerce 80–81
Consular Regulations 82
Consular Representatives 82

Page

Haiti (cont.):
Cotton 81, 82
Customs Tariff 82
Dyewoods 81, 82
Exports 80, 81
Imports 81
Manufactures 82
Minerals 82
Money Orders 82
Money, Weights and Measures 82
Parcel Post 82
Post Offices 82
Postal Rates 83
Production and Industry 82
Railways 82
Shipping Routes 82
Sugar 82
Telegraphs 82
Tobacco 82
Haute-Loire (dept.), France 263
Haute-Marne (dept.), France 263
Haute-Saône (dept.), France 263
Haute-Savoie (dpet.), France 263
Haute-Vienne (dept.), France 263
Hautes-Alpes (dept.), France 263
Hautes-Pyrénées (dept.), France 263
Havana (prov.), Cuba 63
Havana (city), Cuba 63
Hawaii:
Agriculture 642
Alfalfa 642
Area and Population 640
Automobiles 691
Beans 642
Cable Rates 643
Canning Industry 642
Cassava 642
Climate 640
Coffee 642
Commerce 640–642
Corn 642
Corporations 643
Crops 642
Exports 640–642
Forest Resources 642
Fruit 642
Honey 642
Imports 640–641
Islands 640
Language 643
Livestock 642
Mail Time 643
Manufactures 643
Minerals 643
Money Orders 643
Money, Weights and Measures 643
Parcel Post 643
Pineapples 642
Postal Rates 643
Potatoes 642
Production and Industry 642–643
Races 640
Railways 643
Rice 642
Rubber 642
Shipping Routes 643
Sisal 642
Sugar 642
Telephones 643
Tobacco 642
Wireless Stations 643
Hawaii Island, Hawaii 640
Hawke's Bay (prov.), New Zealand 619
Hay:
Australia 604
France 269
Germany 283
Ireland 416, 417
Norway 329

Page

Hay (cont.):
Sweden 387
United Kingdom 415, 416, 417
Hedjaz:
Area and Population 455
Cities, Population 455
Products 455
Railways 455
Hedmark (dist.), Norway 327
Heidelberg, Germany 278
Heilung Chiang (dist.), China 429
Helder, Netherlands 322
Helsingfors, Finland 257
Hematite, New Zealand 623
Hemp:
Japan 478
Mexico 19
Philippine Islands 651
Henequen, Mexico 19
Hengelo, Netherlands 322
Hensburg, Germany 278
Heraclion (Candia) (dept.), Greece 291
Herat, Afghánistán 423
Hérault (dept.), France 263
Heredia (prov.), Costa Rica 26
Heredia (city), Costa Rica 26
Hereford (co.), England 401
Herm Island, United Kingdom 402
Herne, Germany 278
Herrera (prov.), Panama 48
Hertford (co.), England 401
Hertogenbosch, Netherlands 322
Herva Mattê, Brazil 135
Hidalgo (state), Mexico 14
Hides and Skins:
Abyssinia 519
Brazil 132
Tunis 589
Hildesheim, Germany 278
Hilversum, Netherlands 322
Himeji, Japan 471
Hirosaki, Japan 471
Hiroshima, Japan 471
Hivaoa Island, Marquesas Islands 636
Hjalmaun, Lake (govt.), Sweden 385
Hobart, Tasmania 602
Hodmezo Vasarhely, Hungary 299
Hokkaido (Yezo) Island, Japan 469
Hokoto (Pescadores) Islands, Japan 469
Homs, Turkey 396
Honan (prov.), China 429
Honduras: 37–41
Agriculture 39
Area and Population 38
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 41
Cities, Population 38
Climate 37
Commerce 38–39
Consular Regulations 41
Consular Representatives 40
Customs Tariff 40
Exports 38–39
Forest Resources 39
Imports 38–39
Industrial Establishments 39
Livestock 39
Manufactures 40
Minerals 39
Money Orders 40
Money, Weights and Measures 40
Parcel Post 40
Post Offices 40
Postal Rates 40
Production and Industry 39
Railways 40
Shipping Routes 40
Telegraphs 40
Telephones 40

Page

Honduras, British:
Area and Population 24
Automobiles 691
Commerce 25
Consular Regulations 25
Consular Representatives 25
Customs Tariff 25
Money 24
Railways 24
Shipping Routes 25
Telegraphs 24
Telephones 24
Honey:
Austria 223
Hawaii 642
Hungary 302
Hong Kong:
Area and Population 444
Climate 444
Commerce 444–445
Exports 444–445
Free Port 444
Imports 444–445
Industries 445
Money, Weights and Measures 445
Honolulu, Hawaii 640
Honshiu Island, Japan 469
Hops:
France 269
Germany 283
Hungary 302
United Kingdom 415, 416
Hordaland (dist.), Norway 327
Horsens, Denmark 248
Hsinchiang (prov.), China 429
Huahine Island, Leeward Islands 636
Huancavelica (dept.), Peru 192
Huancavelica (city), Peru 193
Huanuco (dept.), Peru 192
Huanuco (city), Peru 192
Huaraz, Peru 193
Hubli, India, British 459
Huehuetenango (city), Guatemala 31
Huehuetenango (dept.), Guatemala 31
Huelva (prov.), Spain 370
Huelva (city), Spain 369
Huesca (prov.), Spain 370
Huila (dist.), Angola 597
Huila (dept.), Colombia 153
Hull, Canada 1
Hunan (prov.), China 429
Hungary:
Agriculture 301–302
Antimony 302
Area and Population 299
Asphalt 302
Barley 302
Bees 302
Cable Rates 303
Cities, Population 299
Coal 302
Commerce 299–301
Copper 302
Corn 302
Crops 302
Customs Tariff 303
Exports 299–301
Flour 303
Forest Resources 302
Fruit 302
Gold 302
Honey 302
Hops 302
Imports 299–300
Industries 302–303
Iron 302
Language 303
Lead 302
Lignite 302
Livestock 302
Mail Time 303

Page

Hungary (cont.):
Manganese 302
Manufactures 298, 303
Mercury 303
Minerals 302
Mining Industry 302
Money Orders 303
Oats 302
Parcel Post 303
Post Offices 303
Postal Rates 303
Potatoes 302
Production and Industry 301–303
Pyrites 302
Railways 298, 303
Roads 303
Rye 302
Shipping Routes 303
Silk 302
Silver 302
Sugar Beets 302
Sulphur 302
Sulphuric Acid 302
Telegraphs 303
Telephones 303
Tobacco 302
Waterways 303
Wheat 302
Huntingdon (co.), England 401
Huon Islands, New Caledonia 637
Hupeh (prov.), China 429
Huskerud (dist.), Norway 327
Hyderabad (state), India, British 458
Hyderabad (city), India, British 459

I

Iamare, Abyssinia 515
Ibarra, Ecuador 161
Ica (dept.), Peru 192
Ica (city), Peru 192
Iceland:
Area and Population 254
Industries 254
Ichang, China 429
Iglau, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Ilfov (dept.), Rumania 346
Ille-et-Vilaine (dept.), France 263
Iloilo, Philippine Islands 645
Imbabura (prov.), Ecuador 161
Imphal, India, British 459
India, British:
Advertising Media 466
Agate 465
Agriculture 463
Alum 465
Amber 465
Antimony 465
Area and Population 458–459
Asbestos 465
Automobiles 691
Bauxite 465
Bismuth 465
Cable Rates 467
Chromite 465
Cities, Population 459
Clay 465
Climate 456–457
Coal 465
Commerce 459–463
Consular Regulations 467
Copper 465
Corundum 465
Cotton 463
Crops 463
Customs Tariff 466–467
Diamonds 465
Exports 459–463
Gold 465
Graphite 465
Groundnuts 463
Gypsum 465

Page

India, British (cont.):
Imports 459–462
Indigo 463
Industrial Establishments 465
Iron 465
Irrigation 463
Jadestone 465
Jute 463
Language 466
Lead 465
Linseed 463
Magnesite 465
Mail Time 467
Manganese 465
Manufactures 464–466
Mica 465
Minerals 465
Molybdenite 465
Monazite 465
Money Orders 467
Money, Weights and Measures 466
Ochre 465
Parcel Post 467
Petroleum 465
Platinum 465
Post Offices 466
Postal Rates 467
Precious Stones 465
Production and Industry 463–466
Provinces 458
Railways 466
Rape and Mustard 463
Rice 463
Roads 466
Salt 465
Saltpetre 465
Sesamum 463
Shipping Routes 466
Silver 465
States 458
Steatite 465
Stock Companes 465
Sugar 463
Tea 463
Telegraphs 466
Textile Industry 464–465
Tin 465
Trade Methods 457
Tungsten 465
Wheat 463
India, French:
Agriculture 467
Area and Population 467
Cable Rates 467
Cities, Population 467
Colonies 467
Consular Regulations 467
Customs Tariff 467
Exports 467
Imports 467
Mail Time 467
Manufactures 467
Money Orders 467
Parcel Post 467
Postal Rates 467
Railways 467
Rubber 467
Shipping Routes 467
Textile Industry 467
India, Portuguese:
Cable Rates 468
Colonies 468
Consular Regulations 468
Customs Tariff 468
Exports 468
Imports 468
Industries 468
Mail Time 468
Manganese 468
Minerals 468
Money Orders 468

Page

Parcel Post 468
Postal Rates 468
Railways 468
Salt 468
Shipping Routes 468
Telegraphs 468
Indigo, India, British 463
Indigo, Japan 478
Indre (dept.), France 263
Indre-et-Loire (dept.), France 263
Innsbruck, Austria 219
Invercargill, New Zealand 620
Inverness (co.), Scotland 402
Iodine, Chile 146
Ipswich, Australia 602
Iquique, Chile 143
Iquitos, Peru 193
Ireland, Agriculture 416, 417
Area and Population 401–402
Barley 416, 417
Beans 416, 417
Cities, Population 402
Countries 402
Crops 416–417
Hay 416, 417
Livestock 416, 417
Oats 416, 417
Peas 416, 417
Potatoes 416, 417
Rye 416
Wheat 416, 417
Irkutsk, Russia 355
Iron:
Australia 608
Austria 224
Belgian Congo 522
Belgium 232
Brazil 136
Chile 146, 147
China 442
Chosen 488
Colombia 157
Cuba 67
Czecho-Slovakia 245
Dutch East Indies 633
Finland 260
France 270
Germany 276, 277, 287
Greece 296
Hungary 302
India, British 465
Italy 310
Japan 480
Madagascar 583
Norway 329
Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Poland 335
Portugal 343
Russia 361
Spain 379, 380
Sweden 387
Tunis 589
Turkey 398
United Kingdom 417, 418
Venezuela 215
World's Production 696
Isabel Island, Solomon Islands 638
Isère (dept.), France 263
Isle of Man, Area and Population 401–402
Isle of Pines, New Caledonia 636
Ispahan, Persia 498
Istria, Italy 218
Italian Africa, see Eritrea; Italian Somaliland; Tripoli.
Italian Somaliland:
Area and Population 590
Commerce 590
Exports 590
Imports 590
Livestock 590
Wireless Stations 590

Page

Italy:
- Advertising Media 312
- Agriculture 309
- Antimony 310
- Area and Population 305–307
- Asphalt 310
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 309
- Beans 309
- Boric Acid 310
- Cable Rates 313
- Chemical Industry 311
- Cities, Population 307
- Commerce 307–309
- Consular Regulations 312
- Consular Representatives 312
- Copper 310
- Crops 309
- Customs Tariff 312
- Dairy Industry 309
- Exports 307–309
- Fisheries 310
- Forest Resources 310
- Gold 310
- Imports 307–308
- Industrial Establishments 311
- Iron 310
- Language 312
- Lead 310
- Mail Time 313
- Maize 309
- Manganese 310
- Manufactures 310–311
- Mercury 310
- Metallurgical Industry 310
- Mineral fuel 310
- Minerals 310
- Mining Industry 310
- Money Orders 313
- Money, Weights and Measures 312
- Oats 309
- Olive Oil 309
- Parcel Post 313
- Post Offices 311
- Postal Rates 313
- Potatoes 309
- Production and Industry 309–311
- Quarrying 310
- Railways 311
- Rice 309
- Rye 309
- Shipping Routes 312
- Sugar 309, 311
- Sugar beets 309
- Sulphur 310
- Telegraphs 311
- Telephones 312
- Textile Industry 310–311
- Wheat 309
- Wine 309
- Zinc 310

Ivanova-Voznesensk, Russia 355
Ivory, Abyssinia 519
Ivory, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 566
Ivory Coast:
- Area and Population 571
- Cities 571
- Commerce 572
- Exports 572
- Gold 572
- Imports 572
- Railways 572
- Telegraphs 572
- Telephones 572
- Wireless Stations 572

Izabal (dept.), Guatemala 31
Izhevsk, Russia 355
Ismail, Russia 355

J

Jaen (city), Spain 369
Jaffa, Turkey 396

Page

Jaffna, Ceylon 446
Jaipur, India, British 459
Jalapa (dept.), Guatemala 31
Jalapa (city), Guatemala 31
Jalisco (state), Mexico 14
Jalomitsa (dept.), Rumania 346
Jamaica 83–88
- Advertising Media 87
- Agriculture 86
- Area and Population 83
- Automobiles 691
- Cable Rates 87
- Cacao 86
- Climate 83
- Coffee 86
- Commerce 84–86
- Consular Regulations 87
- Consular Representatives 88
- Customs Tariff 87
- Exports 85–86
- Forest Resources 87
- Imports 84–86
- Industrial Establishments 87
- Islands 88
- Manufactures 87
- Money Orders 87
- Money, Weights and Measures 87
- Parcel Post 87
- Postal Rates 87
- Production and Industry 86–87
- Railways 87
- Rum 87
- Shipping Routes 87
- Sugar 86
- Telegraphs 87
- Telephones 87
- Tobacco 86

Jamtland (govt.), Sweden 385
Japan:
- Advertising Media 491
- Agriculture 476–480
- Antimony 480
- Area and Population 470–471
- Automobiles 691
- Bamboo 481
- Barley 478
- Beans 478
- Buckwheat 478
- Cable Rates 492
- Camphor 481
- Cities, Population 471
- Coal 480
- Commerce 471–476
- Consular Regulations 492
- Consular Representatives 491
- Copper 480
- Corn 478
- Cotton 478
- Crops 477–478
- Customs Tariff 492
- Dairy Industry 480
- Electric Plants 485
- Electric Railways 490
- Emigration 471
- Exports 471–476
- Fisheries 481
- Forest Resources 481
- Fruit 480
- Gas Plants 485
- Gold 480
- Hemp 478
- Immigration 471
- Imports 471–476
- Indigo 478
- Industrial Establishments 482–484
- Iron 480
- Irrigation 477
- Islands 469
- Language 491
- Lead 480
- Livestock 480
- Mail Time 492

Page

Japan (cont.):
- Manganese 480
- Manufactures 482–485
- Millet 478
- Minerals 480–481
- Mining Industry 480–481
- Money Orders 492
- Money, Weights and Measures 491
- Parcel Post 492
- Peas 478
- Petroleum 480
- Post Offices 490
- Postal Rates 492
- Potatoes 478
- Production and Industry 476–485
- Railways 490
- Rape Seed 478
- Rice 477
- Sericulture 478–479
- Shipbuilding 482
- Shipping Routes 491
- Silk 479
- Silver 480
- Soya Beans 478
- Steamship Companies 482
- Steel 481
- Sulphur 480
- Sweet Potatoes 478
- Tea 479
- Telegraphs 490
- Telephones 490
- Textile Industry 484–485
- Tobacco 478
- Treaty Rights 469
- Wheat 478
- Wireless Stations 490

Jarvis Island, British Pacific Islands 627
Jassy (dept.), Rumania 346
Jassy (city), Rumania 347
Java Island, Dutch East Indies 628
Jebel Shammar, Emirate of 395
Jerez, Spain 369
Jersey Island, United Kingdom 402
Jerusalem, Palestine 396
Jethou (co.), Ireland 402
Jhansi, India, British 459
Jinja, Uganda Protectorate 553
Jinotega (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Jinotega (city), Nicaragua 41
Jinotepe, Nicaragua 41
Joal, Senegal 573
Jodhpur, India, British 459
Johannesburg, Union of South Africa 529
Johore (State), Malay States, Unfederated 495
- Area and Population 495
- Commerce 495
- Roads 495

Jonkoping (govt.), Sweden 385
Jonkoping (city), Sweden 384
Jubbulpore, India, British 459
Jugo-Slavia:
- Agriculture 317–318
- Area and Population 314–315
- Barley 317
- Cable Rates 319
- Cities, Population 315
- Coal 317, 318
- Commerce 315–316
- Consular Regulations 319
- Copper 317, 318
- Corn 317
- Customs Tariff 319
- Exports 315–316
- Forest Resources 317, 318
- Gold 317, 318
- Imports 315–316
- Language 319
- Lead 317, 318
- Lignite 317, 318
- Livestock 317, 318
- Manganese 317

Page

Jugo-Slavia (cont.):
- Manufactures 317, 318
- Minerals 317, 318
- Money Orders 319
- Money, Weights and Measures 319
- Oats 317
- Parcel Post 319
- Post Offices 319
- Postal Rates 319
- Potatoes 317
- Production and Industry 317–318
- Railways 314, 319
- Rye 317
- Salt 317
- Shipping Routes 319
- Steel 317
- Telegraphs 319
- Telephones 319
- Wheat 317

Juigalpa, Nicaragua 41
Jujuy (prov.), Argentina 108
Jullundur, India, British 459
Junin, Argentina 109
Junin (dept.), Peru 192
Jura (dept.), France 263
Jurado (prov.), Colombia 153
Jute, India, British 463
Jute, Taiwan 490
Jutiapa (dept.), Guatemala 31
Jutiapa (city), Guatemala 31
Jutland, Denmark 248

K

Kabul, Afghánistán 423
Kaewieng (Bismark Archipelago), New Guinea 638
Kagi, Taiwan 488
Kagoshima, Japan 471
Kahoolaue Island, Hawaii 640
Kaisarieh, Turkey 396
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, New Guinea 637
Kaiserslautern, Germany 278
Kaisong, Chosen 486
Kako, Taiwan 488
Kalisz, Poland 333
Kalmar (govt.), Sweden 385
Kalmar (city), Sweden 384
Kaluga (prov.), Russia 354
Kaluga (city), Russia 355
Kamenets-Podolsk, Russia 355
Kamenskaya, Russia 355
Kamenskoye, Russia 355
Kamerun:
- Agriculture 557
- Area and Population 557
- Cities, Population 557
- Cocoa 557
- Commerce 557
- Exports 557
- Forest Resources 557
- Government 557
- Imports 557
- Kola 557
- Livestock 557
- Minerals 557
- Railways 557
- Rubber 557
- Telegraphs 557

Kampala, Uganda Protectorate 553
Kanazawa, Japan 471
Kandahar, Afghanistan 423
Kandy, Ceylon 446
Kanem, French Equatorial Africa 575
Kanjan (ter.), French Guinea 570
Kansu (prov.), China 429
Kaolack, Senegal 573
Kaolin, Australia 608
Karachi, India, British 459
Karafuto Island, Japan 469, 490
Karibib, Proctorate of Southwest Africa 559

Page

Karikal (col.), India, French 467
Karikal (city), India, French 467
Karlskrona, Sweden 384
Karlsruhe, Germany 278
Karlstad, Sweden 384
Karonga, Nyasaland Proctorate 526
Kars (prov.), Russia 354
Kars (city), Russia 355
Kashmir (state), India, British 458
Katanga (prov.), Belgian Congo 521
Kauai Island, Hawaii 640
Kauri-gum, New Zealand 623
Kazan (prov.), Russia 354
Kazan (city), Russia 355
Kecskemet, Hungary 299
Kedah (state), Malay States, Unfederated:
  Area and Population 495
  Roads 495
  Telephones 495
Keeling Islands, see Cocos Islands.
Keelung, Taiwan 488
Kelantan (state), Malay States, Unfederated:
  Agriculture 496
  Area and Population 496
  Cocoanuts 496
  Commerce 496
  Exports 496
  Forest Resources 496
  Imports 496
  Livestock 496
  Manufactures 496
  Minerals 496
  Post Offices 496
  Rice 496
  Roads 496
  Rubber 496
  Telegraphs 496
  Telephones 496
Kenitra, Morocco 592
Kent (co.), England 401
Kerbela, Turkey 396
Kerch, Russia 355
Kermadec Islands, New Zealand 626
Kerman, Persia 498
Kerry (co.), Ireland 402
Khabarovsk, Russia 355
Kharkov (prov.), Russia 354
Kharkov (city), Russia 355, 367
Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Khartoum North, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Kherson (prov.), Russia 354
Kherson (city), Russia 317, 355
Kholm (prov.), Russia 354
Kholm (city), Russia 355
Khunzakh, Russia 355
Kiangsi (prov.), China 429
Kiangsu (prov.), China 429
Kiel, Germany 278
Kiev (prov.), Russia 354
Kiev (city), Russia 355, 367
Kigoma, East Africa 549
Kildare (co.), Ireland 402
Kilkenny (co.), Ireland 402
Kilwa, East Africa 549
Kimberley, Union of South Africa 529
Kincardine (co.), Scotland 402
Kinchow, Kwantung 490
King's (co.), Ireland 402
Kingston, Canada 1
Kingston, England 402
Kingston, Jamaica 83
Kinross (co.), Scotland 402
Kinshasa, Belgian Congo 521
Kioga, Lake, Uganda Protectorate 553
Kiongo, East Africa 549
Kirin (dist.), China 429
Kirkcudbright (co.), Scotland 402
Kishinev, Russia 355
Kissidugo (ter.), French Guinea 570
Kitchener, Canada 1
Kiukiang, China 429

Page

Kiungchow, China 429
Kiushiu Island, Japan 469
Klagenfurt, Austria 219
Kobe, Japan 471
Kochi, Japan 471
Kofu, Japan 471
Kokura, Japan 471
Kola, Kamerun 557
Kolhapur, India, British 459
Kolomna, Russia 355
Kolozsvar, Hungary 299
Konakry, French Guinea 570
Kongmoon, China 429
Konia, Turkey 396
Konigliche Weinberge, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Konigsberg, Germany 278
Konigshutte, Germany 278
Kopparberg (govt.), Sweden 385
Korea, see Chosen.
Korhogo, Ivory Coast 572
Kortcha, Albania 217
Korytza, Greece 290
Kostroma (city), Russia 355
Kostroma (prov.), Russia 354
Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Malay States 496
Kota-Kota, Nyasaland Proctectorate 526
Kotonu, Dahomey 569
Kovno (prov.), Russia 354, 364
Kovo (city), Russia 355, 364
Koweit, Sultanate of 395
Kouroussa (ter.), French Guinea 570
Kozani (dept.), Greece 291
Kozani (city), Greece 291
Kozlov, Russia 355
Kraguyevatz, Jugo-Slavia 315
Krasnoyarsk, Russia 355
Kremenchug, Russia 355
Kribi, Kamerun 557
Kristiania, Norway 328
Kristiansand, Norway 328
Kristianstad (govt.), Sweden 385
Kronoberg (govt.), Sweden 385
Krugersdorp, Union of South Africa 529
Krung-Kao (dept.), Siam 502
Krung Teb (Bangkok) Dept., Siam 502
Ktema, Cypress 239
Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States 493
Kuala Trengganu (Trengganu), Malay States 496
Kuban (prov.), Russia 354
Kumamoto, Japan 471
Kumbakonam, India, British 459
Kunde, French Equatorial Africa 575
Kuopio, Finland 257
Kurdestan, Area and Population 395
Kure, Japan 471
Kuria Muria Islands, Arabia 423
Kursk (prov.), Russia 354
Kursk (city), Russia 355
Kurume, Japan 471
Kustanai, Russia 355
Kustendil (dist.), Bulgaria 236
Kutais (prov.), Russia 354
Kutais (city) Russia 355, 367
Kwang-Chan-Wan (dist.), French Indo China 451
Kwangsi (prov.), China 429
Kwantung, Area and Population 490
Kwantung, Industries 490
Kweichow (prov.), China 429
Kyoto, Japan 471
Kyrenia, Cyprus 239

L

Labinskaya, Russia 355
Labrador 10
Lubuan Island, Straits Settlements 513
Lachine, Canada 1
La Condamine, Monaco 320
Laconia (dept.), Greece 291

Page

La Esperanza, Honduras 38
Lagos, Nigeri 557
Lahore, India, British 459
La Libertad (dept.), Salvador 53
Lambayeque (dept.), Peru 192
Lame, French Equatorial Africa 575
Lampongs (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Lanai Island, Hawaii 640
Lanark (co.), Scotland 402
Lancaster (co.), England 401
Landes (dept.), France 263
Landskrona, Sweden 384
Langenburg, East Africa 549
Laoag, Philippine Islands 645
Laos, French Indo China 451
La Paz (dept.), Bolivia 122
La Paz (city), Bolivia 122
La Paz (dept.), Salvador 53
La Plata, Argentina 109
Lara (state), Venezuela 209
Laraiche, Morocco 592
Larissa (dept.), Greece 291
Larissa (city), Greece 291
La Rioja (prov.), Argentina 108
Larnaca, Cyprus 239
La Serena, Chile 143
Lashkar, India, British 459
Lasithion (dept.), Greece 291
Las Palmas, Spain 369
Las Tablas, Panama 48
Latacunga, Ecuador 161
Latvia, New Russian State 364–365
La Union, Salvador 53
Launceston, Tasmania 602
Laurium, Greece 291
La Victoria, Venezuela 209
Lead:
  Australia 608
  Austria 223, 224
  Belgium 233
  Bolivia 125
  Chile 146
  China 442
  Czecho-Slovakia 245
  France 270
  Germany 287
  Greece 296
  Hungary 302
  India, British 465
  Italy 310
  Japan 480
  Jugo-Slavia 317, 318
  Mexico 19
  Peru 196, 198
  Poland 335
  Portugal 343
  Russia 361
  Spain 379, 380
  Sweden 387
  Tunis 589
  Union of South Africa 542
  United Kingdom 418
Lebu, Chile 143
Lecce (prov.), Italy 306
Leeds, England 402
Leeuwarde, Netherlands 322
Leeward Islands, British West Indies 88–90
  Area and Population 88
  Cable Rates 90
  Climate 89
  Commerce 88
  Consular Regulations 90
  Customs Tariff 90
  Exports 88
  Imports 88
  Money Orders 90
  Money, Weights and Measures 90
  Parcel Post 90
  Production and Industry 89–90
  Shipping Routes 90

Page

Leeward Islands, French Pacific Islands 636
Leghorn (Livorno), Italy 307
Le Hâvre, France 263
Leicester (co.), England 401
Leiden, Netherlands 322
Leinster, Ireland 402
Leipzig, Germany 278
Leiria (dist.), Portugal 338
Leitrim (co.), Ireland 402
Lemberg, Poland 333
Lentils, Spain 380
Leon (prov.), Ecuador 161
Leon, Mexico 14
Leon, Nicaragua 42
Leon (prov.), Spain 370
Lerida (prov.), Spain 370
Leskovatz, Jugo-Slavia 315
Les Saintes Island, French West Indies 78
Leyte Island, Philippine Islands 645
Liaotung, Japan 469
Libau (city), Russia 365
Libava, Russia 355
Libertad (dept.), Peru 192
Liberia:
  Area and Population 591
  Banks 591
  Cables 591
  Commerce 591
  Communications 591
  Exports 591
  Forest Resources 591
  Imports 591
  Language 591
  Minerals 591
  Money, Weights and Measures 591
  Production and Industry 591
  Roads 591
  Rubber 591
  Waterways 591
Liberia, Costa Rica 26
Liberville, French Equatorial Africa 575
Liechtenstein, Area and Population 320
Liege (prov.), Belgium 230
Liege (city), Belgium 230
Liegnitz, Germany 278
Lifou Island, New Caledonia 637
Lignite:
  Austria 224
  Czecho-Slovakia 245
  France 270
  Germany 287
  Greece 296
  Hungary 302
  Jugo-Slavia 317, 318
  Spain 380
  Tunis 589
Liguria (dept.), Italy 305
Lihou Island, United Kingdom 402
Lille, France 263
Lima (prov.), Peru 192
Lima (city), Peru 193
Limasol, Cyprus 239
Limbourg (prov.), Belgium 230
Limburg (prov.), Netherlands 321
Lime:
  Chile 146
  Union of South Africa 542
Limerick (co.), Ireland 402
Limestone, Australia 608
Limon (prov.), Costa Rica 26
Limon (city), Costa Rica 26
Linares (prov.), Chile 143
Linares (city), Chile 143
Linares, Spain 369
Lincoln (co.), England 401
Linden, Germany 278
Lindi, East Africa 549
Linkoping, Sweden 384
Linlithgow (co.), Scotland 402
Linseed:
  Argentina 115

Page

Linseed (cont.):
India, British 463
Uruguay 205
Lins, Austria 219
Lisbon (dist.), Portugal 338
Lisbon (city), Portugal 338
Lithuania, New Russian State 364
Little Elobey Island, Spanish Africa 596
Little Popo, Togo 560
Liverpool, England 402
Livestock:
Abyssinia 519
Algeria 579
Andaman Islands 424
Argentina 114
Australia 605, 607
Austria 223
Basutoland 525
Bechuanaland Protectorate 525
Belgian Congo 522
Belgium 231
Brazil 136
Bulgaria 238
Canada 4
Ceylon 450
Chile 149
China 441
Chosen 487
Colombia 157
Cuba 67
Czecho-Slovakia 243
Denmark 250
East Africa 549
Faroe Islands 254
Fiji Islands 616
Finland 259
France 269
French Guinea 570, 571
French Indo China 454
Germany 283
Greece 294
Guam Island 616
Guiana, British 177
Hawaii 642
Honduras 39
Hungary 302
Ireland 416, 417
Italian Somaliland 590
Japan 480
Kamerun 557
Kelantan (state), Malay States 496
Malta 320
Mexico 19
Netherlands 324
New Caledonia 636
New Zealand 622
Newfoundland and Labrador 10
Nicaragua 46
Norway 329
Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Panama 51
Paraguay 186, 187
Perlis (state), Malay States 495
Peru 197
Philippine Islands 651
Poland 335
Portugal 342
Protectorate of Southwest Africa 558
Rhodesia, Southern 527
Seychelles Islands 550
Siam 506
Spain 381
Swaziland Protectorate 528
Sweden 385
Switzerland 393
Taiwan 490
Togo 560
Tunis 589
Union of South Africa 540
United Kingdom 415, 416
Upper Senegal and Niger 574

Page

Livestock (cont.):
Uruguay 204
Venezuela 215
Livingston, Guatemala 31
Livonia (prov.), Russia 354
Livorno (prov.), Italy 306
Llanquihué (prov.), Chile 143
Loanda, Angola 597
Loango, French Equatorial Africa 575
Lodz, Poland 333
Logrono (prov.), Spain 370
Loire-et-Cher (dept.), France 263
Loire (dept.), France 263
Loire-Inferieure (dept.), France 263
Loiret (dept.), France 263
Loja (city), Ecuador 161
Lomas de Zamora, Argentina 109
Lombardy (dept.), Italy 305
Lombok (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
London, Canada 1
London (co.), England 401
London (city), England 402
Londonderry (co.), Ireland 402
Long Island, British West Indies 59
Longford (co.), Ireland 402
Lorca, Spain 369
Lord Howe Islands, Solomon Islands 638
Lorengate (Admiralty Islands), New Guinea 638
Loreto (dept.), Peru 192
Los Angeles, Chile 143
Los Andes (ter.), Argentina 108
Los Rios (prov.), Ecuador 161
Los Santos (prov.), Panama 48
Los Santos (city), Panama 48
Lot (dept.), France 263
Lot-et-Garonne (dept.), France 263
Louisiades Islands, Papua 637
Louth (co.), Ireland 402
Louvain, Belgium 230
Lower Austria (prov.), Austria 219
Lower California (terr.), Mexico 14
Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia 637
Lozère (dept.), France 263
Lubeck, Germany 278
Lublin, Poland 333
Lucca (prov.), Italy 306
Lucca (city), Italy 307
Lucea, Jamaica 83
Luderitzbucht, Protectorate of Southwest Africa 559
Lucknow, India, British 459
Ludwigshafen, Germany 278
Lugansk, Russia 355
Lugo (prov.), Spain 370
Lumber:
Australia 609
Austria 223
Borneo 426
Comoro Islands 584
Finland 260, 261
Philippine Islands 651
Siam 506
Lund, Sweden 384
Lunda (dist.), Angola 597
Lungchow, China 429
Luque, Paraguay 184
Luxembourg (prov.), Belgium 230
Luxemburg 319
Area and Population 319
Commerce 319
Iron 319
Railways 319
Luzern (canton), Switzerland 391
Luzon Island, Philippine Island 645
Lyon, France 263

M

Macao Island, Area and Population 446
Macao (city), Macao Island 446
Macedonia, Greece 291
Maceio, Brazil 128

Page

Macenta (ter.), French Guinea 570
Macerata (prov.), Italy 306
Machala, Ecuador 161
Madagascar:
Agriculture 583
Area and Population 580
Automobiles 583
Cable Rates 584
Cities, Population 580
Commerce 580–583
Consular Regulations 584
Consular Representatives 584
Customs Tariff 584
Exports 580–583
Forest Resources 583
Gold 583
Imports 580–582
Iron 583
Livestock 583
Mail Time 584
Manufactures 583
Minerals 583
Money Orders 584
Native Tribes 580
Parcel Post 584
Platinum 583
Postal Rates 584
Postal Service 583
Precious Stones 583
Production and Industry 583
Railways 583
Roads 583
Shipping Routes 584
Silver 583
Telegraphs 584
Telephones 584
Wireless Stations 584
Madang (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), New Guinea 637
Madeira Islands, Portugal 338
Madras (states), India, British 458
Madras (prov.), India, British 458
Madras (city), India, British 459
Madre de Dios (dept.), Peru 192
Madrid (prov.), Spain 370
Madrid (city), Spain 369
Madura, India, British 459
Madura Island, Dutch East Indies 628
Maestricht, Netherlands 322
Magallanes Territory, Chile 143
Magdeburg, Germany 278
Magnesite:
Greece 296
India, British 465
Union of South Africa 542
Maguey, Philippine Islands 651
Mahe (col.), India, French 467
Mahe Island, Seychelles Islands 550
Mahrisch Ostrau, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Maikop, Russia 355
Maine-et-Loire (dept.), France 263
Maina, Germany 278
Maisonneuve, Canada 1
Maize:
Argentina 115
Australia 603–604
Austria 223
France 269
Italy 309
Rumania 350
Uruguay 205
Malacca, Straits Settlements 509
Malaga (prov.), Spain 370
Malaga (city), Spain 369
Malaita Island, Solomon Islands 638
Malay States, Federated, see Federated Malay States.
Malay States, Non-federated:
Agriculture 495, 496
Area and Population 495
Commerce 495, 496

Page

Malay States, Non-federated (cont.):
Exports 495, 496
Imports 495, 496
Livestock 495, 496
Rice 495, 496
Roads 495, 496
Rubber 495, 496
Maldive Islands 451
Maldonado, Peru 192
Maldonado (dept.), Uruguay 202
Maleren, Lake (govt.), Sweden 385
Malines (Mechlin), Belgium 230
Malleco (prov.), Chile 143
Malmo, Sweden 384
Malmohus (govt.), Sweden 385
Malta Island:
Agriculture 320
Area and Population 320
Commerce 320
Cotton 320
Currency 320
Customs Tariff 320
Exports 320
Fisheries 320
Fruit 320
Imports 320
Language 320
Livestock 320
Production and Industry 320
Railways 320
Telephones 320
Mamasgali, Uganda Protectorate 553
Manabi (prov.), Ecuador 161
Managua, Nicaragua 42
Manama, Bahrein Islands 424
Manangary, Madagascar 580
Manaos, Brazil 128
Manche (dept.), France 263
Manchester, England 402
Manchuria (dist.), China 429
Mandalay, India, British 459
Mandeville, Jamaica 83
Manganese:
Australia 608
Brazil 133, 135
Canada 6
Costa Rica 29
Cuba 67
France 270
Greece 296
Hungary 302
India, British 465
India, Portuguese 468
Italy 310
Japan 480
Jugo-Slavia 317
New Zealand 623
Panama 51
Spain 380
Sweden 387
Tunis 589
Turkey 398
Mangareva Island, Gambier Islands 636
Manila, Philippine Islands 645
Manitoba (prov.), Dominion of Canada 1, 4
Manizales, Colombia 153
Manjack, Barbadoes 61
Manjack, Trinidad 103
Mannheim, Germany 278
Mansura, Egypt 561
Mantova (prov.), Italy 305
Manua Island, Samoan Islands 638
Manzanillo, Cuba 63
Maracaibo, Venezuela 209
Marakesh, Morocco 592
Maranhão (state), Brazil 128
Marble, Greece 296
Marcantsetra, Madgascar 580
Marches (dist.), Italy 306
Mar del Plata, Argentina 109
Mare Island, New Caledonia 637

Page

Marianne Islands, Pacific Islands 616
Marie Galante Islands, French Indies 78
Mariupol, Russia 355
Marlborough (prov.), New Zealand 619
Marne (dept.), France 263
Marquesas Islands, French Pacific Islands 636
Marseille, France 263
Marshall Islands, Pacific Islands 617
Martinique 91–92
  Area and Population 91
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 92
  Commerce 91–92
  Consular Regulations 92
  Customs Tariff 92
  Exports 91
  Imports 91
  Industrial Establishments 91
  Manufactures 92
  Money, Weights and Measures 91
  Rum 92
  Shipping Routes 91
  Sugar 471
Marugame, Japan 41
Masaya, Nicaragua 645
Masbate Island, Philippine Islands 524
Maseru, Basutoland 306
Massa e Carrara (prov.), Italy 590
Massawah, Eritrea 515
Massua, Italian Somaliland (Eritrea) 41
Matagalpa (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Matagalpa (city), Nicaragua 573
Matam, Senegal 63
Matanzas (prov.), Cuba 63
Matanzas (city), Cuba 41
Matapa, Nicaragua 471
Matsumoto, Japan 471
Matsuyama, Japan 471
Matsuye, Japan 128
Matto Grosso (state), Brazil 209
Maturin, Venezuela 640
Maui Island, Hawaii 143
Maule (prov.), Chile 572
Mauretania, Area and Population 550
Mauritius:
  Cables 550
  Commerce 550
  Exports 550
  Imports 550
  Population 550
  Railways 550
  Sugar 550
  Telegraphs 550
  Telephones 59
Mayaguana Island, British West Indies 263
Mayenne (dept.), France 471
Mayebashi, Japan 402
Mayo (co.), Ireland 584
Mayotte Island, Comoro Islands 592
Mazagan, Morocco 31
Mazatenango, Guatemala 597
Mazico (dist.), Angola 114
Meat Industry:
  Argentina 133
  Brazil 204, 205
  Uruguay 402
Meath (co.), Ireland 455
Mecca, Hedjaz 498
Mechedissar, Persia 153
Medellin, Colombia 455
Mediva, Hedjaz 459
Meerut, India, British 346
Mehedintsi (dept.), Rumania 592
Meknes, Morocco 602
Melbourne, Australia 628
Menada (dist.), Dutch East Indies 108
Mendoza (prov.), Argentina 109
Mendoza (city), Argentina 429
Mengtsz, China 109
Mercedes, Argentina 202
Mercedes, Uruguay 701
Merchant Tonnage of the World

Page

Mercury:
  Hungary 302
  Italy 310
  Peru 198
  Spain 379, 380
Merida, Mexico 14
Merida (state), Venezuela 209
Merida (city), Venezuela 209
Merioneth (co.), Wales 401
Merowe, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Meshed, Persia 498
Mesopotamia, Area and Population 395
Messina (prov.), Italy 306
Messina (city), Italy 307
Messenia, Greece 291
Meta (int.), Colombia 153
Metallurgical Industry, United Kingdom 420
Meurthe-et-Moselle (dept.), France 263
Meuse (dept.), France 263
Mwanza, East Africa 549
Mexico:
  Advertising Media 21
  Agriculture 19
  Area and Population 14
  Automobiles 691
  Cities, Population 14
  Climate 13
  Commerce 14–17
  Consular Regulations 21
  Consular Representatives 21
  Copper 17, 18
  Cotton 19
  Customs Tariff 21
  Exports 14–17
  Forest Resources 19
  Gold 18
  Henequen 19
  Imports 14–16
  India Rubber 19
  Industrial Establishments 19
  Lead 19
  Livestock 19
  Manufactures 19
  Minerals 17, 19
  Money Orders 21
  Money, Weights and Measures 20
  Parcel Post 21
  Petroleum 17, 18
  Production and Industry 17–19
  Post Offices 20
  Postal Rates 20
  Railways 20
  Shipping Routes 21
  Silver 18
  Sugar 19
  Telegraphs 20
  Textile Industry 19
  Wireless Stations 20
Mexico (state), Mexico 14
Mexico (city), Mexico 14
Mica, India, British 465
Mica, Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Michoacan (state), Mexico 14
Middle Congo Colony, French Equatorial Africa 575
Middlesex (co.), England 401
Milan (Milano), Italy 307
Milano (prov.), Italy 305
Millet:
  France 269
  Egypt 563
  Japan 478
  Spain 380, 381
Minas (dept.), Uruguay 203
Minas Geraes (state), Brazil 128
Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands 645
Mindoro Island, Philippine Islands 645
Mining Industry:
  Australia 608, 609
  France 270
  Germany 287

Page

Mining Industry (cont.):
  Japan 480, 481
  Union of South Africa 541, 542
Mining Stores, Union of South Africa 539
Minsk (prov.), Russia 354, 364
Minsk (city), Russia 355, 364
Minya, Egypt 561
Miquelon 12
Miranda (state), Venezuela 209
Misiones (ter.), Argentina 108
Mitau (city), Russia 365
Mitava, Russia 355
Mito, Japan 471
Mitre Islands, Solomon Islands 638
Moca, Dominican Republic 73
Modena (prov.), Italy 306
Modena (city), Italy 307
Modling, Austria 219
Mogador, Morocco 592
Moghilev (prov.), Russia 354
Moheli Island, Comoro Islands 584
Mohilev-on-Dniepr, Russia 355
Mohilev-on-Dniestr, Russia 355
Moji, Japan 471
Mojunga, Madagascar 580
Moldava (dept.), Rumania 346
Molokai Island, Hawaii 640
Molucca Islands, Dutch East Indies 628
Molybdenite:
  Australia 608
  India, British 465
Molybdenum, Peru 198
Mombasa, British East African Protectorate 548
Mommerah, Persia 498
Monaco:
  Area and Population 320
  Cities, Population 320
Monaco (city), Monaco 320
Monagas (state), Venezuela 209
Monaghan (co.), Ireland 402
Monastir, Jugo-Slavia 315
Monazite, India, British 465
Moncton, Canada 1
Money Orders:
  Abyssinia 520
  Afghánistán 424
  Algeria 579
  Angola 597
  Argentina 120
  Australia 615
  Austria 226
  Azores 228
  Bahama Islands 59
  Balúchistán 425
  Barbados 61
  Belgian Congo 523
  Belgium 234
  Bolivia 126
  Bulgaria 239
  Cape Verde Islands 598
  Ceylon 451
  Brazil 141
  Chile 151
  China 444
  Colombia 159
  Costa Rica 30
  Czecho-Slovakia 246
  Denmark 254
  Dominican Republic 77
  Dutch East Indies 635
  Ecuador 167
  Egypt 565
  Federated Malay States 495
  Fiji Islands 617
  Finland 261
  France 273
  French Indo China 455
  French West Africa 569
  Germany 288
  Greece 297
  Guam Island 616

Page

Money Orders (cont.):
  Guatemala 37
  Guiana, British 179
  Guiana, Dutch 181
  Guiana, French 182
  Haiti 82
  Hawaii 643
  Honduras 40
  Hungary 303
  India, British 467
  India, French 467
  India, Portuguese 468
  Italy 313
  Jamaica 87
  Japan 492
  Jugo-Slavia 319
  Leeward Islands 90
  Madagascar 584
  Mexico 21
  Morocco 596
  Netherlands 326
  New Caledonia 637
  New Guinea 638
  New Hebrides Islands 617
  New Zealand 626
  Nicaragua 47
  Norway 331
  Panama 52
  Paraguay 190
  Persia 501
  Peru 200
  Philippine Islands 654
  Poland 336
  Porto Rico 100
  Portugal 344
  Portuguese Guinea 599
  Rumania 351
  Russia 363
  S. Thomé and Principe 599
  Salvador 58
  Samoan Islands 639
  Siam 508
  Spain 383
  Straits Settlements 513
  Sweden 389
  Switzerland 394
  Tonga Islands 627
  Trinidad 103
  Tunis 590
  Turkey 399
  Union of South Africa 547
  United Kingdom 422
  United States service with foreign countries 686
  Uruguay 207
  Venezuela 216
Mongolia 439
Monmouth (co.), England 401
Mono Island, Solomon Islands 638
Monrovia, Liberia 591
Mons, Belguim 230
Monte Carlo, Monaco 320
Monte Cristi (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Montego Bay, Jamaica 83
Montenegro 314, 315, 318
Monterey, Mexico 14
Montevideo (dept.), Uruguay 202
Montevideo (city), Uruguay 202
Montgomery (co.), Wales 401
Montreal, Canada 1
Montserrat Island, West Indies 88–89
Moorea Island, Society Islands 636
Moosejaw, Canada 1
Moquegua (prov.), Peru 193
Moquegua (city), Peru 193
Moradabad, India, British 459
Morant Bay, Jamaica 83
Moravia (prov.), Czecho-Slovakia 219, 240
Morazan (dept.), Salvador 53
Morbihan (dept.), France 263
Möre (dist.), Norway 327

	Page
Morelos (state), Mexico	14
Morioka, Japan	471
Morobe (Kaiser Wilhelm's land), New Guinea	637
Morocco:	595
Agriculture	592
Area and Population	691
Automobiles	596
Cable Rates	592
Cities, Population	593–594
Commerce	596
Consular Regulations	595
Consular Representatives	596
Customs Tariff	593–594
Exports	595
Fisheries	595
Forest Resources	592
Government	593–594
Imports	596
Mail Time	595
Manufactures	595
Minerals	596
Money Orders	595, 596
Money, Weight and Measures	596
Parcel Post	596
Postal Rates	595
Postal Service	595
Production and Industry	595
Railways	595
Roads	596
Shipping Routes	595
Telegraphs	595
Telephones	355
Wireless Stations	354
Morshansk, Russia	355
Moscow (prov.), Russia	597
Moscow (city), Russia	315
Mossamedes, Angola	396
Mostar, Jugo-Slavia	355
Mosul, Turkey	424
Motovilikha, Russia	424
Muharrak Island, Bahrein Islands	592
Muharrak (town), Bahrein Islands	278
Mulai Idris, Morocco	278
Mulheim-on-Rhine, Germany	459
Mulheim-on-Ruhr, Germany	278
Multan, India, British	278
Munchen Gladbach, Germany	278
Munich (Munchen), Germany	402
Munster, Germany	370
Munster, Ireland	369
Murcia (prov.), Spain	497
Murcia (city), Spain	346
Muscat, Oman	497
Muschel (dept.), Rumania	458
Muttrak, Oman	459
Mysore (state), India, British	291
Mysore (city), India, British	
Mytilene (dept.), Greece	

N

Nabi Saleh Island, Bahrein Islands	424
Naga, Philippine Islands	645
Nagano, Japan	471
Nagaoka, Japan	471
Nagpur, India, British	459
Nagy Varad, Hungary	299
Nairn (co.), Scotland	402
Nairobi, British East African Protectorate	548
Nakhichevan-on-Don, Russia	355
Nakorn Chaisri (dept.), Siam	502
Nakorn Rachasima (dept.), Siam	502
Nakorn Sawan (dept.), Siam	502
Nakorn Stritamarat (dept.), Siam	502
Namur (prov.), Belgium	230
Namur (city), Belgium	230
Nancy, France	263
Nanking, China	429
Nantes, France	263
Napier, New Zealand	620
Naples (Napoli), Italy	307
Napoli (prov.), Italy	306
Naphtha, Russia	361
Nara, Japan	471
Nassau, Bahama Islands	59
Natal, Brazil	128
Natal (prov.), Union of South Africa	529
Navarra (prov.), Spain	370
Nawa, Japan	471
Neamtsu (dept.), Rumania	346
Negri Sembilan(state),Federated Malay States	493
Negros Island, Philippine Islands	645
Nejd and Hasa, Emirate of	395
Nelson (prov.), New Zealand	619
Nelson (city), New Zealand	620
Netherlands:	326
Advertising Media	323–325
Agriculture	321
Area and Population	691
Automobiles	325
Barley	326
Cable Rates	326
Canals	322
Cities, Population	325
Coal	322–323
Commerce	326
Consular Regulations	325
Crops	326
Customs Tariff	322–323
Exports	325
Fisheries	322–323
Imports	325
Industrial Establishments	326
Language	324
Livestock	326
Mail Time	325
Manufactures	325
Minerals	326
Money Orders	326
Money, Weights and Measures	325
Oats	326
Parcel Post	326
Postal Rates	325
Potatoes	323–325
Production and Industry	321
Provinces	326
Railways	326
Roads	325
Rye	326
Shipping Routes	325
Sugar beets	326
Telegraphs	326
Telephones	325
Textile Industry	326
Waterways	325
Wheat	108
Neuquen (ter.), Argentina	88, 89
Nevis Island, West Indies	637
New Britain Island, Bismarck Archipelago	1, 4
New Brunswick (prov.), Dominion of Canada	
New Caledonia Island, French Pacific Islands:	636
Agriculture	636
Area and Population	637
Cable Rates	636
Chrome ore	636–637
Dependencies	636
Forest Resources	636
Imports	636
Livestock	636
Manufactures	636
Minerals	637
Money Orders	636
Nickel	637
Parcel Post	637
Postal Rates	636
Railways	636
Rum	636
Shipping Routes	636
Steel	636
Telegraphs	636
Telephones	636
Tobacco	

	Page
New Georgia Island, Solomon Island	638
New Guinea Island, Pacific Islands	637
Cable Rates	638
Consular Regulations	638
Mail Time	638
Money Orders	638
Parcel Post	638
Postal Rates	638
Shipping Routes	638
New Hebrides Islands:	617
Area and Population	617
Cables	617
Exports	617
Imports	617
Mail Time	617
Money Orders	617
Parcel Post	617
Postal Rates	617
New Ireland Island, Bismarck Archipelago	620
New Plymouth, New Zealand	59
New Providence Island, British West Indies	601
New South Wales (state), Australia	1
New Westminster, Canada	
New Zealand:	625
Advertising Media	622
Agriculture	623
Antimony	619
Area and Population	691
Automobiles	622
Barley	626
Cable Rates	623
Chrome ore	619
Cities, Population	618
Climate	623
Coal	620–622
Commerce	626
Consular Regulations	626
Consular Representatives	623
Copper	626
Customs Tariff	620–622
Exports	622
Forest Resources	623
Gold	623
Hematite	620–621
Imports	624–625
Industrial Establishments	619, 626
Islands	623
Kauri-gum	625
Language	622
Livestock	626
Mail Time	623
Manganese	624–625
Manufactures	623
Minerals	626
Money Orders	625
Money, Weights and Measures	619
North Island	622
Oats	626
Parcel Post	626
Postal Rates	622–625
Production and Industry	619
Provincial Districts	625
Railways	623
Scheelite (tungsten)	623
Shale	625
Shipping Routes	623
Silver	619
South Island	623
Sulphur	625
Telegraphs	622
Wheat	622
Wool	602
Newcastle, Australia	402
Newcastle, England	429
Newchang, China	10–12
Newfoundland and Labrador	10
Agriculture	691
Area and Population	10–12
Automobiles	
Commerce	

	Page
Newfoundland and Labrador (cont.):	11, 12
Exports	10
Fisheries	10, 11
Imports	10
Livestock	10
Minerals	12
Money, Weights and Measures	12
Post Offices	12
Railways	12
Telegraphs	12
Telephones	573
Niaming, Senegal	41–47
Nicaragua	46
Agriculture	41
Area and Population	691
Automobiles	47
Cable Rates	41
Cities, Population	41
Climate	46
Cocoa	46
Coffee	42–45
Commerce	47
Consular Regulations	47
Consular Representatives	47
Customs Tariff	42, 45, 46
Exports	46
Forest Resources	46
Gold	42, 43, 44
Imports	46
Industrial Establishments	46
Livestock	46
Manufactures	46
Money Orders	47
Money, Weights and Measures	46
Parcel Post	47
Post Offices	47
Postal Rates	46
Production and Industry	46
Railroads	47
Shipping Routes	46
Sugar	46
Telegraphs	46
Telephones	263
Nice, France	
Nickel:	287
Germany	296
Greece	636
New Caledonia	329
Norway	424
Nicobar Islands	239
Nicosia, Cyprus	128
Nictheroy, Brazil	391
Nidwald (canton), Switzerland	263
Nièvre (dept.), France	574
Niger Territory (Zinder-Chad)	
Nigeria:	557
Area and Population	557–558
Commerce	558
Cotton	558
Currency	557–558
Exports	557–558
Imports	558
Minerals	558
Oil, Palm	558
Ports	558
Post Offices	558
Postal Service	558
Production and Industry	558
Railways	558
Roads	558
Telegraphs	558
Telephones	471
Niigata, Japan	640
Niihau Islands, Hawaii	355
Nikolayev, Russia	315
Nikshitch, Jugo-Slavia	322
Nimeguen, Netherlands	429
Ningpo, China	315
Nish, Jugo-Slavia	146
Nitrates, Chile	

Page

Nizhnii Novgorod (prov.), Russia 354
Nizhnii, Novgorod (city), Russia 355
Niznhe, Tagilsk, Russia 355
Nikolskoye, Russia 575
N'Jale, French Equatorial Africa 263
Nord (dept.), France 327
Nord Trondelag (dist.), Norway 327
Nordland (dist.), Norway 401
Norfolk (co.), England 615
Norfolk Island (Australia) 385
Norrbotten (govt.), Sweden 384
Norrkoping, Sweden 321
North Brabant (prov.), Netherlands 321
North Holland (prov.), Netherlands 401
Northampton (co.), England 401
Northumberland (co.), England
Norway:
Advertising Media 330
Agriculture 329
Area and Population 327
Automobiles 691
Barley 329
Cable Rates 331
Cities, Population 328
Commerce 328–329
Consular Regulations 331
Consular Representatives 330
Copper 329
Corn 329
Crops 329
Districts 327
Exports 328–329
Fisheries 329
Forest Resources 329
Hay 329
Imports 328–329
Industrial Establishments 330
Iron 329
Language 330
Livestock 329
Mail Time 331
Manufactures 330
Minerals 329
Mining Industry 329, 330
Money Orders 331
Money, Weights and Measures 330
Nickel 329
Oats 329
Parcel Post 331
Postal Rates 331
Potatoes 329
Production and Industry 329–330
Railways 327
Shipping Routes 331
Silver 329
Rye 329
Wheat 329
Norwich, England 402
Nottingham (co.), England 401
Nottingham (city), England 402
Noumea, New Caledonia 636
Nova Scotia (prov.), Dominion of Canada 1, 4
Novara (prov.), Italy 305
Novara (city), Italy 307
Novgorod (prov.), Russia 354
Novgorod (city), Russia 355
Nova Wedondo, Angola 597
Novocherkask, Russia 355
Novorossisk, Russia 355
Nuble (prov.), Chile 143
Neuva Esparta (state), Venezuela 209
Neuva San Salvador, Salvador 53
Neuva Segovia (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Nuevo Leon (state), Mexico 14
Nukahiva Island, Marquesas Islands 636
Nukha, Russia 355
Nukualofa, Tonga Islands 627
Nurnberg, Germany 278
Nuts, Greece 294
Nyasa, Lake, East Africa 549

Page

Nyasaland Protectorate:
Agriculture 526
Area and Population 526
Coal 526
Coffee 526
Commerce 526
Cotton 526
Customs Tariff 526
Forest Resources 526
Graphite 526
Iron 526
Livestock 526
Mica 526
Minerals 526
Ports 526
Post Offices 526
Railways 526
Tea 526
Telegraphs 526
Tobacco 526
Nyeshin, Russia 355
N'Zerekore (ter.), French Guinea 570

O

Oahu Island, Hawaii 640
Oato, Argentina 115
Oats:
Australia 603, 604
Austria 223
Belgium 231
Bulgaria 238
Canada 4
Cyprus 239
Czecho-Slovakia 242, 243
Denmark 250
Finland 258, 259
Germany 283
Hungary 302
Ireland 416, 417
Italy 309
Jugo-Slavia 317
Netherlands 325
New Zealand 622
Norway 329
Portugal 341
Rumania 350
Russia 360
Spain 380, 381
Sweden 386, 387
Switzerland 392
Tunis 589
Union of South Africa 540
United Kingdom 414, 415, 416, 417
Uruguay 205
World's Production 693
Oaxaca (state), Mexico 14
Oaxaca (city), Mexico 14
Oberhausen, Germany 278
Obwald (canton), Switzerland 391
Ocotal, Nicaragua 41
Odense, Denmark 248
Odessa, Russia 355, 367
Offenbach, Germany 278
O'Higgins (prov.), Chile 143
Oil, Palm, Nigeria 558
Oil, Soya-Bean, China 441
Oise (dept.), France 263
Oita, Japan 471
Okayama, Japan 471
Olive oil:
Greece 294
Italy 309
Portugal 341
Spain 377
Tunis 589
Olmuts, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Olonets (prov.), Russia 354
Olsfold (dist.), Norway 327
Oltenia (dept.), Rumania 346

Page

Oltu (dept.), Rumania 346
Oman:
Area and Population 497
Commerce 497
Customs Tariff 497
Exports 497
Imports 497
Minerals 497
Money, Weights and Measures 497
Postal Service 497
Omaruru, Protectorate of Southwest Africa 559
Omdurman, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Omsk, Russia 355
Onions, Bermuda 23
Onomichi, Japan 471
Ontario (prov.), Dominion of Canada 1, 4
Opium, Persia 499
Opolu Island, Samoan Islands 638
Oran, Algeria 578
Orange Free State (prov.), Union of So. Africa 529
Orebro (govt.), Sweden 385
Orebro (city), Sweden 384
Orel (prov.), Russia 354
Orel (city), Russia 355
Orenburg (prov.), Russia 354
Orenburg (city), Russia 355
Orense (prov.), Spain 370
Oriente (prov.), Cuba 63
Oriente (prov.), Ecuador 161
Orissa (state), India, British 458
Orissa (prov.), India, British 458
Orizaba, Mexico 14
Orkney (co.), Scotland 402
Orland (dist.), Norway 327
Orne (dept.), France 263
Oro (prov.), Ecuador 161
Oruro (dept.), Bolivia 122
Oruro (city), Bolivia 122
Osaka, Japan 471
Osnabruck, Germany 278
Ostend, Belgium 230
Ostergotland (govt.), Sweden 385
Otago (prov.), New Zealand 619
Otaru, Japan 471
Otsu, Japan 471
Ottawa, Canada 1
Oudh (prov.), India, British 458
Oujda, Morocco 592
Overyssel (prov.), Netherlands 321
Oviedo (pro.), Spain 370
Oviedo (city), Spain 369
Owen Sound, Canada 1
Oxford (co.), England 401

P

Pachuca, Mexico 14
Pacific Islands 616, 617, 627, 636, 637, 638, 639
Pacificador (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Padova (prov.), Italy 305
Padua (Padova), Italy 307
Pagopago, Samoan Islands 639
Pahang (state), Federated Malay States 493
Pakhoi, China 429
Pakyong, Sikkim 508
Palau Islands, Pacific Islands 616
Palembang (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Palencia (prov.), Spain 370
Palermo (prov.), Italy 306
Palermo (city), Italy 307
Palma, Spain 369
Palmerston, North, New Zealand 620
Palmoan Island, Philippine Islands 645
Palmyra Island, British Pacific Islands 627
Pampa Central (ter.), Argentina 108
Pamplona, Spain 369
Panama 48–52
Advertising Media 52
Agriculture 51
Area and Population 48

Page

Panama (cont.):
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 52
Cities, Population 48
Climate 48
Commerce 49–51
Consular Regulations 52
Consular Representatives 52
Copper 51
Customs Tariff 52
Exports 49–51
Forest Resources 51
Gold 51
Imports 49–50
Livestock 51
Manganese 51
Manufactures 51
Minerals 51
Money Orders 52
Money, Weights and Measures 51
Parcel Post 52
Post Offices 52
Postal Rates 52
Production and Industry 51
Railways 51
Shipping Routes 52
Telegraphs 52
Panama (prov.), Panama 48
Panama (city), Panama 48
Panama Canal Zone 48
Panang Island, Straits Settlements 509
Panay Island, Philippine Islands 645
Panjin, India, Portuguese 468
Paphos, Cyprus 239
Papua, Ter. of, New Guinea:
Agriculture 637
Area and Population 637
Cocoanuts 637
Copper 637
Exports 637
Forest Resources 637
Gold 637
Imports 637
Minerals 637
Rubber 637
Sisal 637
Pará (state), Brazil 128
Paraguari, Paraguay 184
Paraguay 183–190
Advertising Media 190
Area and Population 184
Automobiles 691
Banks 189
Cable Rates 190
Cities, Population 184
Climate 183
Commerce 184–186
Consular Regulations 190
Consular Representatives 190
Customs Tariff 189
Exports 184–186
Fruit 188
Imports 184–186
Industrial Establishments 188
Land Distribution 186
Livestock 186–187
Manufacturing 188
Money 189
Money Orders 190
Parcel Post 190
Petit Grain Oil 186, 188
Postal Rates 190
Production and Industry 186–189
Quebracho 188
Railways 183, 189
Shipping Routes 190
Sugar 187
Telegraphs 189
Tobacco Crop 188
Yerba Maté 186, 187
Parahyba (state), Brazil 128

Page

Parahyba (city), Brazil 128
Paraná, Argentina 109
Parana (state), Brazil 128
Parcel Post:
  Abyssinia 520
  Afghánistán 424
  Algeria 579
  Angola 597
  Argentina 120
  Australia 615
  Austria 226
  Azores 228
  Bahama Islands 60
  Balúchistán 425
  Barbados 61
  Belgian Congo 523
  Belgium 234
  Bolivia 126
  Brazil 139
  Bulgaria 239
  Cape Verde Islands 598
  Ceylon 451
  Chile 151
  China 444
  Colombia 159
  Costa Rica 30
  Cuba 67
  Curaçao 73
  Czecho-Slovakia 246
  Denmark 254
  Dominican Republic 77
  Dutch East Indies 635
  Ecuador 167
  Egypt 565
  Federated Malay States 495
  Fiji Islands 617
  Finland 261
  France 273
  French Indo China 455
  French West Africa 569
  Germany 288
  Greece 297
  Guam Island 616
  Guatemala 37
  Guiana, British 179
  Guiana, Dutch 181
  Guiana, French 182
  Haiti 82
  Hawaii 643
  Honduras 40
  Hungary 303
  India, British 467
  India, French 467
  India, Portuguese 468
  Italy 313
  Jamaica 87
  Japan 492
  Jugo-Slavia 319
  Leeward Islands 90
  Madagascar 584
  Mexico 21
  Morocco 596
  Netherlands 326
  New Caledonia 637
  New Guinea 638
  New Hebrides Islands 617
  New Zealand 626
  Nicaragua 47
  Norway 331
  Panama 52
  Paraguay 190
  Persia 501
  Peru 200
  Philippine Islands 654
  Poland 336
  Porto Rico 100
  Portugal 344
  Portuguese Guinea 599
  Rumania 351
  Russia 363
  S. Thomé and Principe 599

Page

Parcel Post (cont.):
  Salvador 58
  Samoan Islands 639
  Siam 508
  Spain 383
  Straits Settlements 513
  Sweden 389
  Switzerland 394
  Tonga Islands 627
  Trinidad 103
  Tunis 590
  Turkey 399
  Union of South Africa 547
  United Kingdom 422
  United States Service with foreign countries 709
  Uruguay 207
  Venezuela 216
  Windward Islands 106
Paris, France 263
Parma (prov.), Italy 306
Parma (city), Italy 307
Parramatta, Australia 602
Pas-de-Calais (dept.), France 263
Patani (dept.), Siam 502
Patna, India, British 459
Patras, Greece 291
Pavia (prov.), Italy 305
Pavia (city), Italy 307
Pavlograd, Russia 355
Paysandu (dept.), Uruguay 202
Paysandu (city), Uruguay 202
Peas:
  Finland 258
  France 269
  Ireland 416, 417
  Japan 478
  Spain 380, 381
  Sweden 386
  Taiwan 489, 490
  Tunis 589
  United Kingdom 414, 415, 416, 417
Peebles (co.), Scotland 402
Pekin, China 429
Pemba Island, Zanzibar Protectorate 553
Pembroke (co.), Wales 401
Penonomé, Panama 48
Penza (prov.), Russia 354
Penza (city), Russia 355
Pepper, French Indo China 454
Perak (state), Federated Malay States 493
Pergamino, Argentina 109
Perim, Arabia 423
Perlis (state), Malay States, Unfederated:
  Agriculture 495
  Area and Population 495
  Guano 495
  Livestock 495
  Rice 495
  Roads 495
  Rubber 495
  Tin 495
Perm (prov.), Russia 354
Perm (city), Russia 355
Pernambuco (state), Brazil 128
Persia:
  Agriculture 499
  Area and Population 498
  Banks 500
  Cable Rates 501
  Carpets and Rugs 498
  Cities, Population 498
  Commerce 498–499
  Consular Regulations 501
  Consular Representatives 501
  Customs Tariff 501
  Exports 498–499
  Imports 498–499
  Language 501
  Mail Time 501
  Minerals 499–500

Page

Persia (cont.):
  Money Orders 501
  Money, Weights and Measures 500–501
  Opium 499
  Parcel Post 5 1
  Petroleum 499–500
  Petroleum products 500
  Ports 498
  Post Offices 500
  Postal Rates 501
  Production and Industry 499–500
  Railways 500
  Shipping Routes 501
  Telegraphs 500
  Transportation 500
  Wool 499
Perth (co.), Scotland 402
Peru 191–200
  Advertising Media 200
  Agriculture 191, 196, 197
  Alcohol 197
  Antimony 196, 198
  Area and Population 192
  Automobiles 691
  Borax 196, 198
  Cable Rates 200
  Cities, Population 193
  Climate 191
  Coal 198
  Cocoa 197
  Commerce 193–196
  Communications 191
  Consular Regulations 199–200
  Consular Representatives 199
  Copper 196, 198
  Cotton 197
  Customs Tariff 199
  Departments 193
  Exports 193, 195, 196
  Gold 196, 198
  Guano 197
  Imports 193–194
  Lead 196, 198
  Livestock 191, 197
  Manufactures 198
  Mercury 198
  Mineral Waters 198
  Minerals 191, 196, 198
  Molybdenum 198
  Money Orders 200
  Money, Weights and Measures 198, 199
  Parcel Post 200
  Petroleum 198
  Post Offices 199
  Postal Rates 200
  Production and Industry 191–198
  Railways 199
  Rice 197
  Rubber 191, 197
  Salt 196, 198
  Shipping Routes 200
  Silver 196, 198
  Sugar 196, 197
  Telegraphs 199
  Textile Industry 197
  Tungsten 198
  Vanadium 196, 198
  Wheat 197
  Zinc 196, 198
Perugia (prov.), Italy 306
Perugia (city), Italy 307
Pesaro e Urbino (prov.), Italy 306
Peshawar, India, British 459
Petchabun (dept.), Siam 502
Peterborough, Canada 1
Petrikovka, Russia 355
Petrograd (prov.), Russia 354
Petrograd (city), Russia 355
Petroleum:
  Angola 597
  Argentina 117

Page

Petroleum (cont.)
  Bolivia 125
  Canada 6
  Colombia 157
  Curaçao 70
  Dutch East Indies 633
  Germany 277, 285
  India, British 465
  Japan 480
  Mexico 17, 18
  Persia 499, 500
  Peru 196, 198
  Poland 335
  Rumania 350
  Russia 361
  Trinidad 103
  Turkey 398
  Venezuela 215
  World's Production 697
Petrozavadsk, Russia 355
Pforzheim, Germany 278
Philippine Islands:
  Advertising Media 653
  Agriculture 651
  Area and Population 645
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 654
  Cacoa 651
  Cities, Population 645
  Climate 644
  Cocoanuts 651
  Coffee 651
  Commerce 645–650
  Copra 651
  Corn 651
  Crops 651
  Exports 645–650
  Forest Resources 651
  Gold 651
  Hemp 651
  Imports 645–649
  Industrial Establishments 652–653
  Islands 645
  Language 653
  Livestock 651
  Maguey 651
  Mail Time 654
  Lumber 651
  Manufactures 651–653
  Minerals 651
  Money Orders 654
  Money, Weights and Measures 653
  Parcel Post 654
  Post Offices 653
  Postal Rates 654
  Production and Industry 651–653
  Railways 653
  Rice 651
  Shipping Routes 654
  Sugar 651, 652
  Telegraphs 653
  Tobacco 651
  Wireless Stations 653
Philippopolis, Bulgaria 236
Phocis, Greece 291
Phoenix Islands, British Pacific Islands 627
Phosphate, Tunis 589
Phosphorus, Taiwan 490
Phthiotis (dept.), Greece 291
Piacenza (prov.), Italy 306
Piacenza (city), Italy 307
Piauhy (state), Brazil 128
Pichincha (prov.), Ecuador 161
Pico Island, Azores 226
Piedmont (dept.), Italy 305
Pietermaritzburg, Union of South Africa 529
Pilsen, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Pinar del Rio (prov.), Cuba 63
Pinar del Rio (city), Cuba 63
Pineapples, Hawaii 642
Pingyang, Chosen 486

Page

Pinsk, Russia 355
Piraeus, Greece 291
Pisa (prov.), Italy 306
Pisa (city), Italy 307
Pisanulok (dept.), Siam 502
Pitcairn Island, British Pacific Islands 627
Pitzewo, Kwantung 490
Piura (dept.), Peru 192
Piura (city), Peru 192
Platinum:
  Australia 608
  Brazil 136
  Colombia 157
  India, British 465
  Madagascar 583
  Russia 361
  Spain 379
Plauen, Germany 278
Plenician, Algeria 578
Pleven (dist.), Bulgaria 236
Plevna, Bulgaria 236
Ploesti, Rumania 347
Plovdiv (Philippopolis) (dist.), Bulgaria 236
Plumbago, Ceylon 450
Plymouth, Tobago 101
Podgoritza, Jugo-Slavia 315
Podolia (prov.), Russia 354
Podor, Senegal 573
Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe 78
Poland:
  Agriculture 334–335
  Area and Population 333
  Cable Rates 336
  Cities, Population 333
  Coal 335
  Commerce 333
  Consular Regulations 336
  Customs Tariff 336
  Exports 333
  Imports 333
  Industrial Establishments 335
  Iron 335
  Language 335
  Lead 335
  Livestock 335
  Mail Time 336
  Manufactures 335
  Metallurgical Industry 335
  Minerals 335
  Money Orders 336
  Money, Weights and Measures 336
  Parcel Post 336
  Petroleum 335
  Petroleum Products 335
  Post Offices 335
  Postal Rates 336
  Potassium Salts 335
  Production and Industry 334
  Railways 332, 335
  Salt 335
  Shipping Routes 336
  Sugar 334
  Telegraphs 335
  Telephones 335
  Textile Industry 335
  Zinc 335
Polonnoye, Russia 355
Polotsk, Russia 355
Poltava (prov.), Russia 354
Poltava (city), Russia 355, 367
Pondichery (col), India, French 467
Pondichery (city), India, French 467
Pontevedra (prov.), Spain 370
Poona, India, British 459
Port Alexander, Angola 597
Port Antonio, Jamaica 83
Port Arthur, Canada 1
Port Arthur, Kwantung 490
Port Arthur, Liaotung 469
Port Blair, Andaman Islands 424

Page

Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa 529
Port Harcourt, Nigeria 558
Port Herald, Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Port Louis, Mauritius 550
Port Maria, Jamaica 83
Port Moresby (Papua), New Guinea 637
Port of Spain, Trinidad 100
Port Said, Egypt 561
Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 565
Portalegre (dist.), Portugal 338
Porto (dist.), Portugal 338
Porto Alegre, Brazil 128
Porto Maurizio (prov.), Italy 305
Porto Novo, Dahomey 569
Porto Ré, Jugo-Slavia 314
Porto Rico 93–100
  Advertising Media 100
  Agriculture 96, 98–99
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 100
  Charcoal 97
  Cities, Population 98–99
  Climate 93
  Coffee 95, 98, 99
  Commerce 93–97
  Communications 97
  Cotton 96
  Exports 93–97
  Fruit 96, 98–99
  Imports 93–95
  Industrial Establishments 97
  Manufactures 97
  Minerals 97
  Money Orders 100
  Money, Weights and Measures 100
  Motor Transportation 100
  Parcel Post 100
  Postal Rates 100
  Production and Industry 96–99
  Railways 97
  Shipping Routes 100
  Sugar 98, 99
  Telegraphs 97, 100
  Telephones 97
  Tobacco 97, 98, 99
  Wireless Stations 100
Porto Seguio, Togo 560
Porto Viejo, Ecuador 161
Portudal, Senegal 573
Portugal:
  Advertising Media 343
  Agriculture 341–342
  Area and Population 338
  Automobiles 691
  Barley 341
  Beans 341
  Cable Rates 344
  Climate 337
  Coal 343
  Commerce 339–341
  Consular Regulations 344
  Consular Representatives 344
  Cork 341
  Crops 341
  Customs Tariff 344
  Districts 338
  Exports 339–341
  Fisheries 343
  Forest Resources 343
  Imports 339–340
  Iron 343
  Language 343
  Lead 343
  Livestock 342
  Mail Time 344
  Minerals 343
  Money Orders 344
  Money, Weights and Measures 344
  Oats 341
  Olive Oil 341
  Parcel Post 344

Page

Portugal (cont.):
  Post Offices 343
  Postal Rates 344
  Potatoes 341
  Production and Industry 341–343
  Provinces 338
  Railways 337, 343
  Rye 341
  Shipping Routes 344
  Telegraphs 343
  Tin 343
  Wheat 341
  Wine 341
  Wolfram 343
Portuguesa (state), Venezuela 209
Portuguese Guinea:
  Cable Rates 599
  Commerce 598
  Consular Regulations 599
  Customs Tariff 599
  Exports 598
  Imports 598
  Mail Time 599
  Money Orders 599
  Parcel Post 599
  Population 598
  Postal Rates 599
  Products 598
  Shipping Routes 599
Portuguese India, see India, Portuguese.
Portuguese West Africa, see Angola.
Posen (city), Poland 333
Postal Rates:
  Abyssinia 520
  Afghánistán 424
  Algeria 579
  Angola 597
  Argentina 120
  Australia 615
  Austria 226
  Azores 228
  Bahama Islands 60
  Balúchistán 425
  Barbados 61
  Belgian Congo 523
  Belgium 234
  Bolivia 126
  Brazil 141
  Bulgaria 239
  Cape Verde Islands 598
  Ceylon 451
  Chile 151
  China 444
  Colombia 158
  Costa Rica 30
  Curaçao 73
  Czecho-Slovakia 246
  Denmark 254
  Dominican Republic 77
  Dutch East Indies 635
  Ecuador 167
  Egypt 564
  Federated Malay States 495
  Fiji Islands 617
  Finland 361
  France 273
  French Indo China 455
  French West Africa 569
  Germany 288
  Greece 297
  Guam Island 616
  Guatemala 37
  Guiana, British 179
  Guiana, Dutch 181
  Guiana, French 182
  Haiti 82
  Hawaii 643
  Honduras 40
  Hungary 303
  India, British 467

Page

Postal Rates (cont.):
  India, French 467
  India, Portugese 468
  Italy 313
  Jamaica 87
  Japan 492
  Jugo-Slavia 319
  Leeward Islands 90
  Madagascar 584
  Mexico 21
  Morocco 596
  Netherlands 326
  New Caledonia 637
  New Guinea 638
  New Hebrides Islands 617
  New Zealand 626
  Nicaragua 47
  Norway 331
  Panama 52
  Paraguay 190
  Pérsia 501
  Peru 200
  Philippine Islands 654
  Poland 336
  Porto Rico 100
  Portugal 344
  Portuguese Guinea 599
  Rumania 351
  Russia 363
  S. Thomé and Principe 599
  Salvador 58
  Samoan Islands 639
  Siam 508
  Spain 383
  Straits Settlements 513
  Sweden 389
  Switzerland 394
  Tonga Islands 627
  Trinidad 103
  Tunis 590
  Turkey 399
  Union of South Africa 547
  United Kingdom 422
  Uruguay 207
  Venezuela 216
  Windward Islands 106
Potash, Germany 277
Potatoes:
  Australia 604, 605
  Austria 223
  Belgium 231
  Bermuda 23
  Czecho-Slovakia 242, 243
  Finland 258, 259
  France 269
  Germany 283
  Hawaii 642
  Hungary 302
  Ireland 416, 417
  Italy 309
  Japan 478
  Jugo-Slavia 317
  Netherlands 325
  Norway 329
  Portugal 341
  Russia 360
  Sweden 387
  Switzerland 393
  Tunis 589
  United Kingdom 415, 416, 417
  World's Production 694
Potenza (prov.), Italy 306
Potosi (dept.), Bolivia 122
Potosi (city), Bolivia 122
Potsdam, Germany 278
Pout (ter.), Senegal 573
Pozsony, Hungary 299
Prachinburi (dept.), Siam 502
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Prahova (dept.), Rumania 346

Page

Precious Stones:
- Australia 608
- Ceylon 450
- Colombia 157
- India, British 465
- Madagascar 583

Prerau, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Pretoria, Union of South Africa 529
Priluki, Russia 355
Prince Edward Island (prov.), Dom. of Can. 1, 4
Princes Town, Trinidad 100
Principe Island, S. Thomé and Principe 599
Prinzapolca (dist.), Nicaragua 41
Prishib, Russia 355
Prizren, Jugo-Slavia 315
Proskurov, Russia 355
Prossnitz, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements 509
Przemysl, Poland 333
Pskov (prov.), Russia 354
Pskov (city), Russia 355
Puebla (state), Mexico 14
Puebla (city), Mexico 14
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala 31
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela 209
Puerto Cortes, Honduras 38
Puerto Estrella, Colombia 153
Puerto Montt, Chile 143
Puerto Plata (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Puket (dept.), Siam 502
Pulantien, Kwantung 490
Pulo Cambing Island, Malay Archipelago 635
Punjab (states), India, British 458
Punjab (prov.), India, British 458
Puno (dept.), Peru 192
Puno (city), Peru 193
Punta Arenas, Chile 143
Puntarenas (prov.), Costa Rica 26
Puntarenas (city), Costa Rica 26
Punta (dept.), Rumania 346
Putumayo (com.), Colombia 153
Puy-de-Dôme (dept.), France 263
Pyatigorsk, Russia 355
Pyrénées-Orientales (dept.), France 263
Prygos, Greece 291
Pyrites, Hungary 302

Q

Qena, Egypt 561
Quarrying:
- Greece 296
- Italy 310
- United Kingdom 417

Quebec, (prov.), Dominion of Canada 1, 4
Quebec (city), Canada 1
Quebracho:
- Argentina 117
- Paraguay 188

Queen's (co.), Ireland 402
Queensland (state), Australia 601
Querétaro (state), Mexico 14
Querétaro (city), Mexico 14
Quezaltenango (dept.), Guatemala 31
Quezaltenango (city), Guatemala 31
Quilmes, Argentina 109
Quito, Ecuador 161
Quittah, Gold Coast Colony 556

R

Rabat, Morocco 592
Rabaul (Bismarck Archipelago), New Guinea 637
Radium, Australia 608
Radnor (co), Wales 401
Ragusa, Jugo-Slavia 314
Railways:
- Abyssinia 519
- Albania 217
- Algeria 577, 579
- Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 566

Page

Railways (cont.):
- Angola 597
- Argentina 118
- Australia 601, 614
- Austria 225
- Balúchistán 425
- Basutoland 524
- Bechuanaland Protectorate 525
- Belgian Congo 522
- Borneo 426
- Brazil 139
- British East African Protectorate 548
- British Honduras 24
- Bulgaria 238
- Canada 9
- Ceylon 450
- Chile 149
- China 442
- Colombia 153, 158
- Costa Rica 29
- Cuba 67
- Cyprus 237
- Czecho-Slovakia 245
- Dahomey 569
- Dominican Republic 77
- Dutch East Indies 635
- East Africa 549
- Ecuador 160, 165
- Egypt 564
- Eritrea 590
- Federated Malay States 494
- Finland 261
- France 272
- French Guinea 571
- French Indo China 454
- Germany 287
- Gold Coast Colony 557
- Greece 290, 297
- Guatemala 36
- Guiana, British 178
- Guiana, Dutch 179
- Haiti 82
- Hawaii 643
- Hedjaz 455
- Honduras 40
- Hungary 298, 303
- India, British 466
- India, French 467
- India, Portuguese 468
- Italy 311
- Ivory Coast 572
- Jamaica 87
- Japan 490
- Jugo-Slavia 314, 319
- Kamerun 557
- Madagascar 583
- Malta 320
- Mauritius 550
- Mexico 20
- Morocco 595
- Netherlands 326
- New Caledonia 636
- New Zealand 625
- Newfoundland and Labrador 12
- Nicaragua 46
- Nigeria 558
- Panama 51
- Paraguay 183, 189
- Persia 500
- Peru 199
- Philippine Islands 653
- Poland 332, 335
- Porto Rico 100
- Portugal 337, 343
- Principal Countries 687
- Protectorate of Southwest Africa 559
- Rhodesia, Northern 527
- Rhodesia, Southern 527
- Rumania 345, 350
- Russia 363
- S. Thomé and Principe 599

Page

Railways (cont.):
- Salvador 57
- Senegal 573
- Siam 507
- Sierra Leone 559
- Spain 382
- Straits Settlements 512
- Switzerland 394
- Togo 560
- Tripoli 590
- Tunis 589
- Turkey 398
- Uganda Protectorate 553
- United Kingdom 421
- Uruguay 205
- Venezuela 215
- Zanzibar Protectorate 554

Raisins, Spain 377
Raitea Island, Leeward Islands 636
Rajaburi (dept.), Siam 502
Rajputana (agency), India, British 458
Ralick Islands, Marshall Islands 617
Rampur, India, British 459
Rancagua, Chile 143
Randers, Denmark 248
Rangoon, India, British 459
Rapa Island, French Pacific Islands 636
Ratack Islands, Marshall Islands 617
Ravenna (prov.), Italy 306
Ravenna (city), Italy 307
Rawalpindi, India, British 459
Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil 128
Recklingshausen, Germany 278
Regensburg (Ratisbon), Germany 278
Reggio Calabria (city), Italy 307
Reggio di Calabria (prov.), Italy 306
Reggio Emilia (prov.), Italy 306
Reggio Emilia (city), Italy 307
Regima, Canada 1
Reims, France 263
Remschmied, Germany 278
Rendova Island, Solomon Islands 638
Renfrew (co.), Scotland 402
Rennell Island, Solomon Islands 638
Resistencia, Argentina 109
Retalhuleu (dept.), Guatemala 31
Retalhuleu (city), Guatemala 31
Rethymnoe (dept.), Greece 291
Retymo, Greece 291
Reunion:
- Agriculture 585
- Area and Population 584
- Cables 585
- Cities, Population 584
- Commerce 585
- Exports 585
- Forest Resources 585
- Imports 585
- Rum 585
- Sugar 585

Reval, Russia 355
Rhenock, Sikkim 508
Rhodesia, Area and Population 526
Rhodesia, Northern:
- Agriculture 527
- Commerce 527
- Exports 527
- Forest Resources 527
- Imports 527
- Minerals 527
- Post Offices 527
- Railways 527
- Telegraphs 527

Rhodesia, Southern:
- Agriculture 257
- Asbestos 527
- Chrome ore 527
- Coal 527
- Coke 527
- Commerce 526, 527
- Corn 527

Page

Rhodesia, Southern (cont.);
- Exports 526, 527
- Gold 527
- Imports 526, 527
- Livestock 527
- Minerals 527
- Post Offices 527
- Production and Industry 527
- Railways 527
- Silver 527
- Telegraphs 527
- Telephones 527
- Tobacco 527

Rhône (dept.), France 263
Riau Lingga Archipelago, Dutch East Indies 628
Rice:
- Australia 603, 604
- Brazil 133, 135
- Ceylon 450
- China 441
- Chosen 487
- Dutch East Indies 632
- Egypt 563
- Fiji Islands 616
- French Indo China 454
- Guiana, British 176
- Hawaii 642
- India, British 463
- Italy 309
- Japan 477
- Kelantan (state), Malay States 496
- Perlis (state), Malay States 495
- Peru 197
- Philippine Islands 651
- Siam 506
- Spain 380, 381
- Taiwan 489, 490

Richard Toll, Senegal 573
Riga, Russia 355, 365
Rimnicu Sarat (dept.), Rumania 346
Riobamba, Ecuador 161
Rio Branco, Brazil 128
Rio Cuarto, Argentina 109
Rio Muni (dist), Spanish Africa 596
Rio de Janeiro (state), Brazil 128
Rio de Janeiro (city), Brazil 128
Rio del Rey, Kamerun 557
Rio Grande (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Rio Grande (city), Nicaragua 41
Rio Grande (dist.), Nicaragua 41
Rio Grande do Norte (state), Brazil 128
Rio Grande do Sul (state), Brazil 128
Rio Negro (ter.), Argentina 108
Rio Negro (dept.), Uruguay 202
Rivas (dept.), Nicaragua 41
Rivas (city), Nicaragua 41
Rivera (dept.), Uruguay 202
Riyadh, Turkey 395
Roads:
- Albania 217
- Algeria 579
- Austria 225
- Balúchistán 425
- Basutoland 525
- Belgian Congo 522
- China 442
- Cyprus 239
- Czecho-Slovakia 245
- Dahomey 570
- French Guinea 571
- Greece 297
- Hungary 303
- India, British 466
- Johore (state), Malay States 495
- Kedah (state), Malay States 495
- Liberia 591
- Madagascar 583
- Morocco 595
- Netherlands 326
- Nigeria 558
- Perlis (state), Malay States 459

Page

Roads (cont.):
Rumania 350
Tunis 589
Uganda Protectorate 553
Venezuela 215
Zanzibar Protectorate 554
Rocha (dept.), Uruguay 202
Rockhampton, Australia 602
Roco (ter.), Senegal 573
Roi Et (dept.), Siam 502
Roma (prov.), Italy 306
Roman (dept.), Rumania 346
Romanatsi (dept.), Rumania 346
Romanovskii, Russia 355
Rome (Roma), Italy 307
Rommy, Russia 355
Rongo, Sikkim 508
Ronongo Island, Solomon Islands 638
Rosario, Argentina 109
Roscommon (co.), Ireland 402
Ross and Cromarty (co.), Scotland 402
Rostock, Germany 278
Rostov-on-Don, Russia 355
Rotterdam, Netherlands 322
Rotuma Island, Fiji Islands 616
Roubaix, France 263
Rouen, France 263
Rousse (Rustchuk) (dist.), Bulgaria 236
Rovigo (prov.), Italy 305
Rovno, Russia 355
Roxburg (co.), Scotland 402
Rubber:
Belgian Congo 522
Bolivia 124
Borneo 426
Brazil 134, 135
Ceylon 450
Dutch East Indies 632
Federated Malay States 495
Fiji Islands 616
French Indo China 454
Guiana, British 175
Hawaii 642
Kamerun 557
Kelantan (state), Malay States 496
Liberia 591
Papua 637
Perlis (state), Malay States 495
Peru 197
Siam 506
Solomon Islands 638
Straits Settlements 512
Uganda Protectorate 553
World's Production 697
Rufisque, Senegal 573
Rum:
Barbados 61
Guiana, British 176
Jamaica 86
Martinique 91
New Caledonia 636
Reunion 585
Rumania:
Agriculture 349–350
Area and Population 346
Automobiles 691
Barley 350
Cable Rates 351
Cities, Population 347
Coal 350
Commerce 347–349
Consular Regulations 351
Consular Representatives 351
Crops 350
Customs Tariff 351
Exports 347–349
Imports 347–348
Language 350
Mail Time 351
Maize 350
Minerals 350

Page

Rumania (cont.):
Money Orders 351
Money, Weights and Measures 350
Oats 350
Parcel Post 351
Petroleum 350
Post Offices 350
Postal Rates 351
Production and Industry 349–350
Railways 345, 350
Roads 350
Rye 350
Salt 350
Shipping Routes 351
Silk 350
Telegraphs 350
Telephones 345
Territorial Changes 350
Wheat 350
Russell Island, Solomon Islands 638
Russia:
Agriculture 360
Alcohol 363
Area and Population 354–355
Automobiles 691
Barley 360
Cable Rates 363
Cities, Population 355
Coal 361
Commerce 356–359
Consular Regulations 363
Copper 361
Cotton 360
Crops 360
Customs Tariff 363
Exports 356–359
Fisheries 362
Forest Resources 360
Gold 361
Imports 356–358
Industrial Establishments 362
Iron 361
Lead 361
Mail Time 363
Manufactures 362
Minerals 360–362
Money Orders 363
Money, Weights and Measures 363
Naphtha 361
Oats 360
Parcel Post 363
Petroleum 361
Platinum 361
Postal Rates 363
Potatoes 360
Production and Industry 360–362
Provinces 354–355
Railways 363
Rye 360
Salt 362
Shipping Routes 363
Silver 361
Steel 361
Sugar 360
Sugar beets 360
Telegraphs 363
Tobacco 360
Waterways 363
Wheat 360
Zinc 361
Russian States, New 363–368
Rutland (co.), England 401
Rutschuck, Bulgaria 236
Ryazan (prov.), Russia 354
Ryazan (city), Russia 355
Rybinsk, Russia 355
Rye:
Australia 603, 604
Austria 223
Belgium 231
Czecho-Slovakia 242, 243

Page

Rye (continued):
Denmark 250
Finland 258, 259
Germany 283
Hungary 302
Ireland 416
Italy 309
Jugo-Slavia 317
Netherlands 325
Norway 329
Portugal 341
Rumania 350
Russia 360
Spain 380, 381
Sweden 386, 387
Switzerland 392
Union of South Africa 540
United Kingdom 414, 415, 416, 417
World Production 693
Ryfylke (dist.), Norway 327

S

Saarbrucken, Germany 278
Saba, Curaçao 69
Sabijah, Turkey 395
Sacatepequez (dept.), Guatemala 31
Safi, Morocco 592
Saga, Japan 471
Saharanpur, India, British 459
St. André, Reunion 584
St. Anna Bay, Jamaica 83
St. Barthelemy Island, French West Indies 78
St. Beniot, Reunion 584
St. Catharines, Canada 1
St. Croix Island, Virgin Islands of the United States 104
St. Denis, Reunion 584
St. Etienne, France 263
St. Eustatius, Curaçao 69
St. George, Windward Islands 104
St. George Island, Azores 226
St. Helena Island:
Area and Population 559
Commerce 559
Flax 559
St. John, Canada 1
St. John Island, Virgin Islands of the United States 104
St. Johns, Newfoundland 10
St. Kitts Island, West Indies 88, 89
St. Louis, Reunion 584
St. Louis, Senegal 573
St. Lucia Island, Windward Islands 105
St. Martin, Curaçao 69
St. Mary Island, Azores 226
St. Michael's Island, Azores 226
St. Nicholas, Belguim 230
St. Paul, Reunion 584
Saint Paul River, Liberia 591
St. Pierre, Martinique 91
St. Pierre, Reunion 584
St. Pierre and Miquelon 12
Area and Population 12
Exports 12
Imports 12
Industry 12
Commerce 12
St. Thomas, Canada 1
St. Thomas Islands, Virgin Islands of the United States 104
S. Thomé and Principe:
Cable Rates 599
Cacao 599
Commerce 599
Consular Regulations 599
Customs Tariff 599
Mail Time 599
Money Orders 599
Parcel Post 599
Population 599

Page

S. Thomé and Principe (cont.):
Postal Rates 599
Railways 599
Shipping Routes 599
S. Thomé Island 599
St. Vincent Island, Windward Islands 105
St. Zagora (dist), Bulgaria 230
Sakai, Japan 471
Sakal (ter.), Senegal 573
Salama, Guatemala 31
Salamanca (prov.), Spain 370
Salamanca (city), Spain 369
Saldé, Senegal 573
Sale, Morocco 592
Salerno (prov.), Italy 306
Salerno (city), Italy 307
Saliany, Russia 355
Salonica (dept.), Greece 291
Salonica (city), Greece 291
Salop (co.), England 401
Salt:
Australia 608
Austria 224
Bolivia 725
Chile 146
French Equatorial Africa 575
Greece 296
India, British 465
India, Portuguese 468
Jugo-Slavia 317
Peru 196, 198
Poland 335
Rumania 350
Russia 362
Spain 379, 380
Switzerland 393
Union of South Africa 542
United Kingdom 417
Salta (prov.), Argentina 108
Salta (city), Argentina 109
Saltillo, Mexico 14
Salto (dept.), Uruguay 202
Salto (city), Uruguay 202
Saltpetre, India, British 465
Saltpond, Gold Coast Colony 556
Salvador 53–58
Agriculture 57
Area and Population 53
Automobiles 691
Cable Rates 58
Cities, Population 53
Climate 53
Coffee 57
Commerce 53–57
Consular Regulations 58
Consular Representatives 58
Customs Tariff 58
Exports 53–57
Imports 53–56
Manufactures 57
Minerals 57
Money Orders 58
Money, Weights and Measures 58
Parcel Post 58
Post Offices 58
Production and Industry 57
Postal Rates 58
Railways 57
Roads 58
Shipping Routes 58
Telegraphs 58
Telephones 58
Salzburg (prov.), Austria 219
Salzburg (city), Austria 219
Samana (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Samar Island, Philippine Islands 645
Samara (prov.), Russia 354
Samara (city), Russia 355
Samarcand (prov.), Russia 355
Samarcand (city), Russia 355
Samarai (Papua), New Guinea 637

Page

Samarang (Java), Dutch East Indies 629
Samoan Islands, Pacific Islands:
  Area and Population 638
  Cable Rates 639
  Exports 638
  Imports 638
  Mail Time 639
  Money Orders 639
  Parcel Post 639
  Postal Rates 639
  Shipping Routes 639
  Wireless Station 638
Samos (dept.), Greece 291
Samshui, China 429
Sanatarem (dist.), Portugal 338
San Carlos, Peru 192
Sanchez, Dominican Republic 73
San Cristobal, Ecuador 161
San Cristobal, Venezuela 209
San Cristoval Island, Solomon Islands 638
Sancti Spiritus, Cuba 63
San Felipe, Chile 143
San Felipe de Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic 73
San Fernando, Chile 143
San Fernando, Trinidad 100
San Fernando de Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic 73
San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic 73
San Francisco Gotera, Salvador 53
San José (prov.), Costa Rica 26
San José (city), Costa Rica 26
San José (dept.), Uruguay 202
San Juan (prov.), Argentina 108
San Juan (city), Porto Rico 93
San Juan del Norte (dist.), Nicaragua 41
San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua 41
Sankt (Saint), Polten, Austria 219
San Luis (prov.), Argentina 108
San Luis Potosi (state), Mexico 14
San Luis Potosi (city), Mexico 14
San Marcos (dept.), Guatemala 31
San Marcos (city), Guatemala 31
San Marino, Area and Population 313
San Miguel, Salvador 53
San Pedro, Paraguay 184
San Pedro Macoris (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
San Pedro Macoris (city), Dominican Republic 73
San Pedro Sula, Honduras 38
San Salvador, Salvador 53
San Salvador Island, British West Indies 59
San Sebastian, Spain 369
Sansing, China 429
Santa Ana, Salvador 53
Santa Barba de Samana, Dominican Republic 73
Santa Catharina (state), Brazil 128
Santa Clara (prov.), Cuba 63
Santa Clara (city), Cuba 63
Santa Cruz (ter.), Argentina 108
Santa Cruz (dept.), Bolivia 122
Santa Cruz (city), Bolivia 122
Santa Cruz, Guatemala 31
Santa Cruz (Canaries), Spain 369
Santa Cruz Islands, Solomon Islands 638
Santa Cruz del Seybo, Dominican Republic 73
Santa Fé (prov.), Argentina 108
Santa Fé (city), Argentina 109
Santa Isabel, Fernando Po Island 596
Santander (prov.), Spain 370
Santander (city), Spain 369
Santander Norte (dept.), Colombia 153
Santander Sur (dept.), Colombia 153
Santa Rosa (dept.), Guatemala 31
Santa Rosa, Honduras 38
Santiago (prov.), Chile 143
Santiago (city), Chile 143
Santiago (prov.), Dominican Republic 73

Page

Santiago, Panama 48
Santiago de Cuba 63
Santiago del Estero (prov.), Argentina 108
Santiago del Estero (city), Argentina 109
Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic 73
Santo Domingo (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic 73
Santuav, China 429
San Vicente (dept.), Salvador 53
San Vicente (city), Salvador 53
São Luiz, Brazil 128
São Paulo (prov.), Brazil 128
São Paulo (city), Brazil 128
Saône-et-Loire (dept.), France 263
Sapporo, Japan 471
Sarajevo, Jugo-Slavia 315
Saratov (prov.), Russia 354
Saratov (city), Russia 355
Sarawak, Borneo 426
Sardinia (dept.), Italy 306
Sark Island, United Kingdom 402
Sarthe (dept.), France 263
Sasebo, Japan 471
Saskatchewan (prov.), Dominion of Canada 1, 4
Saskatoon, Canada 1
Sassandra, Ivory Coast 571
Sassari (prov.), Italy 306
Sassari (city), Italy 307
Sault Ste. Marie, Canada 1
Savaii Island, Samoan Islands 638
Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica 83
Savoie (dept.), France 263
Scarborough, Tobago 101
Scheelite, Australia 608
Scheelite, Federated Malay States 494
Schiedam, Netherlands 322
Schwyz (canton), Switzerland 391
Scotland, Area and Population 401, 402
Scotland, Cities, Population 402
Scotland, Counties 402
Scutari, Albania 217
Sebastopol, Russia 355
Sebikotane (ter.), Senegal 573
Seccondee, Gold Coast Colony 556
Sefrou, Morocco 592
Segovia (prov.), Spain 370
Seine (dept.), France 263
Seine-et-Marne (dept.), France 263
Seine-et-Oise (dept.), France 263
Seine-Inférieure (dept.), France 263
Selangor (state), Federated Malay States 493
Selkirk (co.), Scotland 402
Semipalatinsk (prov.), Russia 355
Semipalatinsk (city), Russia 355
Semiryechensk (prov.), Russia 355
Sendai, Japan 471
Senegal:
  Area and Population 568, 573
  Cables 573
  Cities, Population 573
  Commerce 573–574
  Exports 573–574
  Imports 573
  Railways 573
  Telegraphs 573
  Telephones 573
  Territories 573
  Waterways 573
Sensuntepeque, Salvador 53
Seoul, Chosen 486
Seraing, Belgium 230
Serbia 314, 315, 317
Sergipe (prov.), Brazil 128
Sericulture, Japan 478
Serpukhov, Russia 355
Serres (dept.), Greece 291
Serres (city), Greece 291
Sesamum, India, British 463
Setif, Algeria 578
Sevilla (prov.), Spain 370

Page

Sevilla (city), Spain 369
Seybo (prov.), Dominican Republic 73
Seychelles Islands:
  Area and Population 550
  Cocoanuts 550
  Commerce 550
  Currency 551
  Exports 550
  Imports 550
  Livestock 550
Sfax, Tunis 585
Shahjahanpur, India, British 459
Shale:
  Australia 608
  New Zealand 623
Shanghai, China 429
Shansi (prov.), China 429
Shantung (prov.), China 429
Shasi, China 429
Sheffield, England 402
Shensi (prov.), China 429
Sherbrooke, Canada 1
Shetland (co.), Scotland 402
Shibin-el-Kom, Egypt 561
Shikoku Island, Japan 469
Shimonoseki, Japan 471
Shinchiku, Taiwan 488
Shipbuilding:
  Curaçao 70
  Japan 482
  World 702
Shipping Routes:
  Abyssinia 520
  Afghánistán 424
  Algeria 579
  Angola 597
  Argentina 119
  Australia 615
  Austria 226
  Azores 228
  Bahama Islands 59
  Balúchistán 425
  Barbados 61
  Belgian Congo 523
  Belgium 234
  Bolivia 125
  Brazil 139
  Bulgaria 239
  Cape Verde Islands 598
  Ceylon 450
  Chile 150
  China 443
  Colombia 159
  Costa Rica 30
  Cuba 68
  Curaçao 72
  Czecho-Slovakia 246
  Denmark 253
  Dominican Republic 77
  Dutch East Indies 635
  Ecuador 167
  Egypt 564
  Federated Malay States 494
  Fiji Islands 617
  Finland 261
  France 273
  French Indo China 454
  French West Africa 589
  Germany 288
  Greece 297
  Guam Island 616
  Guatemala 37
  Guiana, British 179
  Guiana, Dutch 181
  Guiana, French 182
  Haiti 82
  Hawaii 643
  Honduras 40
  Honduras, British 25
  Hungary 303
  India, British 466

Page

Shipping Routes (cont.):
  India, French 467
  India, Portuguese 468
  Italy 312
  Jamaica 87
  Japan 491
  Jugo-Slavia 319
  Leeward Islands 90
  Madagascar 584
  Martinique 92
  Mexico 21
  Morocco 596
  Netherlands 326
  New Caledonia 636
  New Guinea 638
  New Zealand 625
  Nicaragua 47
  Norway 331
  Panama 52
  Paraguay 190
  Persia 501
  Peru 200
  Philippine Islands 654
  Poland 336
  Porto Rico 100
  Portugal 344
  Portuguese Guinea 599
  Rumania 351
  Russia 363
  S. Thomé and Principe 599
  Salvador 58
  Samoan Islands 639
  Siam 508
  Sikkim 508
  Spain 383
  Straits Settlements 513
  Sweden 389
  Switzerland 394
  Tonga Islands 627
  Trinidad 103
  Tunis 590
  Turkey 398
  Union of South Africa 546
  United Kingdom 422
  Uruguay 207
  Venezuela 216
  Virgin Islands of the United States 104
  Windward Islands 105
Ships and Shipping, Merchant tonnage of the World, Tonnage Definitions 701, 702, 703
Shirati, East Africa 549
Shiraz, Persia 498
Shizuoka, Japan 471
Sholapur, India, British 459
Shortland Island, Solomon Islands 638
Shumla, Bulgaria 236
Shuri, Japan 471
Shusha, Russia 353
Sialkot, India, British 459
Siam:
  Advertising Media 508
  Agriculture 506
  Area and Population 502
  Automobiles 691
  Cable Rates 508
  Climate 502
  Commerce 502–506
  Consular Regulations 508
  Consular Representatives 508
  Customs Tariff 508
  Departments 502
  Exports 502–506
  Forest Resources 506
  Imports 502–505
  Language 508
  Livestock 506
  Lumber 506
  Mail Time 508
  Minerals 506, 507
  Mining Industry 506, 507
  Money Orders 508
  Money, Weights and Measures 507

Page

Siam (cont.):
- Parcel Post 508
- Post Offices 507
- Postal Rates 508
- Production and Industry 506–507
- Railways 507
- Rice 506
- Rubber 506
- Shipping Routes 508
- Teak 506
- Telegraphs 507
- Telephones 507
- Tin 506–507
- Trade Methods 502
- Tungsten 506
- Wireless Stations 507

Siberia, see Russia.
Sicily (dept.), Italy 306
Sidibe Abbes, Algeria 578
Siena (prov.), Italy 306
Siena (city), Italy 307
Sierra Leone:
- Area and Population 559
- Commerce 559
- Currency 560
- Exports 559
- Imports 559
- Post Offices 560
- Railways 559
- Telegraphs 559
- Telephones 559

Sierra Leone, Protectorate of:
- Area and Population 560
- Exports 560
- Imports 560

Siguiri (ter.), French Guinea 570
Sikkim:
- Area and Population 508
- Cities, Population 508
- Commerce 508
- Copper 508
- Exports 508
- Imports 508
- Products 508
- Shipping Routes 508

Silesia (prov.), Czecho-Slovakia 219, 240, 333
Silk:
- China 441
- France 272
- French Indo China 454
- Hungary 302
- Japan 479
- Rumania 350
- Raw, World's Production 700

Silver:
- Australia 608
- Bechuanaland Protectorate 525
- Belgium 233
- Canada 6
- China 442
- Colombia 157
- Czecho-Slovakia 245
- France 270
- Honduras 39
- Hungary 302
- India, British 465
- Japan 480
- Madagascar 583
- Mexico 18
- New Zealand 623
- Norway 329
- Peru 196, 198
- Rhodesia, Southern 527
- Russia 361
- Spain 379, 380
- Sweden 387
- Taiwan 490
- Turkey 398
- Union of South Africa 542
- United Kingdom 418
- World's Production 699

Simbirsk (prov.), Russia 354
Simbirsk (city), Russia 355
Simferopol, Russia 355
Simpson Harbor (Bismarck Archipelago) New Guinea 637
Sinaloa (state), Mexico 14
Sind (prov.), India, British 458
Singapore (city), Straits Settlements 509
Singapore Island, Straits Settlements 509
Siquia (dist.), Nicaragua 41
Siracusa (prov.), Italy 306
Siracusa (city), Italy 307
Sisal:
- Hawaii 642
- Mexico 19
- Papua 637

Sitra Island, Bahrein Islands 424
Sivas, Turkey 396
Sjakia (dept.), Greece 291
Skaraborg (govt.), Sweden 385
Skien, Norway 328
Skobelev, Russia 355
Sligo (co.), Ireland 402
Smichow, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Smolensk (prov.), Russia 354
Smolensk (city), Russia 355
Smyrna, Turkey 396
Society Islands, French Pacific Islands 636
Sodermanland (govt.), Sweden 385
Sodertalje, Sweden 384
Soerabaya (Java), Dutch East Indies 629
Soerakarta (Java), Dutch East Indies 629
Sofia (dist.), Bulgaria 236
Sofia (city), Bulgaria 236
Sognog Fjordane (dist.), Norway 327
Sohag, Egypt 561
Sokoto, Abyssinia 515
Sokotra Island:
- Area and Population 551
- Dairy Products 551
- Livestock 551

Solingen, Germany 278
Solola (dept.), Guatemala 31
Solola (city), Guatemala 31
Solomon Islands (British):
- Area and Population 638
- Copra 638
- Money, Weights and Measures 638
- Rubber 638

Solomon Islands (German), Pacific Islands 638
Somaliland, French, see French Somaliland
Somaliland, Italian, see Italian Somaliland.
Somaliland Protectorate:
- Area and Population 551
- Cities, Population 551
- Commerce 551
- Currency 551
- Exports 551
- Imports 551
- Telegraphs 551
- Transportation 551
- Wireless Stations 551

Somerset (co.), England 401
Somme (dept.), France 263
Somoto, Nicaragua 41
Sondrio (prov.), Italy 305
Sonora (state), Mexico 14
Sonsonate (dept.), Salvador 53
Sonsonate (city), Salvador 53
Soochow, China 429
Soria (prov.), Spain 370
Soriano (dept.), Uruguay 202
Sormovo, Russia 355
Sör-Tröndelag (dist.), Norway 327
Sosnowice, Poland 333
Sousse, Tunis 585
South Africa, British, see Basutoland; Bechuanaland Protectorate; Nyasaland Protectorate; Rhodesia; Swaziland Protectorate; Union of South Africa.

Page

South Africa, Union of, see Union of South Africa.
South Australia (state), Australia 601
South Holland (prov.), Netherlands 321
Southwest Africa, Protectorate of:
- Agriculture 559
- Area and Population 558
- Cities, Population 559
- Commerce 558
- Diamonds 559
- Exports 558
- Imports 558
- Livestock 558
- Minerals 559
- Railways 559

Soya-bean oil, China 441
Soya-beans:
- Chosen 487
- Japan 478

Spain:
- Advertising Media 382
- Agriculture 380–381
- Area and Population 369–370
- Asphalt 380
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 380, 381
- Beans 380
- Cable Rates 383
- Cement 379
- Cities, Population 369
- Coal 380
- Coke 379
- Commerce 370–375
- Consular Regulations 383
- Consular Representatives 382
- Copper 379, 380
- Corn 380, 381
- Crops 380–381
- Customs Tariff 383
- Electric Power 378
- Emigration 370
- Exports 370–375
- Fisheries 381–382
- Hydroelectric development 378
- Illiteracy 370
- Imports 370–375
- Iron 379, 380
- Language 382
- Lead 379, 380
- Lentils 380
- Lignite 380
- Livestock 381
- Mail Time 383
- Manganese 380
- Manufactures 377–379
- Mercury 379, 380
- Meslin 380
- Metallurgical Industry 379
- Millet 380, 381
- Minerals 379, 380
- Money Orders 383
- Money, Weights and Measures 382
- Oats 380, 381
- Olive oil 377
- Parcel Post 383
- Peas 380, 381
- Phosphorate 380
- Platinum 379
- Post Offices 382
- Postal Rates 383
- Power Plants 378
- Production and Industry 377–382
- Provinces 370
- Railways 382
- Raisins 377
- Rice 380, 381
- Rye 380, 381
- Salt 379, 380
- Shipping Routes 383
- Silver 379, 380
- Steel 379

Spain (continued):
- Sugar 381
- Sugar beets 381
- Sulphur 380
- Sulphuric Acid 379
- Tares 380
- Telegraphs 382
- Telephones 382
- Textile Industry 377–378
- Tin 380
- Vetches 380
- Wheat 380, 381
- Wine 377
- Wolfram 380
- Zinc 379–380

Spandau, Germany 278
Spanish Africa, see Fernando Po Island.
Spanish Town, Jamaica 83
Spelt, Germany 283
Sponge Fisheries, Tunis 589
Srinagar, India, British 459
Stafford (co.), England 401
Stanleyville, Belgian Congo 521
Starbuck Island, British Pacific Islands 627
Stavanger, Norway 328
Stavropol, Russia 355
Stavropol (prov.), Russia 354
Steatite, India, British 465
Steel:
- Belgium 232
- France 270
- Germany 287
- Japan 481
- Jugo-Slavia 317
- New Caledonia 636
- Russia 361
- Spain 379
- World's Production 696

Stettin, Germany 278
Stewart Island, New Zealand 619
Steyr, Austria 219
Stirling (co.), Scotland 402
Stockholm (govt.), Sweden 385
Stockholm (city), Sweden 384
Straits Settlements:
- Advertising Media 513
- Area and Population 509
- Automobiles 691
- Cable Rates 513
- Climate 509
- Commerce 509–512
- Consular Regulations 513
- Copra 512
- Customs Tariff 513
- Exports 509–512
- Immigration 509
- Imports 509–511
- Language 513
- Mail Time 513
- Money Orders 513
- Money, Weights and Measures 512
- Parcel Post 513
- Postal Rates 513
- Production and Industry 512
- Railways 513
- Rubber 512
- Shipping Routes 513
- Tin 512
- Trade Methods 509

Stratford, Canada 1
Stuttgart, Germany 278
Styria 314, 315
Suchava (dept.), Rumania 346
Suchitepequez (dept.), Guatemala 31
Sucre, Bolivia 122
Sucre (state), Venezuela 209
Sudan, see Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Suez, Egypt 561
Suez Canal 563
Suffolk (co.), England 401

Page

Sugar:
- Argentina 116
- Australia 604, 605
- Austria 225
- Barbados 61
- Brazil 133, 135
- China 441
- Costa Rica 29
- Cuba 66
- Czecho-Slovakia 243
- Denmark 250
- Dominican Republic 76
- Dutch East Indies 632
- Egypt 563
- Fiji Islands 616
- France 269
- Germany 285
- Guatemala 35
- Guiana, British 175, 176
- Haiti 82
- Hawaii 642
- India, British 463
- Italy 309, 311
- Jamaica 86
- Martinique 91
- Mauritius 550
- Mexico 19
- Nicaragua 46
- Paraguay 187
- Peru 196, 197
- Philippine Islands 651, 652
- Poland 334
- Porto Rico 95, 96, 98
- Reunion 585
- Russia 360
- Spain 381
- Taiwan 489, 490
- Trinidad 103
- Union of South Africa 540
- Venezuela 214
- World's Production 695

Sugar Beets:
- Australia 604, 605
- Austria 223
- Belgium 231
- France 269
- Hungary 302
- Italy 309
- Netherlands 325
- Russia 360
- Spain 381

Sukhum (prov.), Russia 354
Sukhum (city), Russia 355

Sulphur:
- Austria 224
- Chile 146
- Czecho-Slovakia 245
- Germany 287
- Greece 296
- Hungary 302
- Italy 310
- Japan 480
- New Zealand 623
- Spain 380
- Sweden 387
- Taiwan 490

Sulphuric Acid:
- Hungary 302
- Spain 379

Sumatra Island, Dutch East Indies 628
Sumy, Russia 355
Sundsvall, Sweden 384
Surat, India, British 459
Surat (Chumporn) (dept.), Siam 502
Surrey (co.), England 401
Sussex (co.), England 401
Sutherland (co.), Scotland 402
Suva, Fiji Islands 616
Swakopmund, Protectorate of Southwest Africa 559
Swatow, China 429

Page

Swaziland Protectorate 528
- Agriculture 528
- Area and Population 528
- Coal 528
- Gold 528
- Livestock 528
- Minerals 528
- Post Offices 528
- Telegraphs 528
- Tin 528

Sweden:
- Advertising Media 388
- Agriculture 386–387
- Area and Population 385
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 386, 387
- Beans 386
- Cable Rates 389
- Cities, Population 284
- Coal 387
- Commerce 385–386
- Consular Regulations 389
- Consular Representatives 389
- Copper 387
- Corn 386, 387
- Crops 386–387
- Customs Tariff 389
- Exports 385–386
- Forest Resources 387
- Governments (Län.) 385
- Hay 387
- Imports 385–836
- Industrial Establishments 388
- Iron 387
- Language 388
- Lead 387
- Livestock 386
- Mail Time 389
- Manganese 387
- Manufactures 387–388
- Minerals 387
- Money Orders 389
- Money, Weights and Measures 389
- Oats 386, 387
- Parcel Post 389
- Peas 386
- Postal Rates 389
- Potatoes 387
- Production and Industry 386–388
- Railways 384
- Rye 386, 387
- Shipping Routes 389
- Silver 387
- Sulphur 387
- Wheat 386, 387
- Zinc 387

Switzerland:
- Advertising Media 394
- Agriculture 392–393
- Area and Population 391
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 392
- Cable Rates 394
- Cantons 391
- Cities, Population 391
- Commerce 391–392
- Consular Regulations 394
- Consular Representatives 394
- Corn 392
- Crops 392–393
- Customs Tariff 394
- Dairy Industry 393
- Embroidery Industry 393
- Exports 391–392
- Imports 391–392
- Industrial Establishments 393
- Language 394
- Livestock 393
- Mail Time 394
- Manufactures 393
- Minerals 393

Page

Switzerland (cont.):
- Mining Industry 393
- Money Orders 394
- Money, Weights and Measures 394
- Oats 392
- Parcel Post 394
- Post Offices 394
- Postal Rates 394
- Potatoes 393
- Production and Industry 392–393
- Railways 394
- Rye 392
- Salt 393
- Shipping Routes 394
- Telegraphs 394
- Telephones 394
- Watch-making 393
- Wheat 392

Sydney, Australia 602
Sydney, Canada 1
Sydproven, Greenland 23
Syra (Hermoupolis), Greece 291
Syria, Area and Population 395
Syzran, Russia 355
Szabadka, Hungary 299
Szechwan (prov.), China 429
Szegedin, Hungary 299
Szemao, China 429

T

Tabasco (state), Mexico 14
Tabou, Ivory Coast 571
Tabriz, Persia 498
Tachira (state), Venezuela 209
Tacna (prov.), Chile 143
Tacna (city), Chile 143
Tacna (dept.), Peru 192
Tacna (city), Peru 192
Tacuarembo (dept.), Uruguay 202
Taganrog, Russia 355
Tagua Nuts, Ecuador 165
Tahaa Island, Leeward Islands 636
Tahiti Island, Society Islands:
- Area and Population 636
- Exports 636
- Imports 636
- Industries 636
- Products 636

Taichu, Taiwan 488
Taihoku, Taiwan 488
Taiku, Chosen 486
Tainan, Taiwan 488
Taiwan (Formosa):
- Agriculture 489–490
- Area and Population 488
- Beans 489, 490
- Cities, Population 488
- Coal 490
- Commerce 488–489
- Copper 490
- Crops 490
- Exports 488–489
- Forest Resources 490
- Gold 490
- Ground nuts 490
- Imports 488–489
- Jute 490
- Livestock 490
- Minerals 490
- Peas 489, 490
- Phosphorus 490
- Production and Industry 489–490
- Rice 489, 490
- Rush 490
- Silver 490
- Sugar 489, 490
- Sulphur 490
- Sweet Potatoes 489, 490
- Tea 489

Takamatsu, Japan 471

Page

Takao, Taiwan 488
Takaoka, Japan 471
Takasaki, Japan 471
Takata, Japan 471
Talca (prov.), Chile 143
Talca (city), Chile 143
Tamatave, Madagascar 580
Tamaulipas (state), Mexico 14
Tambov (prov.), Russia 354
Tambov (city), Russia 355
Tanga, East Africa 549
Tammerfors, Finland 257
Tandil, Argentina 109
Tanganyika, Lake, East Africa 549
Tangier, Morocco 592
Tanta, Egypt 561
Tapanceli (dist.), Dutch East Indies 628
Taranaki (prov.), New Zealand 619
Tarapacá (prov.), Chile 143
Tarija (dept.), Bolivia 122
Tarija (city), Bolivia 122
Tarn (dept.), France 263
Tarn-et-Garonne (dept.), France 263
Tarragona (prov.), Spain 370
Tashkent, Russia 355
Tasmania (state), Australia 601
Tati District, Bechuanaland Protectorate 525
Taurida (prov.), Russia 354

Tea:
- Ceylon 450
- China 441
- Dutch East Indies 632
- India, British 463
- Japan 479
- Nyasaland Protectorate 526
- Taiwan 489
- Union of South Africa 540
- World's Production 692

Teak, Siam 506
Tecuchi (dept.), Rumania 346
Tegucigalpa, Honduras 38
Teheran, Persia 498
Tela, Honduras 38

Telegraphs:
- Abyssinia 519
- Algeria 579
- Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 566
- Angola 597
- Austria 225
- Bechuanaland Protectorate 525
- Belgian Congo 523
- Brazil 137
- Bulgaria 238
- Canada 9
- British East African Protectorate 548
- Ceylon 450
- Chile 149
- China 442
- Colombia 158
- Costa Rica 29
- Cuba 67
- Cyprus 239
- Czecho-Slovakia 245
- Dahomey 570
- Denmark 253
- Dominican Republic 77
- Dutch East Indies 635
- East Africa 549
- Ecuador 166
- Egypt 564
- Federated Malay States 494
- France 272
- French Equatorial Africa 575
- French Guinea 571
- French Indo China 454
- Germany 287
- Gold Coast Colony 557
- Greece 297
- Guatemala 36
- Guiana, British 178
- Haiti 82

Page

Telegraphs (continued):
Honduras 40
Honduras, British 24
Hungary 303
India, British 466
India, Portuguese 468
Italy 311
Ivory Coast 572
Jamaica 87
Japan 490
Jugo-Slavia 319
Kamerun 557
Madagascar 584
Malay States, Unfederated 496
Mauritius 550
Mexico 20
Morocco 595
Netherlands 326
New Caledonia 636
New Zealand 625
Newfoundland and Labrador 12
Nicaragua 46
Nigeria 558
Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Panama 52
Paraguay 189
Persia 500
Peru 199
Philippine Islands 653
Poland 335
Porto Rico 97, 100
Portugal 343
Principal Countries 687
Rhodesia, Northern 527
Rhodesia, Southern 527
Rumania 350
Russia 363
Salvador 58
Senegal 573
Siam 507
Sierra Leone 559
Somaliland Protectorate 551
Spain 382
Swaziland Protectorate 528
Switzerland 394
Togo 560
Tunis 589
Turkey 398
Uganda Protectorate 553
United Kingdom 421
Venezuela 215
Telemark (dist.), Norway 327
Telephones:
Abyssinia 519
Afghánistán 424
Algeria 579
Austria 225
Bahama Islands 59
Belgian, Congo 523
Bulgaria 238
Canada 9
Chile 150
Cuba 67
Czecho-Slovakia 245
Dahomey 570
Denmark 253
Dominican Republic 77
Ecuador 166
Egypt 564
Federated Malay States 494
France 272
French Guinea 571
French Indo China 454
Germany 287
Gold Coast Colony 557
Greece 297
Guatemala 36
Guiana, British 178
Hawaii 643
Honduras 40
Honduras, British 24

Page

Telephones (cont.):
Hungary 303
Italy 312
Ivory Coast 572
Jamaica 87
Japan 490
Jugo-Slavia 319
Madagascar 584
Malay States, Unfederated 495, 496
Malta 320
Mauritius 550
Morocco 595
Netherlands 326
New Caledonia 636
Newfoundland and Labrador 12
Nicaragua 46
Nigeria 558
Poland 335
Porto Rico 97
Rhodesia, Southern 527
Rumania 350
Salvador 58
Senegal 573
Siam 507
Sierra Leone 559
Spain 382
Switzerland 394
Togo 560
Tunis 589
Uganda Protectorate 553
United Kingdom 421
Uruguay 205
Zanzibar Protectorate 554
Telorman (dept.), Rumania 346
Temesvar, Hungary 299
Temir-Khan-Shura, Russia 355
Temuco, Chile 143
Tengyueh, China 429
Tepic (ter.), Mexico 14
Teramo (prov.), Italy 306
Terceira Island, Azores 226
Terek (prov.), Russia 354
Ternate (dist), Dutch East Indies 628
Teruel (prov.), Spain 370
Tetuan, Morocco 592
Textile Industry:
Belgium 233
China 442
France 272
Germany 284
India, British 464, 465
India, French 467
Italy 310, 311
Japan 484, 485
Netherlands 325
Peru 197
Poland 335
Spain 377, 378
United Kingdom 420
Textiles, World's Consumption and Production 699
Theodosia, Russia 355
Therezina, Brazil 128
Thiès (ter.), Senegal 573
Three Kings Islands, Kermadec Islands 626
Three Rivers, Canada 1
Tiassali, Ivory Coast 572
Tibet 429
Tierra del Fuego (ter.), Argentina 108
Tiflis (prov.), Russia 354
Tiflis (city), Russia 355, 367
Tilburg, Netherlands 322
Timaru, New Zealand 620
Time Differences 686
Timor Archipelago, Dutch East Indies 628
Timor Island, Malay Archipelago 635
Tin:
Australia 608
Belgian Congo 522
Bolivia 125
China 442

Page

Tin (cont.):
Czecho-Slovakia 245
Dutch East Indies 633
Federated Malay States 494
India, British 465
Perlis (state), Malay States 495
Portugal 343
Siam 506, 507
Spain 380
Straits Settlements 512
Swaziland Protectorate 528
Union of South Africa 542
United Kingdom 418
World's Production 696
Tipperary (co.), Ireland 402
Tiraspol, Russia 355
Tirnovo (dist), Bulgaria 236
Tivaouane (ter.), Senegal 573
Tlaxcala (state), Mexico 14
Tobacco:
Australia 605
Austria 225
Belgium 231
Borneo 426
Brazil 134, 135
Bulgaria 238
Chosen 487
Cuba 67
Dominican Republic 76
France 269
Germany 285
Greece 294
Haiti 82
Hawaii 642
Honduras 39
Hungary 302
Jamaica 86
Japan 478
New Caledonia 636
Nyasaland Protectorate 526
Paraguay 188
Peru 197
Philippine Islands 651
Porto Rico 96, 98, 99
Rhodesia, Southern 527
Russia 360
Turkey 397
Union of South Africa 540
Uruguay 205
Tobago Island, West Indies 101, 103
Tobolsk, Russia 355
Togo:
Area and Population 560
Commerce 560
Exports 560
Imports 560
Livestock 560
Post Offices 560
Production and Industry 560
Railways 560
Telegraphs 560
Telephones 560
Wireless Stations 560
Tokeland Islands, British Pacific Islands 627
Toko, Taiwan 488
Tokuskima, Japan 471
Tokyo, Japan 471
Toledo (prov.), Spain 370
Tolima (dept.), Colombia 153
Toluca, Mexico 14
Tomsk, Russia 355
Tonga Islands:
Area and Population 627
Cables 627
Copra 627
Exports 627
Imports 627
Mail Time 627
Money Orders 627
Money, Weights and Measures 627
Parcel Post 627

Page

Tonga Islands (cont.):
Postal Rates 627
Shipping Routes 627
Tonking, French Indo China 451
Tonnage, Definitions 703
Toowoomba, Australia 602
Torino (dept.), Italy 305
Toronto, Canada 1
Totonicapan (dept.), Guatemala 31
Totonicapan (city), Guatemala 31
Tottori, Japan 471
Toulon, France 263
Toulouse, France 263
Toultcha (dept.), Rumania 346
Towinai, Belgium 230
Townsville, Australia 602
Toyama, Japan 471
Toyohashi, Japan 471
Trana, Albania 217
Transcaspian Province, Russia 355
Transcaucasia (prov.), Russia 354, 355
Transvaal (prov.), Union of South Africa 529
Transvaal (prov.), Union of South Africa—Gold 541, 542
Trapani (prov.), Italy 306
Trapani (city), Italy 307
Tras-os-Montes (prov.), Portugal 338
Travancore (state), India, British 458
Trebizond, Turkey 396
Treinta y Tres (dept.) Uruguay 202
Trengganu (state), Malay States Unfederated:
Area and Population 496
Commerce 496
Exports 496
Imports 496
Production and Industry 496
Treviso (prov.), Italy 305
Treviso (city), Italy 307
Trichinopoly, India, British 459
Trieste, Italy 218
Trikkala (dept.), Greece 291
Trikkala (city), Greece 291
Trinidad, Bolivia 122
Trinidad, West Indies 100–103
Area and Population 100
Asphalt 103
Automobiles 103
Cable Rates 103
Climate 100
Cocoa 103
Commerce 101–103
Consular Regulations 103
Consular Representatives 103
Customs Tariff 103
Exports 101–103
Fruits 103
Imports 101–102
Manjack 103
Money Orders 103
Parcel Post 103
Petroleum 103
Postal Rates 103
Production and Industry 103
Shipping Routes 103
Sugar 103
Tobago Island 101–103
Tripoli:
Area and Population 590
Automobiles 691
Cables 590
Cities, Population 590
Commerce 590
Exports 590
Fruit 590
Imports 590
Railways 590
Sponge Fisheries 590
Tripoli (city), Tripoli 590
Tripolitsa, Greece 291
Tristan da Cunha Islands 560
Trivanchum, India, British 459

Page

Troitsk, Russia 355
Trollhattan, Sweden 384
Troms (dist.), Norway 327
Trondhjem, Norway 328
Troppau, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Trujillo, Honduras 38
Trujillo, Peru 193
Trujillo (state), Venezuela 209
Tsaritsyn, Russia 355
Tsarskoye Selo, Russia 355
Tsingtau, China 429
Tsu, Japan 471
Tuamotu Islands, French Pacific Islands 636
Tubuai Islands, French Pacific Islands 636
Tucopia Islands, Solomon Islands 638
Tucuman (prov.), Argentina 108
Tucuman (city), Argentina 109
Tula (prov.), Russia 354
Tula (city), Russia 355
Tulcan, Ecuador 161
Tulear, Madagascar 580
Tumbes (prov.), Peru 193
Tumbes (city), Peru 193
Tunapuna, Trinidad 100
Tungsten:
- Argentina 117
- Bolivia 125
- Canada 6
- France 270
- India, British 465
- New Zealand 623
- Peru 198
- Siam 506

Tungurahua (prov.), Ecuador 161
Tunis:
- Advertising Media 589
- Agriculture 588–589
- Area and Population 585
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 589
- Beans 589
- Cable Rates 590
- Cities, Population 585
- Commerce 585–588
- Consular Regulations 590
- Consular Representatives 589
- Cork 589
- Corn 589
- Crops 589
- Customs Tariff 590
- Exports 585–588
- Fisheries 589
- Forest Resources 588
- Hides and Skins 589
- Imports 585–588
- Iron 589
- Lead 589
- Lignite 589
- Livestock 589
- Mail Time 590
- Manganese 589
- Manufactures 589
- Minerals 589
- Money Orders 590
- Money, Weights and Measures 589
- Oats 589
- Olive Oil 589
- Parcel Post 590
- Peas 589
- Phosphate 589
- Post Offices 589
- Postal Rates 590
- Potatoes 589
- Production and Industry 588–589
- Railways 589
- Roads 589
- Shipping Routes 590
- Sponge Fisheries 589
- Telegraphs 589
- Telephones 589
- Wheat 589

Page

Tunis (cont.):
- Wine 589
- Wool 589
- Zinc 589

Tunis (city), Tunis 585
Turgai (prov.), Russia 355
Turin (Torino), Italy 307
Turkestan (prov.), Russia 355
Turkey:
- Agriculture 397
- Area and Population 395–396
- Automobiles 691
- Cable Rates 399
- Chrome Ore 398
- Cities, Population 396
- Coal 397
- Coffee 397
- Commerce 396–397
- Consular Regulations 399
- Copper 398
- Customs Tariff 398
- Exports 396–397
- Fisheries 398
- Forest Resources 397
- Gold 398
- Imports 396–397
- Iron 398
- Language 398
- Mail Time 399
- Manganese 398
- Manufactures 398
- Minerals 398
- Money Orders 399
- Money, Weights and Measures 398
- Parcel Post 399
- Petroleum 398
- Post Offices 398
- Postal Rates 399
- Production and Industry 397–398
- Railways 398
- Shipping Routes 398
- Silver 398
- Telegraphs 398
- Territorial Changes 395
- Tobacco 397
- Zinc 398

Turks Islands, British West Indies 88
Tuscany (dept.), Italy 306
Tutova (dept.), Rumania 346
Tutuila Island, Samoan Islands 638
Tuzla, Jugo-Slavia 315
Tver (prov.), Russia 354
Tver (city), Russia 355
Twillingate, Newfoundland 10
Tyrol (prov.), Austria 219
Tyrone (co.), Ireland 402

U

Ubangi, Shari-Chad Colony, French Equatorial Africa 575
Ubangi-Shari Circumscription, French Equatorial Africa 575
Ubon Rajatani (dept.), Siam 502
Uddevalla, Sweden 384
Udine (prov.), Italy 305
Udine (city), Italy 307
Udorn (dept.), Siam 502
Ufa (prov.), Russia 354
Ufa (city), Russia 355
Uganda, Lake, East Africa 549
Uganda Protectorate:
- Agriculture 553
- Area and Population 552
- Beans 553
- Cocoa 553
- Coffee 553
- Commerce 552
- Cotton 553
- Crops 553

Page

Uganda Protectorate (cont.):
- Exports 552
- Fruit 553
- Imports 552
- Railways 553
- Roads 553
- Rubber 553
- Sweet Potatoes 553
- Telegraphs 553
- Telephones 553

Uji-Yamada, Japan 471
Ujpest, Hungary 299
Ukrainia, New Russian State 364
Ukrainia:
- Area and Population 367
- Cities, Population 367
- Provinces 367

Uleaborg, Finland 257
Ulm, Germany 278
Ulster, Ireland 402
Uman, Russia 355
Unfederated Malay States, see Malay States, Unfederated.
Union of South Africa:
- Advertising Media 546
- Agriculture 540
- Area and Population 529
- Asbestos 542
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 540
- Cities, Population 529
- Climate 529
- Coal 542
- Coke 542
- Commerce 530–539
- Consular Regulations 546
- Copper 542
- Corn 540
- Cotton 540
- Crops 540
- Customs Tariff 546
- Dairy Products 540
- Diamonds 542
- Exports 530–538
- Fisheries 541
- Flint 542
- Fruit 540
- Gold 541, 542
- Graphite 542
- Imports 530–539
- Industrial Establishments 542–545
- Language 546
- Lead 542
- Lime 542
- Livestock 540
- Magnesite 542
- Mail Time 547
- Manufactures 542–545
- Minerals 541–542
- Mining Industry 541–542
- Mining Stores 538–539
- Money Orders 547
- Money, Weights and Measures 546
- Oats 540
- Parcel Post 547
- Postal Rates 547
- Production and Industry 540–545
- Provinces 529
- Rye 540
- Salt 542
- Shipping Routes 546
- Silver 542
- Sugar 540
- Tea 540
- Tin 542
- Tobacco 540
- Wattle-bark 540
- Whaling 541
- Wheat 540

Page

United Kingdom:
- Advertising Media 422
- Agriculture 414–417
- Area and Population 401–402
- Automobiles 691
- Barley 414, 415, 416, 417
- Beans 414, 415, 416, 417
- Cable Rates 422
- Chalk 417
- Cities, Population 402
- Clay 417
- Coal 417, 418
- Commerce 403–413
- Consular Regulations 421
- Consular Representatives 421
- Copper 418
- Crops 414–417
- Customs Tariff 421
- Exports 403–413
- Fisheries 419
- Flax 415, 416
- Gold 418
- Hay 415, 416, 417
- Hops 415, 416
- Imports 403–407
- Iron 417, 418
- Lead 418
- Limestone 417
- Livestock 415, 416
- Manufactures 419–420
- Metallurgical Industry 420
- Minerals 417–418
- Money Orders 422
- Money, Weights and Measures 420–421
- Oats 414, 415, 416, 417
- Parcel Post 422
- Peas 414, 415, 416, 417
- Population, Occupations 414
- Post Offices 421
- Postal Rates 422
- Potatoes 415, 416, 417
- Production and Industry 414–420
- Quarrying 417
- Railways 421
- Registered Companies 419
- Rye 414, 415, 416, 417
- Salt 417
- Sandstone 417
- Shale 417
- Shipping 421
- Shipping Routes 422
- Silver 418
- Telegraphs 421
- Telephones 421
- Textile Industry 420
- Tin 418
- Vegetables 414, 415, 416, 417
- Wheat 414, 415, 416, 417
- Zinc 418

United States:
- Exports 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 662, 664, 667
- Foreign Trade 665
- Imports 661, 662, 664

Upper Austria (prov.), Austria 219
Upper Senegal and Niger:
- Area and Population 574
- Cities, Population 574
- Exports 574
- Imports 574
- Livestock 574
- Production and Industry 574

Uppsala (govt.), Sweden 385
Uppsala (city), Sweden 384
Uraba (com.), Colombia 153
Uralsk (prov.), Russia 355
Uralsk (city), Russia 355
Uranium, Australia 608
Uri (canton), Switzerland 391

Page

Uruguay....201-207
Advertising Media....206
Agriculture....201, 205
Area and Population....201, 202
Automobiles....691
Barley....205
Cable Rates....207
Cities, Population....202
Climate....201
Commerce....202-204
Consular Regulations....206
Consular Representatives....206
Crops....205
Customs Tariff....206
Departments....202
Exports....202, 203, 204
Imports....202, 203
Industrial Establishments....205
Linseed....205
Livestock....205
Maize....205
Manufactures....201, 205
Meat Industry....204
Minerals....205
Money Orders....207
Money, Weights and Measures....206
Oats....205
Parcel Post....207
Postal Rates....207
Production and Industry....204
Railways....205
Shipping Routes....207
Telephones....205
Tobacco....205
Wheat....205
Wine....205
Uskub, Jugo-Slavia....315
Usulután (dept.), Salvador....53
Usulután (city), Salvador....53
Usumbura, East Africa....549
Utrecht (prov.), Netherlands....321
Utrecht (city), Netherlands....322
Utsunomiya, Japan....471
Uvea Island, New Caledonia....637

V

Valchea (dept.), Rumania....346
Valdivia (prov.), Chile....143
Valdivia (city), Chile....143
Valencia (prov.), Spain....370
Valencia (city), Spain....369
Valencia, Venezuela....209
Valle (dept.), Colombia....153
Valladolid (prov.), Spain....370
Valladolid (city), Spain....369
Valletta, Malta Island....320
Valona, Albania....217
Valparaiso (prov.), Chile....143
Valparaiso (city), Chile....143
Vanadium, Peru....196, 198
Vancouver, Canada....1
Vanern, Lake (govt.), Sweden....385
Vanilla, Comoro Islands....584
Vanua Levu Island, Fiji Islands....616
Var (dept.), France....263
Varmland (govt.), Sweden....385
Varna (dist.), Bulgaria....236
Varna (city), Bulgaria....236
Varoshia, Cyprus....239
Vasa, Finland....257
Vaslui (dept.), Rumania....346
Vasteras, Sweden....384
Vasterbotten (govt.), Sweden....385
Vasternorrland (govt.), Sweden....385
Vastmanland (govt.), Sweden....385
Vattern, Lake (govt.), Sweden....385
Vaucluse (dept.), France....263
Vaupes (com.), Colombia....153
Vella Labella Island, Solomon Islands....638
Vendée (dept.), France....263

Page

Venetia (dept.), Italy....305
Venezia (prov.), Italy....305
Venezuela....208-216
Advertising Media....216
Agriculture....208, 214
Area and Population....209
Asphalt....215
Automobiles....691
Cable Rates....216
Cacao....214
Cities, Population....209
Climate....208
Coal....215
Coffee....214
Commerce....209-214
Consular Regulations....216
Consular Representatives....216
Customs Tariff....216
Exports....209-214
Forest Resources....208, 214, 215
Gold....215
Imports....209-212
Iron....215
Livestock....208, 215
Manufactures....215
Minerals....215
Money Orders....216
Money, Weights and Measures....215
Parcel Post....216
Pearl Fisheries....215
Petroleum....215
Post Offices....216
Postal Rates....214
Production and Industry....214
Railways....208-215
Roads....215
Shipping Routes....216
Sugar....214
Telegraphs....215
Venice (Venezia), Italy....307
Vera Cruz (state), Mexico....14
Vera Cruz (city), Mexico....14
Veraguas (prov.), Panama....48
Verdun, Canada....1
Verona (prov.), Italy....305
Verona (city), Italy....307
Verria, Greece....291
Verviers, Belgium....230
Vest-Agder (dist.), Norway....327
Vestfold (dist.), Norway....327
Vianna do Castello (dist.), Portugal....338
Viborg, Finland....257
Vicenza (prov.), Italy....305
Vicenza (city), Italy....307
Victoria (state), Australia....601
Victoria, Brazil....128
Victoria, Canada....1
Victoria, Kamerun....557
Victoria, Labuan Island....513
Victoria Island, British Pacific Islands....627
Victoria, Lake, East Africa....549
Vidin (dist.), Bulgaria....236
Vienna, Austria....219
Vienne (dept.), France....263
Vigan, Philippine Islands....645
Villadecura, Venezuela....209
Villa del Pilar, Paraguay....184
Villa Real (dist.), Portugal....338
Villarica, Paraguay....184
Vilna (prov.), Russia....354, 364
Vilna, Lithuania....364
Vinnitsa, Russia....355
Virgin Islands, British, West Indies....88, 89
Virgin Islands of the United States:
Area and Population....104
Cable Rates....104
Commerce....104
Exports....104
Imports....104
Money, Weights and Measures....104

Page

Virgin Islands of the United States (cont.):
Production and Industry....104
Shipping Routes....104
Vitebsk, Russia....355
Vitebsk (prov.), Russia....354
Viti Levu Island, Fiji Islands....616
Vitoria, Spain....369
Viscaya (Biscay) (prov.), Spain....370
Vizcu (dist.), Portugal....338
Vladikavkaz, Russia....355
Vladimir (prov.), Russia....354
Vladimir (city), Russia....355
Vladivostok, Russia....355
Vlashka (dept.), Rumania....346
Vodena, Greece....291
Volhynia (prov.), Russia....354
Volo, Greece....291
Vologda (prov.), Russia....354
Vologda (city), Russia....355
Volsk, Russia....355
Voralberg (prov.), Austria....219
Voronezh (prov.), Russia....354
Voronezh (city), Russia....355
Vosges (dept.), France....263
Vratza (dist.), Bulgaria....236
Vyatka (prov.), Russia....354
Vyatka (city), Russia....355
Vyazma, Russia....355
Vyernyi, Russia....355

W

Wadai, French Equatorial Africa....575
Wakamatsu (Fukouka-ken), Japan....471
Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken), Japan....471
Wakayama, Japan....471
Wales:
Area and Population....401
Counties....401
Wallis Archipelago, New Caledonia....636
Walvis Bay, Protectorate of Southwest Africa....559
Wanganui, New Zealand....620
Wanhsien, China....429
Warri, Nigeria....558
Warsaw, Poland....333
Warwick (co.), England....401
Waterford (co.), Ireland....402
Waterpower:
Finland....260
Greece....295, 296
Waterways:
Belgian Congo....522
China....442
Finland....261
France....272
Hungary....303
Liberia....591
Netherlands....326
Russia....363
Senegal....573
Watlings Island, British West Indies....59
Wattle-bark, Union of South Africa....540
Wazan, Morocco....592
Weihaiwei, China....445
Wellington (prov.), New Zealand....619
Wellington (city), New Zealand....620
Wels, Austria....219
Wenchow, China....429
West Australia (state), Australia....601
West Prussia (Poland)....333
Westland (prov.), New Zealand....619
Westmeath (co.), Ireland....402
Westmoreland (co.), England....401
Westmount, Canada....1
Wexford (co.), Ireland....402
Wheat:
Argentina....115
Australia....603, 604
Austria....223
Belgium....231

Page

Wheat (continued):
Bulgaria....238
Canada....4
Chile....148
Cyprus....239
Czecho-Slovakia....242, 243
Denmark....250
Egypt....563
Finland....258-259
France....269
Germany....283
Hungary....302
India, British....463
Ireland....416-417
Italy....309
Japan....478
Jugo-Slavia....317
Netherlands....325
New Zealand....622
Norway....329
Peru....197
Portugal....341
Rumana....350
Russia....360
Spain....380, 381
Sweden....386, 387
Switzerland....391
Tunis....589
Union of South Africa....540
United Kingdom....414, 415, 416, 417
Uruguay....205
World's Production....694
Wicklow (co.), Ireland....402
Wien Neustadt, Austria....219
Wiesbaden, Germany....278
Wigtown (co.), Scotland....402
Willemstad, Curaçao....70
Wiltshire (co.), England....401
Windhuk, Protectorate of Southwest Africa....559
Windsor, Canada....1
Windward Islands....104, 106
Agriculture....104, 105, 106
Area and Population....104
Cable Rates....105
Commerce....104, 105, 106
Coffee....105
Consular Regulations....105
Customs Tariff....105
Exports....105, 106
Imports....105, 106
Island of Grenada....104, 105
Island of St. Lucia....106
Island of St. Vincent....105
Parcel Post....106
Postal Rates....106
Production and Industry....105, 106
Shipping Routes....105
Sugar....106
Wine:
Algeria....579
Argentina....116
France....269
Germany....283
Greece....294
Italy....309
Portugal....341
Spain....377
Tunis....589
Uruguay....205
World's Production....694
Winnipeg, Canada....1
Wireless Stations:
Australia....615
East Africa....549
Ecuador....166
Eritrea....590
French Equatorial Africa....575
Guam Island....616
Hawaii....643
Italian Somaliland....590
Ivory Coast....572

LIBRARY

Page

Wireless Stations (continued):
- Japan 490
- Madagascar 584
- Morocco 595
- Philippine Islands 653
- Samoan Islands 638
- Siam 507
- Somaliland Protectorate 551
- Togo 560

Witkowitz, Czecho-Slovakia 240

Wolfram:
- Australia 608
- Federated Malay States 494
- Portugal 343
- Spain 380

Wood Pulp:
- Canada 7
- Finland 260, 261

Wool:
- Argentina 112, 115
- New Zealand 622
- Persia 499
- Tunis 589

Worcester (co.), England 401
Wuchow, China 429
Wuhu, China 428
Wurzburg, Germany 278

Y

Yakutsk, Russia 355
Yalta, Russia 355
Yamagata, Japan 471
Yanaon (col.), India, French 467
Yanina (dept.), Greece 291
Yanina (city), Greece 291
Yap Island, Caroline Islands 261
Yaracuy (state), Venezuela 200
Yaroslav (prov.), Russia 354
Yeisk, Russia 355
Yekaterinburg, Russia 355
Yekaterinodar, Russia 355
Yekaterinoslav (prov.), Russia 354
Yekaterinoslav (city), Russia 355
Yelets, Russia 355
Yelisavetgrad, Russia 355
Yelisavetpol (prov.), Russia 354
Yelisavetpol (city), Russia 355
Yemen, Imamate of 395
Yerba Maté, Brazil 132, 135
Yerba Maté, Paraguay 186, 187
Yezl, Persia 498
Yokkaichi, Japan 471
Yokohama, Japan 471
Yokosuka, Japan 471
Yonezawa, Japan 471
Yonne (dept.), France 263
York (co.), England 401
Yucatan (state), Mexico 14
Yunnan (prov.), China 429
Yuriev, Russia 355
Yuzovka, Russia 355

Page

Z

Zaandam, Netherlands 322
Zaboze, Germany 278
Zacapa (dept.), Guatemala 31
Zacapa (city), Guatemala 31
Zacatecas (state), Mexico 14
Zacatecas (city), Mexico 14
Zacatecoluca, Salvador 53
Zagzig, Egypt 561
Zagreb, Hungary 299
Zakataly (prov.), Russia 354
Zamboanga, Philippine Islands 645
Zamora (prov.), Spain 370
Zamora (state), Venezuela 209
Zante (dept.), Greece 291
Zante (city), Greece 291

Zanzibar Protectorate:
- Area and Population 553
- Cocoanuts 554
- Cloves 554
- Commerce 553–554
- Exports 553–554
- Imports 553–554
- Manufactures 554
- Money, Weights and Measures 554
- Post Offices 554
- Railways 554
- Roads 554
- Telephones 554

Zanzibar (city), Zanzibar Protectorate 553
Zanzibar Island, Zanzibar Protectorate 553
Zaragoza (prov.), Spain 370
Zaragoza (city), Spain 369
Zealand (prov.), Netherlands 321
Zeyla, Somaliland Protectorate 551
Zhitomir, Russia 355–367

Zinc:
- Australia 608
- Austria 223, 224
- Belgium 232
- Bolivia 125
- Czecho-Slovakia 245
- France 270
- French Indo China 454
- Germany 277, 287
- Greece 296
- Italy 310
- Peru 196, 198
- Poland 335
- Russia 361
- Spain 379, 380
- Sweden 387
- Tunis 589
- Turkey 398
- United Kingdom 418

Zizkow, Czecho-Slovakia 240
Zlatoust, Russia 355
Zwickau, Germany 378
Zwolle, Netherlands 322
Zug (canton), Switzerland 291
Zulia (state), Venezuela 209
Zurich, Switzerland 391

REDUCTION

RATIO

17:1

2.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

2.0 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

1.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

PM-MGP 13"x18"
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC

200 mm

150 mm

100 mm

A3

A4

A5

1.0

1.1

1.25

1.4

1.6

1.8

1.0 mm

1.5 mm

2.0 mm

2.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS

Century

A&I

1303 Geneva Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55119

4.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

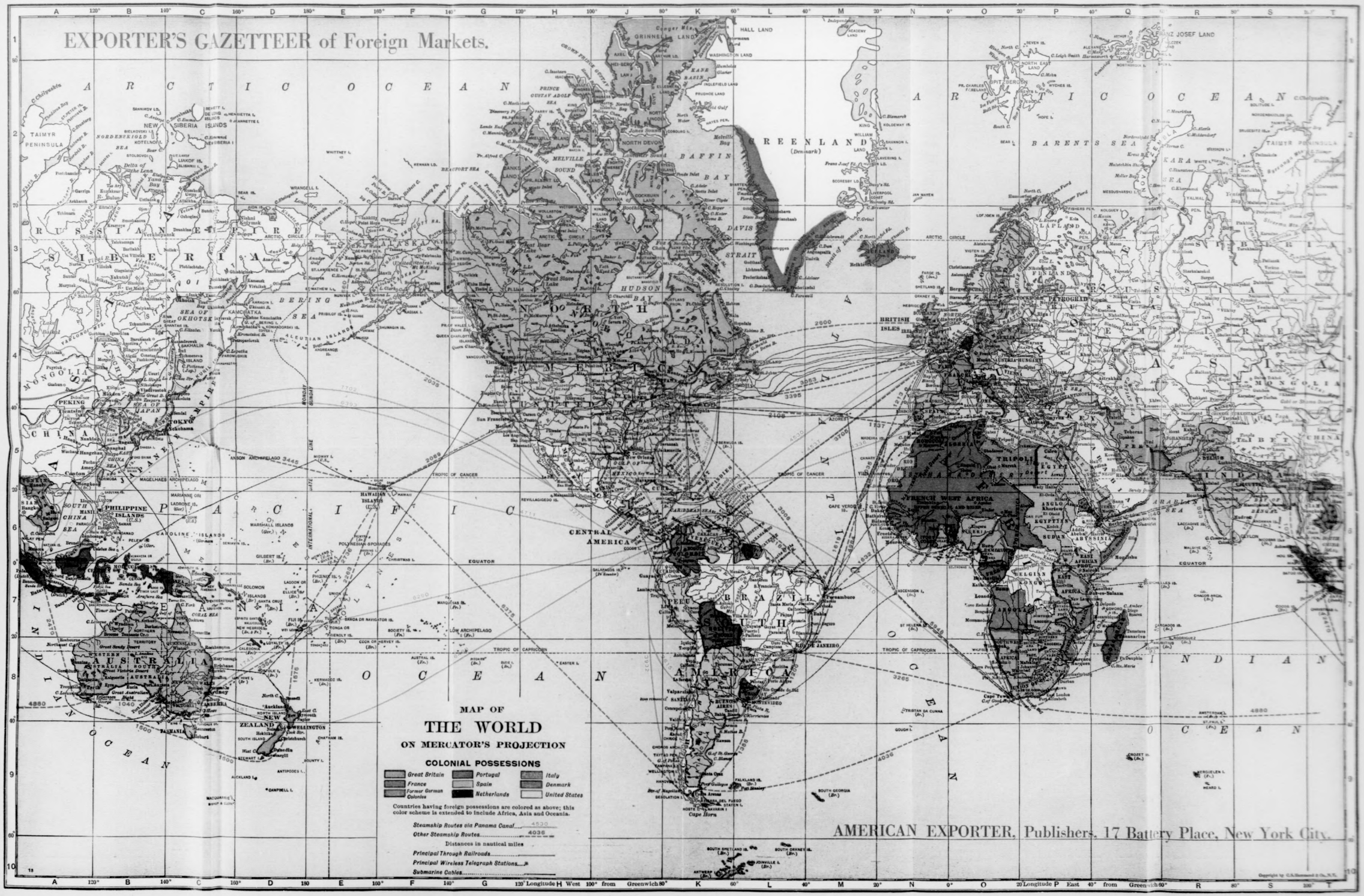
3.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

3.0 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

EXPORTER'S GAZETTEER of Foreign Markets.



MAP OF

THE WORLD

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS

Great Britain	Portugal	Italy
France	Spain	Denmark
Former German Colonies	Netherlands	United States

Countries having foreign possessions are colored as above; this color scheme is extended to include Africa, Asia and Oceania.

Steamship Routes via Panama Canal 4530

Other Steamship Routes 4036

Distances in nautical miles

Principal Through Railroads

Principal Wireless Telegraph Stations

Submarine Cables

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REDUCTION RATIO 12:1

PM-MGP 13″x18″
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC

2.0 mm

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1234567890

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A5

A4

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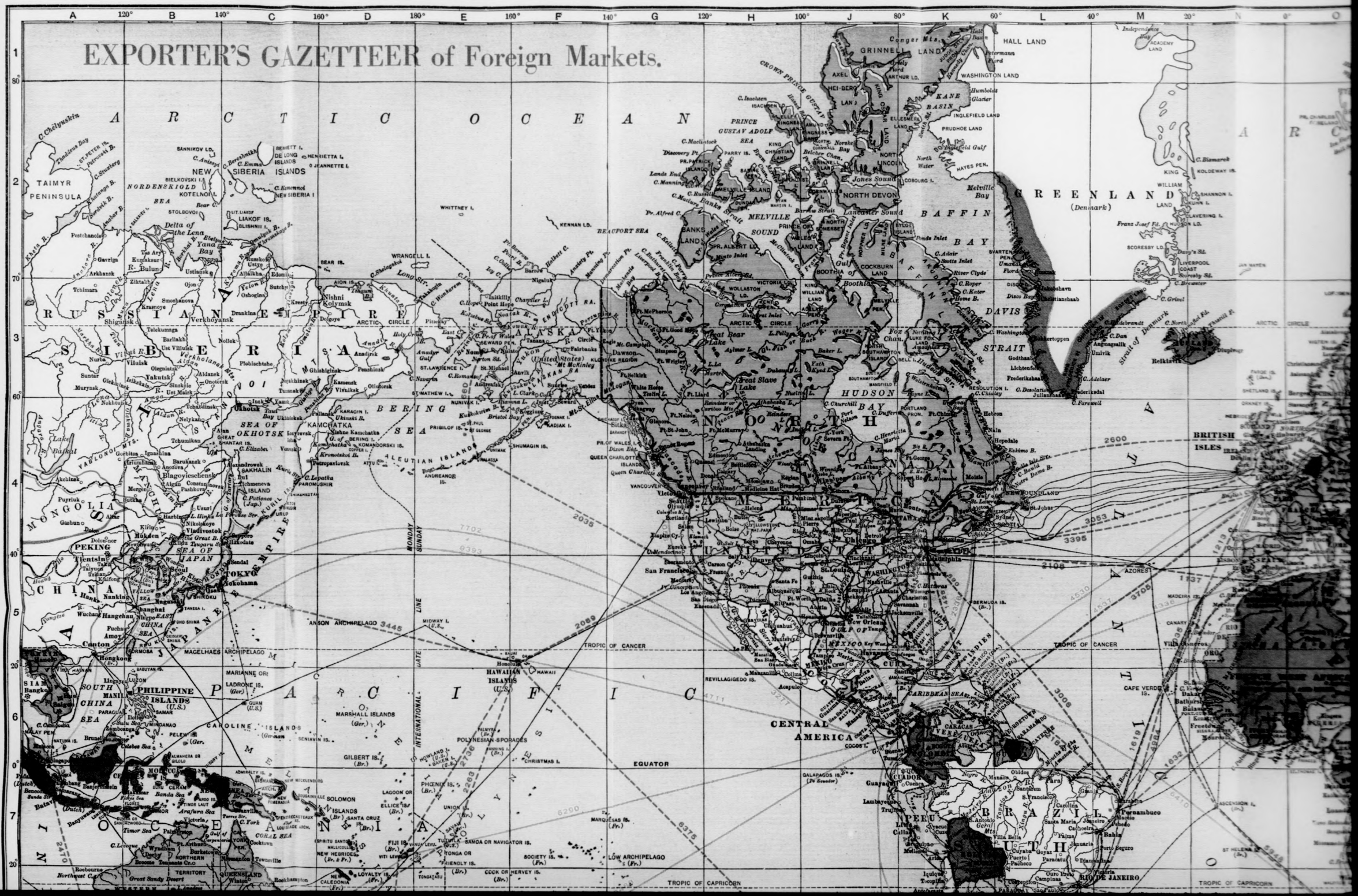
EXPORTER'S GAZETTEER of Foreign Markets.



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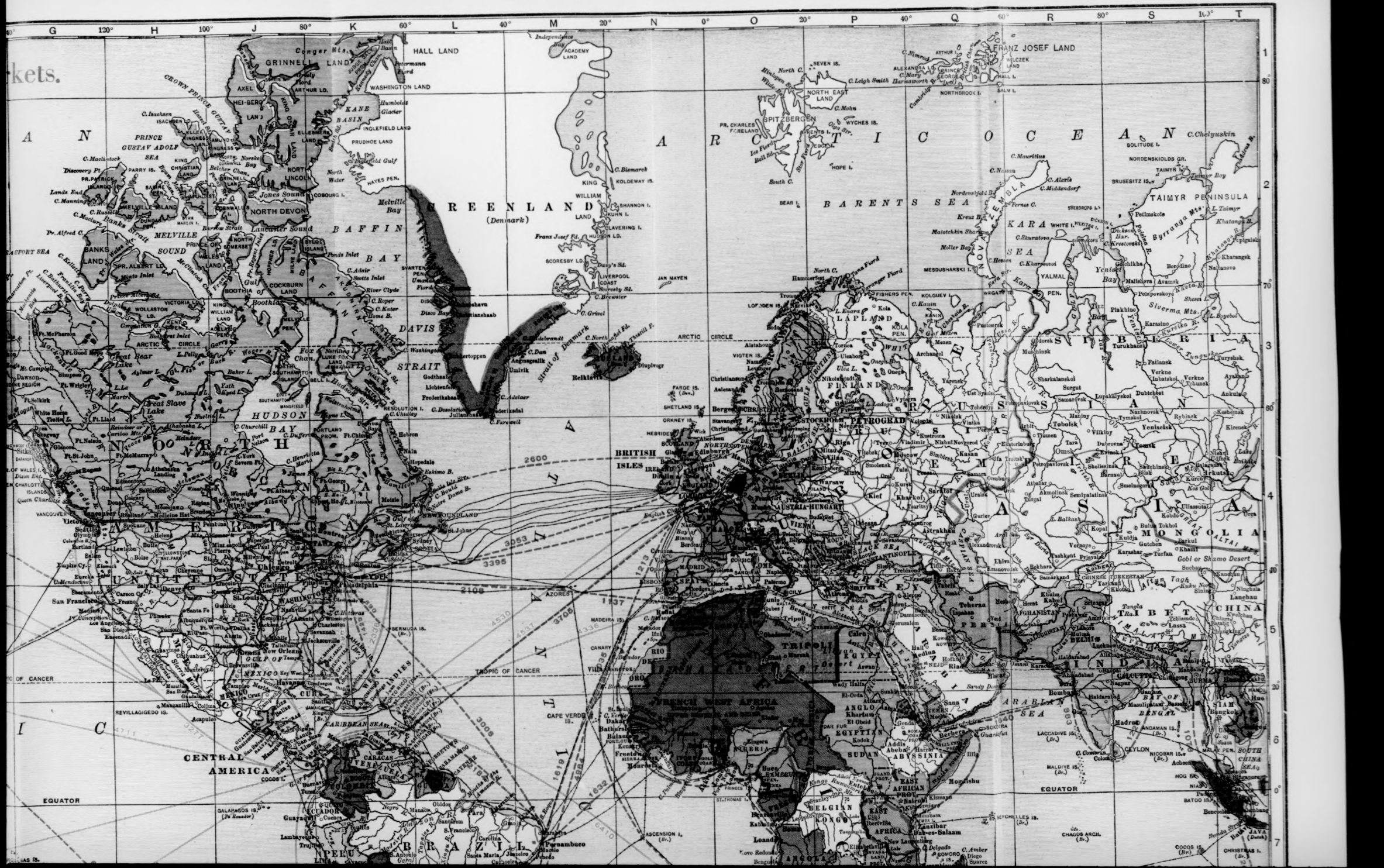
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KARA SEA
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
FRANZ JOSEF LAND
SPITZBERGEN
NORTH EAST LAND
HALL LAND
GRINNELL LAND
WASHINGTON LAND
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NORTH DEVON
COCKBURN LAND
DEVON I.
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BANKS LAND
PRINCE GUSTAV ADOLF SEA
MELVILLE SOUND
BAFFIN BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
HUDSON BAY
FOX Chan.
Melville Bay
Jones Sound
Lancaster Sound
Barrow Strait
Baffin Bay
Boothia Gulf
Hudson Str.
Hudson Bay
Greenland Sea
Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
BRITISH ISLES
ICELAND
FARO IS.
SHETLAND IS.
ORKNEY IS.
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BERMUDA IS. (Br.)
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FRENCH WEST AFRICA
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CHILE
ARGENTINA
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REVILLAGIGEDO IS.
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EQUATOR
ARCTIC CIRCLE
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3395
2109
1737
3705
4530
4537
3336
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1213
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3211
3006
1619
1632
4924
6410
Greenland Basin
Iceland Basin
Norwegian Basin
Mid-Atlantic Ridge
Mid-Indian Ridge
Mid-Pacific Mts.
Sierra Madre
Andes Mts.
Byrranga Mts.
Stanovoi Mts.
Verkhoyansk Mts.
Yablonovyi Mts.
Altai Mts.
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Tien Shan
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Alps
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Ural Mts.
Caledonian Mts.
Scandinavian Mts.
Kjölen Mts.
Conger Mts.
Humboldt Glacier
Petermann Fjord
Independence Bay
Nares Str.
Smith Sd.
Kennedy Chan.
Robeson Chan.
Hayes Sd.
Kane Basin
Kane Sea
Lincoln Sea
Wandel Sea
Nansen Sd.
Greenland Sea
Denmark Str.
Davis Str.
Hudson Str.
Labrador Sea
Baffin Bay
Foxe Basin
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Bay of Fundy
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
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Black Sea
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Banda Sea
Celebes Sea
Sulu Sea
Java Sea
Timor Sea
Bering Sea
Bering Str.
Kamchatka Peninsula
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Thailand
Malacca Str.
Strait of Gibraltar
Strait of Dover
Strait of Messina
Strait of Bonifacio
Strait of Otranto
Strait of Hormuz
Strait of Bab el Mandeb
Strait of Magellan
Drake Passage
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Cape Leeuwin
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Kermadec Trench
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Alps
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Atlas Mts.
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Scandinavian Mts.
Kjölen Mts.

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- Portugal
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- Italy
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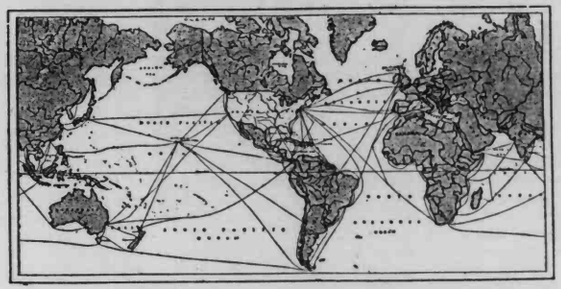

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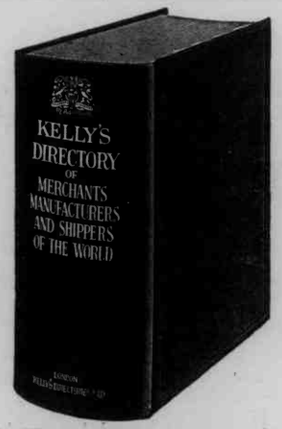

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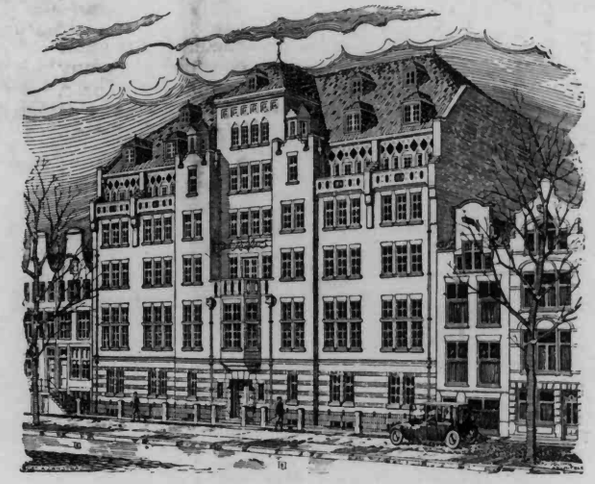

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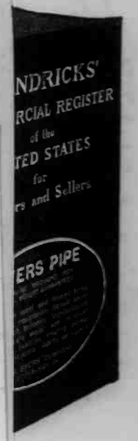

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